RARE
AY
420
T676
1831

[FIFTH EDITION.]

THE

TORONTO ALMANAC

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR,

OF

UPPER CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR

1839.

CONTAINING

Besides all the usual requisites for such a Work,—a General, Historical, Topographical, and Statistical View of the Province, and of its Resources, *Natural* and *Artificial*;—

TOGETHER WITH

Brief Sketches of the Sister Colonies of British America.

THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERIDIAN OF TORONTO.

North Lat. - - - -	43°	38'	10"
West Long. - - - -	79	38	0

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE PALLADIUM OFFICE

YORK-STREET, TORONTO.

PRICE 6s 3d.

IT
com
hith
scar
natu
Grea
latio
quite
the
perio
ence
are t

Th
tant
every
the
the h
kindr
pletio
Propr

Br
Histo
prese
Scoti
Newf
tructi
canno
every
so, t
countr
compi

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hoped this work will be found more complete, comprehensive and accurate, than any thing of the kind hitherto attempted in this Province. It is, however, scarcely possible to avoid *some* errors, from the very nature of the undertaking, but we hope they are *few*.—Great attention has been paid to the astronomical calculations. The prognostications of weather can never be quite certain, although there may be just grounds for the expectation of changes in this particular, at certain periods to come, by reason of planetary, and other influences. These calculations are at least amusing, and are therefore inserted according to ancient usage.

The MILITIA APPOINTMENTS being taken from the Adjutant General's Office, are of course accurate. Indeed, every thing depending upon the statements obtained from the Public Offices in Toronto must be correct, since the heads of the various Departments have, with much kindness, given every facility towards the satisfactory completion of this undertaking;—for which they have the Proprietor's warmest acknowledgements.

BRIEF ANNALS of PUBLIC EVENTS connected with the HISTORY of the CANADAS, together with a SKETCH of their PRESENT STATE, and of the Sister Colonies of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND and NEWFOUNDLAND are added; and, also, some useful instructions to Emigrants, and many valuable Tables, that cannot fail to render this work a useful Companion to every class of persons in this country; and, particularly so, to occasional visitors, and travellers through the country; it being a MATTER OF FACT BOOK, carefully compiled from the most authentic sources.

Since the first establishment of this work several important additions have been made, amongst which the STATISTICAL TABLES formed from the ASSESSMENT ROLLS, and the POPULATION RETURNS, are perhaps the most valuable, as they will show at one view, when the whole are collected, what are the resources of the country, in a manner that must be perfectly clear and indisputable; and, a comparison of years, will prove the amount of increase, or decrease.

A very comprehensive CHRONOLOGY has been likewise added, to mark some interesting epochs in the History of the World.

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, ESQ.

CITY of TORONTO, U. C.
January 1st. 1839.

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1839.

EPOCHS, AND COMMON NOTES.

EPOCHS.

Of the Julian Period	6552
Of the Mundane Æra	5842
Since the Birth of Christ, according to Chronology	1843
Of the Vulgar Christian Æra, ...	1839
Since the Discovery of America	347
Since the treaty which confirmed the possession of Canada to the British Crown,	76
Since the British acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States of America, at the Peace of 1783,	56
Since the Division of the Province of Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada,	43
Of the Reign of Her Majesty Victoria I.	2

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	F.	Epact,	15
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	16	Solar Cycle,	28
		Roman Indiction.	12

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuages,	Jan. 27	Low Sunday,	April 7
Quinquages, or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 10	Rogation Sunday	May 5
Ash Wednesday or 1st day of Lent,	Feb. 13	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday,	May 9
Mid Lent Sunday,	March 3	Whit Sunday,	May 19
Palm Sunday,	March 24	Trinity Sunday,	May 26
Easter Day,	March 31	Advent Sunday,	Decr. 1

THE SEASONS.

How beautiful are nature's thousand hues!
First comes the virgin Spring, with emerald set,
And cheeks of glowing childhood; Summer next,
With all her gay and gladsome trappings on,
Rejoicing in the glory of her growth,
And brading roses in her foliage;
And next, maturer Autumn, soft at first,
Yet oftimes sad in her departing rays;
Tis hoary Winter meets her on the heath,
And breathes destruction on her yellow cheek.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring—Sun enters ♈, March 20.

Summer—Sun enters ♋, June 21.

Autumn—Sun enters ♎, September 23.

Winter—Sun enters ♑, December 21.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1839.

March 15th.—The Sun will be Eclipsed, at 10 m. past nine, in the morning—to us invisible.

Sept. 7th.—The Sun will be again Eclipsed at 17 minutes past 5, in the evening—to us invisible.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

To determine the distance of Lightning, count the number of *Seconds* between the *flash* and the *clap of Thunder*, and allow rather less than a *quarter of a mile* for each second.

The middle of the room is the safest situation in a Thunder Storm, and lower rooms are more safe than upper-chambers.

THE FORCE OF LIGHTNING.

A person may be killed by lightning, although the explosion takes place at the distance of twenty miles, by what is called the backstroke. Suppose that the two extremeties of a cloud, highly charged with electricity, hang down

towards the earth, they will repel the electricity from the earth's surface, if it be of the same kind with their own, and will attract the other kind; and if a discharge should suddenly take place at one end of the cloud, the equilibrum will instantly be restored by a flash at that point of the earth which is under the other. Though the back-stroke is often sufficiently powerful to destroy life, it is never so terrible in its effects as the direct spot, which is frequently of inconceivable intensity. Instances have occurred in which large masses of iron and stone, and even many feet of a stone wall have been conveyed to a considerable distance by a stroke of lightning, rocks and the tops of mountains often bear the marks of fusion from its action, and occasionally vitreous tubes, descending many feet into banks of sand, mark the path of the electric fluid. Some years ago, Dr. FIELDER exhibited several of those fulgorites in London, of considerable length, which had been dug out of the sandy plains of Siberia and Eastern Prussia.* One found at Paderborn was forty feet long. Their ramifications generally terminate in pools or springs of water below the sand, which are supposed to determine the course of the electric fluid. No doubt the soil and sub-strata must influence its direction, since it is found by experience, that places which have been struck by lightning are often struck again.—MRS. SOMMERVILLE'S *Connexion of the Sciences.*

The Planet *Venus* will be the Evening Star until the 28th of October; then the Morning Star to the end of the year.

THE SUN WITH THE SEVEN PLANETS.

☉ The Sun,	♂ Mars,
☿ Mercury,	♃ Jupiter,
♀ Venus,	♄ Saturn,
⊕ The Earth,	♅ Georgian Sidus.

---

* Similar *fulgorites* are not unfrequent in sandy land in several parts of Upper Canada, especially where feruginous particles abound.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries,	♎ Libra,
♉ Taurus,	♏ Scorpio,
♊ Gemini,	♐ Sagitarius,
♋ Cancer,	♑ Capricornus,
♌ Leo,	♒ Aquarius,
♍ Virgo,	♓ Pisces.

MOON'S RISING AND SETTING.

At four days old it sets at and shines till about 10 at night.	15—at full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
5—about 11,	16—at ¼ after 7
6—about 12,	17—at ½ after 8,
7—at near 1 in the morning,	18—at about 10,
	19—at about 11
	20—at about 12.

N. B.—This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for, that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

OF THE CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Many persons understanding that the mean time between one new Moon and another is 20 days, 15 hours, 44 minutes and a fraction, imagine that, to find the full or quarters of the Moon, they have only to add a half or fourth part of that time; and when they do not find the changes marked in the Calendar to correspond with this method, they impute it to mistake in the calculation of those changes. It is, therefore, necessary to put them in mind, that the great inequality of the Moon's motions renders the above rule extremely inaccurate, so that nineteen times in twenty it must fail in giving the true conjunction or change.

PROGNOSTICS OF WEATHER.

Instead of prophesying the changes of weather, on any particular day to come, in a column especially devoted for that purpose,—which may prove incorrect—we prefer enabling the reader to form an estimate for himself by

the following rules; by the careful observation of which, he will seldom, if ever, find himself mistaken For their general truth has been fully confirmed by three such men as Drs HERSCHELL, ADAM CLARKE, and DARWIN.—ED.

PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.

BY DOCTOR HERSCHELL.

The following Table, constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions, as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail:—

If it be new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, at the hour of	SUMMER.	WINTER.
12 at noon,	Very rainy,	Snow or rain
Or between the hours of 2 and 4,	. .	Fair and Mild
4 to 6 .	Changeable,	Fair
6 to 8 .	Fair, if wind N. W.—Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair and Frosty if N. or N. E. Rain or Snow if S. or S. W.
8 to 10 .	. .	Ditto
10 to midnight,	Ditto	Fair and Frosty.
Midnight to 2,	Fair	Hard Frost, unless wind S. or S. W.
Forenoon. 2 to 4	Cold, with frequent showers.	Snow and Stormy
4 to 6	Rain	Ditto
6 to 8	Wind and Rain	Stormy
8 to 10	Changeable	Cold rain if W. Snow if E.
10 to 12	Frequent Showers	Cold high wind

From the above Table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes, (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer, while the nearer to noon that the changes take place the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz:—from four to ten; but this is mostly dependent on the wind.—The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests, while in no case could it disturb his prospects or destroy his hopes.

OBSERVATIONS ON PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

BY THE REV. ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. F. A. S.

From my earliest childhood I was brought up on a little farm, which I was taught to care for and cultivate ever since I was able to spring the rattle, or the whip, manage the sickle, or handle the spade, and as I found that much of our success depends on a proper knowleege and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age. I believe *Meteorology* is a *natural science*. and one of the first that is studied; and that every child in the country makes, untaught, some progress in it; at least so it was with me. I had actually learned, by silent observation, to form good conjectures concerning the coming weather; and on this head, to teach wisdom among those who were perfect, especially among such as had not been obliged like me to watch earnestly, that what was so necessary to the *family support*, should not be spoiled by the weather before it was housed. Many a time, even in tender youth, have I

watched the heavens with anxiety, examined the different appearances of the morning and evening sun, the phases of the moon, the scintillation of the stars, the course and colour of the clouds, the flight of the crow and the swallow, the gambols of the colt, the flutterings of the ducks, and the loud screams of the seamew—not forgetting even the hue and croaking of the frog. From the little knowledge I had derived from close observation, I often ventured to direct our agricultural operations in reference to the coming days, and was seldom much mistaken in my reckoning. When I thought I had a pretty good stock of knowledge and experience in this way, I ventured to give counsel to my neighbours. For my kindness, or perhaps my officiousness on this head, I met one day with a mortifying rebuff. I was about ten years of age; it was harvest time, and "what sort of a day to-morrow would be," was the subject of conversation. To a very intelligent gentleman who was present, I stated in opposition to his own opinions, "Mr. B. to-morrow will be a *foul day*." To which he answered—"Adam, how can you tell?" I answered without giving the rule on which my prognostication was founded, "O Sir, I know it will be so." "You know! how should you know?" "Why, Sir," I pleasantly replied, "because I am *weatherwise*." "Yes," said he, "or *otherwise*." The next day, however, proved that my augury was well drawn.

About twenty years ago, a table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr. Herschell, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of the weather, by the times of the change, full, and quarters of the moon.—I have carefully consulted this table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy; for though long, as you have seen, engaged in the study of the weather, I never thought that any rules could be devised, liable to so few exceptions. I have made a little alteration in the arrangements, and illustrated it with further observations.

A TABLE,

For foretelling the Weather through all the Lunations of each Year, forever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon, into any of its *quarters*, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

	SUMMER.	WINTER.
If the New Moon,—the First Quarter—the Full Moon—or the last Quarter, happens, between midnight and two in the morning.	Fair,	Hard frost unless the wind be S. or W,
2 and 4 morning,	Cold with freq't showers.	Snow and stormy.
4 and 6 "	Rain.	Rain.
6 and 8 "	Wind & Rain.	Stormy.
8 and 10 "	Changeable.	Cold rain if wind west; snow if E.
10 and 12 "	Freq't show'rs.	Cold, & high wind.
At 12 o'clock, M. and 2 P. M.	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P. M.	Changeable.	Fair & mild.
4 and 6 "	Fair.	Fair.
6 and 8	Fair if wind N. W., Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair & frosty if wind N. or N. E. rain or snow if S. or S. W.
8 and 10 "	ditto.	ditto.
10 and midnight,	Fair.	Fair & frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to MIDNIGHT, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space of this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer the MID-DAY, or NOON, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's change—First Quarter—Full—and last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the WIND, as it is noted in the Table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods alone.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be in sight of a good VANE, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed With this precaution he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the Table.

It is said that the late Dr. Darwin, having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavorable, sent as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill weather. I have enlarged these by adding several new ones, and remodelling others; and subjoin it as very useful, and a thing easy to be remembered.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass * is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep;
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed;
The moon in halos hid her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For see, a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches smell.
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernell.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
Old BETTY's joints are on the rack:
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quacks the ducks, the sea-fowls cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine!
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimnies right ascends:
Then spreading, back to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the south is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glow-worms, numerous, clear and bright,
Illumed the dewy hill last night.
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys.
And in the rapid eddy plays,
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed.
The sky is green, the air is still;
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.

---

* The *weather-glass*, or Barometer.

The dog, so altered is his taste,
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks, how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball.
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveller passing by.
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies,
'Twill surely rain, we see't with sorrow,
No working in the fields to-morrow.

In Canada, many other *prognostics*, by the accurate observer of nature, may be added; such as the *looming* of the atmosphere; the *banking* of the *clouds*, the duration of the *Indian Summer*: regularity of the *periodical frosts*; migration of animals: whistling of *frogs*: especially of the *Tree Frog*; bellowing of the *Bull Frog*; degrees of annoyance from *Mosquitoes*; &c. &c. &c.—Ed.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR.

The First Column contains the Days of the Month; the Second the Days of the Week; the Third Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.; the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, the Places of the Moon, the Rising and Setting of the Sun, and the last, the Rising and Setting of the Moon.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, &c. OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Diameters in English Miles.	Mean distances from the Sun, as determined from observations of the transit of Venus in 1761.	Annual period round the Sun.	Diurnal rotation on its axis.	Hourly motion of its orbit.	Hourly motion of its equator.	Inclination of axis to orbit.
			Y. D. H.	D. H. M.			
Sun	890,000			25 6 0		3,818	80° 0 0"
Mercury	3,000	36,841,468	0 87 28	unknown	109,699	unknown	unknown
Venus	7 906	68,891,486	0 224 17	24 8 0	80,295	43	75 00
Earth	7,970	95.173,000	1 0 0	1 0 0	68,243	1,042	23 29 0
Moon	2,180	Ditto	1 0 0	29 12 44	2,290	9½	2 10 0
Mars	5,400	145,014,148	1 321 17	1 0 40	55,287	556	0 0 0
Jupiter	94 000	494,990,976	11 314 18	0 9 56	29,083	25,920	0 0 0
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	29 167 6	0 10 16	22,400	22,101	28 0 0
Georgian Sidus	34,217	1,815,912,260	83 121 0	unknown	15,000	unknown	unknown

TIM
We sh
profit
nothin
is ofte
with
hour w
of the

Gor
by the
spect
for he
gives
keeps
lute u
not!
eterni
loss of

"
A
"
"
A
A

TIME.

Time is precious, but its value is unknown to us.—We shall obtain this knowledge when we can no longer profit by it. Our friends require it of us as if it were nothing, and we give it them in the same manner. It is often a burden to us, and we know not what to do with it; but the day will come when a quarter of an hour will appear of more value to us than all the riches of the universe.

God, who is liberal in all his other gifts, shows us, by the wise economy of his providence, how circumspect we ought to be in the management of our time, for he never gives us two moments together. He only gives us the second as he takes away the first, and keeps the third in his own hands, leaving us in absolute uncertainty whether it shall ever become ours or not! Time is given us that we may take care for eternity; and eternity will not be too long to regret the loss of our time if we have mis-spent it.—Fenelon.

AN ANSWER TO "WHAT IS TIME?"

"Know'st thou me not?" the deep voice cried,
"So long enjoyed, so oft misused:—
Alternate in thy fickle pride,
Desired, neglected, and abused.

"Before my breath, like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away,
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are founded, flourish, and decay.

"Redeem my hours,—the space is brief,
While in my glass the sand-grains shiver,
And measureless thy joy or grief,
When Time and thou shalt part for ever."

Sir W. Scott.

I. JANUARY.

Last Quarter, 9th—0 56 m. morning,
New Moon, 15th—10 h. 7 m. morning,
First Quarter, 22d—8 h. 50 m. morning,
Full Moon, 29th—10 h. 52 m. morning.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☽ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R ☽ S
1	Tu.	New Year's Day,	♋	7 34	4 26	6 10
2	W.		♌	7 33	4 27	7 13
3	Th.		♌	7 33	4 28	8 16
4	Fri.		♍	7 32	4 28	9 14
5	Sat.	7 ✱ s south 8h. 51 m. evening.	♍	7 32	4 29	10 5
6	F.	☽ ☊ [Wales born 1796.	♎	7 31	4 29	10 59
7	M.	☺ Apogee. Prs. Charlotte of	♎	7 30	4 30	11 52
8	Tu.	[ture of the Anne of Detroit.	♏	7 30	4 30	morn.
9	W.	Orion south, 9h. 54m. even. Cap-	♏	7 29	4 31	1 43
10	Th.		♐	7 29	4 31	2 47
11	Fri.		♐	7 28	4 32	3 50
12	Sat.	Sirius south, 10 h. 58 m. even.	♑	7 28	4 31	4 54
13	F.		♑	7 27	4 32	6 7
14	M.		♑	7 26	4 33	7 19
15	Tu.	Duke of Gloucester born 1779,	♒	7 25	4 35	sets
16	W.	7 ✱ south, 8 h. 40 m. even.	♒	7 24	4 36	6 9
17	Th.	Dr. Franklin born 1706,	♒	7 23	4 37	7 20
18	Fri.		♓	7 22	4 38	8 28
19	Sat.	☽ ☊ [died 1790.	♓	7 21	4 39	9 43
20	F.	Howard, the Philanthrophist,	♈	7 20	4 40	11 3
21	M.	☺ perigee. Louis XVI be-	♈	7 19	4 41	morn.
22	Tu.	[headed 1793,	♉	7 18	4 42	1 30
23	W.	Orion south, 9h. even. W. Pitt	♉	7 17	4 43	1 40
24	Th.	[died 1806,	♊	7 16	4 44	3 38
25	Fri.	Conversion of St. Paul,	♊	7 15	4 45	4 20
26	Sat.	7 ✱ s south, 7 h. 27 m. even.	♋	7 14	4 46	4 59
27	F.	Duke of Sussex born 1773,	♋	7 13	4 47	5 29
28	M.	Sirius south, 9 h. 55 m. even.	♌	7 12	4 48	5 57
29	Tu.	Accession of King George IV.	♌	7 11	4 49	rises
30	W.	Charles I beheaded 1649.	♍	7 10	4 50	5 37
31	Th.		♍	7 9	4 51	6 8

II. FEBRUARY.

Last Quarter of Moon, 6th—1h. 26 m. evening,
New Moon, 13th—10h. 37m. evening
First Quarter, 22nd.—7h. 48m. morning,
Full Moon, 28th,—3h. 44m. morning,

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☽ P	☉R.		☉S.		R ☽ S	
1	Fri.	☽ ♋	♎	7	7	4	53	6	31
2	Sat.	☽ apogee.	♎	7	6	4	54	7	46
3	*F.*		♏	7	5	4	55	8	58
4	M	7 ✱s south, 6h. 33m. even.	♏	7	4	4	56	10	12
5	Tu.	[Easter Term.	♐	7	2	4	58	11	23
6	W.		♐	7	1	4	59	morn.	
7	Th.	Orion south, 8h. 1m. even.	♑	7		5		1	19
8	Fri.		♑	6	59	5	1	2	3
9	Sat.		♑	6	58	5	2	2	41
10	*F.*		♒	6	56	5	4	3	15
11	M.		♒	6	54	5	6	4	7
12	Tu.	Aldebaran south, 6h. 58m even.	♒	6	53	5	7	5	0
13	W.		♓	6	51	5	9	sets.	
14	Th.	Valentine.	♓	6	49	5	11	6	34
15	Fri.	☽ ♌	♈	6	48	5	12	7	49
16	Sat.	Sirius south, 8h. 40m. even.	♈	6	47	5	13	8	34
17	*F.*	☽ perigee, *Treaty of Ghent.*	♉	6	46	5	14	9	19
18	M.	Luther died in 1546.	♉	6	45	5	15	10	33
19	Tu.	7 ✱s south, 5h. 35m, even.	♉	6	44	5	16	11	47
20	W.		♊	6	43	5	17	morn.	
21	Th.		♊	6	42	5	18	1	12
22	Fri.	Washington born 1732; D. of	♋	6	40	5	20	2	21
23	Sat.	[Cumberland born 1774.	♋	6	39	5	21	3	17
24	*F.*	Capt. of the U. S. ship *Peacock.*	♋	6	37	5	23	4	9
25	*M.*		♌	6	36	5	24	4	50
26	Tu.	Aldebaran south, 7h. 22m. even	♌	6	35	5	25	5	34
27	W.	Great Earthquake at Lisbon	♍	6	33	5	27	rises	
28	Th.	☽ ♉ [1796.	♍	6	32	5	28	6	7

III. MARCH.

Last Qr. of Moon, 8th—11 h 59 m. morning.
New Moon, 15th—9 h. 10 m. morning.
First Qr. 23d—6 h. 21. m. morning.
Full Moon, 29th—9 h. 13 m. evening.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☾ P.	☉R.		☉S.		R☾S	
		[5 h. 1 m. evening.							
1	Fri.	St. David. Aldebaran south	♒	6	29	5	31	7	24
2	Sat.	☺ apogee. D'th of Wesley, 1791	♒	6	27	5	33	8	39
3	F.	Napoleon escp'd from Elba, 1815	♒	6	25	5	35	9	53
4	M.	7 ✱s south.	♏	6	24	5	36	11	8
5	Tu.		♏	6	23	5	37	morn.	
6	W.	♂ ☺ ♅	♐	6	22	5	38	1	39
7	Th.	Orion south, 6 h. 11 m. even.	♐	6	20	5	40	2	4
8	Fri.		♑	6	19	5	41	2	33
9	Sat.		♑	6	18	5	42	3	2
10	F.	Sirius south, 7 h. 11 m. evening	♒	6	16	5	44	3	35
11	M.		♒	6	14	5	46	4	5
12	Tu.	St. Gregory, martyr.	♒	6	12	5	48	4	30
13	W.	Ash Wednesday—The planet	♓	6	11	5	49	4	0
14	Th.	● ♋ [Herschel discovered 1781	♓	6	9	5	51	5	30
15	Fri.	☺ eclipsed invisible.	♈	6	7	5	53	sets	
16	Sat.		♈	6	6	5	54	7	15
17	F.	St. Patrick. ☺ perigee.	♉	6	4	5	56	8	29
18	M.	7 ✱s set 11 h. 20 m. evening.	♉	6	3	5	57	9	41
19	Tu.		♉	6	1	6	59	10	57
20	W.	Aldebaran sets 11 h. 47 m. eve.	♊	6	0	6	0	11	58
21	Th.	Death of Sir I. Newton, 1727,	♊	5	59	6	1	morn.	
22	Fri.	[aged 85 years.	♋	5	59	6	2	1	54
23	Sat.		♋	5	56	6	4	2	51
24	F.		♋	5	54	6	6	3	42
25	M.		♌	5	53	6	7	4	29
26	Tu.		♌	5	51	6	9	5	0
27	W.	● ♋	♍	5	49	6	11	5	30
28	Th.		♍	5	48	6	12	5	54
29	Fri.	☺ apogee. Good Friday.	♎	5	47	6	13	6	18
30	Sat.		♎	5	46	6	14	rises	
31	F.	Sirius sets 10 h. 46. m. evening.	♎	5	45	6	15	6	43

IV. APRIL.

First Quarter of Moon, 21st—3 h. 13 m. morning,
Full Moon, 28th—2 h. 14 m. evening,
Last Quarter, 6th—8 h. 51 m. morning,
New Moon, 13th—6 h 2 m. morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☉ P	☉R.	☉S.	R☾S
1	M.	Aldeb. sets 11h. even	♈	5 44	6 16	7 55
2	Tu.		♉	5 42	6 18	9 10
3	W.		♊	5 40	6 20	11 13
4	Th.	St. Ambrose.	♋	5 38	6 22	morn.
5	Fri.	7 ✱s set 10h. 56m. even.	♋	5 36	6 24	1 5
6	Sat.	Old Lady Day.	♌	5 35	6 25	1 51
7	*F.*		♌	5 33	6 27	2 33
8	M.	Death of Ld. Chatham in H. of	♍	5 32	6 28	3 18
9	Tu.	[Peers, 1778.	♍	5 31	6 29	3 46
10	W.	☾ ☌	♍	5 30	6 30	4 27
11	Th.	Birth of G. Canning, 1770.	♎	5 29	6 31	5 9
12	Fri.	Sirius sets, 9h. 58m. even. Ex	♎	5 28	6 32	5 41
13	Sat.	[of Lount & Matthews. 1838	♏	5 27	6 33	sets.
14	*F.*	☺ perigee, 11h. even.	♐	5 25	6 35	7 29
15	M.		♐	5 24	6 36	8 40
16	Tu.		♐	5 23	6 37	9 54
17	W.	Aldeb. sets, 9h. 57m. even.	♑	5 21	6 39	11 5
18	Th.		♑	5 20	6 40	11 59
19	Fri		♒	5 19	6 41	morn.
20	Sat.	Death of Byron [the Poet] 1824.	♒	5 18	6 42	1 47
21	*F.*		♓	5 16	6 44	2 36
22	M.		♓	5 15	6 45	3 7
23	Tu.	St. George Birth of Shakspeare	♈	5 14	6 46	3 40
24	W.	☾ ☌ [1564; his death 1616	♈	5 13	6 47	3 4
25	Th.	Arcturus south, 11h. 53m. even.	♉	5 11	6 49	4 31
26	Fri.	☺ apogee. [Birth of Cromwell,	♉	5 10	6 50	4 48
27	Sat.	[1599.	♉	5 9	6 51	5 16
28	*F.*	7 ✱s sets, 9h, 26m. even.	♊	5 7	6 53	5 40
29	M.		♊	5 5	6 55	rises
30	Tu.	Sirius sets, 8h. 48m. even.	♋	5 4	6 56	7 28

V. MAY.

Last Qr. of Moon, 6th—4 h. 47 m. morning.
New Moon, 13th—1 h. 58 m. morning.
First Qr. 21st—8 h. 27 m. morning.
Full Moon 28th—5 h. 37 m. morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☉ P.	☽R.	☽S.	R☉S
1	W.	St. Phillip & St. James. Ad-	♐	5 3	6 57	8 33
2	Th.	[dison b. 1672, d. June 17, 1728.	♑	5 2	6 58	9 39
3	Fri.	Invention of the cross.	♑	5 1	6 59	10 20
4	Sat.	Aldebaron sets 8 h. 50 m. eve.	♒	4 59	7 1	11 2
5	*F.*	Napoleon died 1821.	♒	4 58	7 2	morn.
6	M.	St. John Evan.	♒	4 56	7 4	— 22
7	Tu.	☉☌ Late Dk. of York b. 1767.	♓	4 55	7 5	1 57
8	W.	Arcturus south 11 h. 2 m. eve.	♓	4 53	7 7	2 33
9	Th.	☽ perigee. Ascension day.	♈	4 52	7 8	2 58
10	Fri.	West Indies discovered in 1497.	♈	4 51	7 9	3 20
11	Sat.		♉	4 49	7 11	3 55
12	*F.*	7✱s set 8 h. 31 m. eve.	♉	4 48	7 12	4 16
13	M.		♊	4 47	7 13	sets.
14	Tu.	Sirius sets 7 h. 53 m. eve.	♊	4 46	7 14	7 26
15	W.		♋	4 45	7 15	8 34
16	Th.		♋	4 44	7 16	9 37
17	Fri.		♋	4 43	7 17	10 35
18	Sat.	N. crown south 11 h. 49 m. ev-	♌	4 42	7 18	11 40
19	*F.*	St. Dunstan. The dark day, 1780	♌	4 41	7 19	morn.
20	M.	Columbus died 1506.	♍	4 40	7 20	1 27
21	Tu.	☉☌	♍	4 40	7 20	2 18
22	W.	Aldebaron sets 7 h. 40 m.	♎	4 39	7 21	2 46
23	Th.	☽ apogee.	♎	4 38	7 22	3 10
24	Fri.	Q. Victoria born 1819.	♎	4 37	7 23	3 33
25	Sat.	Arcturus south 9 h. 55 m. eve.	♏	4 36	7 24	3 51
26	*F.*	7✱s set 7 h. 36 m. eve.	♏	4 35	7 25	4 13
27	M.	Ven. Bede. Pr. Geo. of Cumber-	♐	4 34	7 26	rises.
28	Tu.	Wm. Pitt b. 1759. [land b. 1819.	♐	4 34	7 26	8 46
29	W.	K. Charles restored 1660.	♑	4 33	7 27	9 57
30	Th.	Death of Pope, 1764.	♑	4 32	7 28	11 38
31	Fri.	♀☽♄	♒	4 31	7 29	11 59

VI. JUNE.

Last quarter, 4th.—0h. 26m. evening.
New Moon, 11th.—9h. 57m. morning.
First quarter, 20th.—10h. 56m. morning.
Full Moon, 27th.—7h. 7m. even.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☉ P.	☉R.	☉S.	R☉S
1	Sat.	N. Crown South, 10h. 58m. ev.	♒	4 31	7 29	morn
2	*F.*	[Nicomede.	♒	4 31	7 29	2 17
3	M.	☉☌	♓	4 30	7 30	2 55
4	Tue		♓	4 30	7 30	3 8
5	W.	K. of Hanover, b. 1771.	♈	4 29	7 31	3 20
6	Th.	☉ Perigee. *Bat of B'gt'n H'g'ts*	♈	4 29	7 31	3 31
7	Fri.	Arcturus South, 9h. 4m. ev.	♉	4 28	7 32	3 48
8	Sat.	Asiatic Cholera in America.1832	♉	4 28	7 32	4 7
9	*F.*		♊	4 27	7 33	4 17
10	M.		♊	4 27	7 33	4 27
11	Tue.	St. Barnabas.	♋	4 27	7 33	sets.
12	W.		♋	4 26	7 34	8 31
13	Th.		♋	4 26	7 34	9 29
14	Fri.		♌	4 25	7 35	10 19
15	Sat.	N. Crown south, 10h. 3m. ev.	♌	4 25	7 35	11 2
16	*F.*		♍	4 25	7 35	11 39
17	M.	☉☍ St. Alban.	♍	4 25	7 35	morn
18	Tue.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	♎	4 24	7 36	1 40
19	We.		♎	4 24	7 36	2 8
20	Th.	☉Apogee. Wm. IV· died 1837.	♎	4 24	7 36	2 29
21	Fri.	Victoria proclaimed Queen.	♏	4 24	7 36	2 47
22	Sat.	Arctures South, 8h. 4m. ev.	♏	4 24	7 36	3 22
23	*F.*		♐	4 24	7 36	4 0
24	M.	Nativity of St. John Baptist.	♐	4 24	7 36	4 28
25	Tue.		♑	4 25	7 36	5 42
26	W.	Geo. IV.died. accession of Wil.IV	♑	4 25	7 35	rises.
27	Th.	Exu. of Dr. Dodd. in 1777.	♒	4 25	7 35	8 9
28	Fri.		♒	4 25	7 35	8 49
29	Sat.	St. Peter and St. Paul.	♒	4 26	7 34	9 28
30	*F.*		♓	4 26	7 34	9 59

VII. JULY.

Last quarter 3rd—8h. 54m. morn.
New Moon 10th—6h. 5m. even.
First quarter, 19th—0h. 41. even.
Full Moon, 26th—9th. 52m. morn.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☉ P.	☉ R.	☉ S.	R ☉ S
1	M.	☉ ♌	♓	4 26	7 34	10 23
2	Tu.	North Crown south, 8h.	♈	4 27	7 33	10 43
3	W.	Quebec founded 1608. Dog Day	♈	4 27	7 33	11 9
4	Th	Dec'l of Am. Independence 1776	♉	4 27	7 33	11 40
5	Fri.	Lyra south, 11h. 49m. eve.	♉	4 28	7 32	morn.
6	Sat		♉	4 28	7 32	28
7	*F.*	Thos. Becket. Sheridan d. 1816.	♊	4 28	7 32	1 18
8	M.		♊	4 29	7 31	1 54
9	Tu		♋	4 29	7 31	2 55
10	W.	Columbus born 1447.	♋	4 29	7 31	4 5
11	Th.		♌	4 30	7 30	sets.
12	Fri.	N. Crown south, 8h. 17m. eve.	♌	4 30	7 30	7 59
13	Sat.	St. Swithin.	♍	4 31	7 29	8 31
14	*F.*	☉ ♋ French Revolution 1789.	♍	4 31	7 29	8 55
15	M.	Arcturus south, 6h. 32m. eve.	♎	4 32	7 28	9 15
16	Tu.	Sir Jos. Reynolds, b 1723 d 1792	♎	4 33	7 27	9 33
17	W.	(1813.	♎	4 34	7 26	9 52
18	Th.	☉ Ap. Battle of Lundey's Lane.	♏	4 35	7 25	10 9
19	Fri.	Lyra south, 10h. 54m. eve.	♏	4 36	7 24	10 30
20	Sat.	Margaret	♐	4 37	7 23	11 2
21	*F.*	Death of Burns, the poet, 1796.	♐	4 38	7 22	morn.
22	M.	Magdalen.	♑	4 39	7 21	1 20
23	Tu.	Gibraltar taken by the Brit. 1704	♑	4 40	7 20	2 17
24	W.		♒	4 41	7 19	3 13
25	Th.	St. James, Duc. of Camb'dge, b	♒	4 42	7 18	4 25
26	Fri.	St. Anne.	♒	4 43	7 17	rises.
27	Sat.		♓	4 44	7 16	7 40
28	*F.*	☉ ♌	♓	4 45	7 15	8 15
29	M.	Arcturus south, 5h. 36m. eve.	♈	4 46	7 14	8 36
30	Tu.	Gray, the poet, died 1771.	♈	4 47	7 13	8 53
31	W.	☉ Perigee.	♉	4 48	7 12	9 13

VIII. AUGUST.

Last quarter, 2nd—7h. 15m. morn.
New Moon, 9th—4h. 26m. morn,
Frst quarter, 17th—7h. 37m. morn.
Full Moon, 24th—4h. 48m. even.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries.	☉ P.	☽R.		☽S.		R☉S	
1	Th.	Lammas.	♉	4	49	7	11	9	37
2	Fri.	N. Crown south, 6h. 54m. eve.	♊	4	50	7	10	10	19
3	Sat.	Columbus sailed for Am. 1492.	♊	4	51	7	9	11	13
4	F.		♋	4	53	7	7	morn	
5	M.	Lyra south, 9h. 48m. eve.	♋	4	55	7	5	1	15
6	Tu.	Transfiguration. (1821.	♋	4	56	7	4	2	25
7	W.	Name of Jesus. Q. Caroline died	♌	4	57	7	3	3	29
8	Th.		♌	4	58	7	2	4	20
9	Fri.	Accession of Louis Phillipe 1830	♍	4	59	7	1	5	8
10	Sat.	☉☌☿ St. Lawrence.	♍	5	0	7	0	sets.	
11	F.	End of Dog Days. (1688.	♎	5	1	6	59	7	10
12	M.	Birth of Geo. IV. 1762 Bunyan d.	♎	5	2	6	58	7	29
13	Tu.		♎	5	3	6	57	7	47
14	W.	☽ Apogee	♏	5	4	6	56	8	9
15	Th.	Birth of Napoleon, 1769.	♏	5	5	6	55	8	41
16	Fri.	Birth of Duke of York, 1763.	♐	5	7	6	53	9	20
17	Sat.	Surrender of Gen. Hull, in 1812	♐	5	8	6	52	10	7
18	F.		♑	5	9	6	51	11	54
19	M.	Lyra south, 8h. 53m eve.	♑	5	11	6	49	morn	
20	Tu.		♒	5	12	6	48	2	6
21	W.	Will. IV. born 1765.	♒	5	14	6	46	3	14
22	Th.		♒	5	15	6	45	4	26
23	Fri.		♓	5	16	6	44	rises.	
24	Sat.	☉☌☿ St. Bartholomew.	♓	5	17	6	43	6	46
25	F.	Herschell the Astronom. d. 1822	♈	5	19	6	41	7	5
26	M.		♈	5	20	6	40	7	23
27	Tu.		♉	5	21	6	39	7	44
28	W.	☽ Perigee. St. Augustine.	♉	5	22	6	37	8	14
29	Th.	St. John the Baptist, beheaded.	♉	5	24	6	36	8	44
30	Fri.		♊	5	25	6	35	9	23
31	Sat.	Lyra south, 8h. 5m. eve.	♊	5	27	6	33	10	29

IX. SEPTEMBER.

New Moon, 7th—5h. 17m. eve.
First quarter, 15th—2h. 28m morn.
Full Moon, 23d—2h. 9m. morn.
Last quarter, 30th—11h 20m. eve.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	☾ P.	☉ R.		☉ S.		R ☾ S	
1	*F.*	St. Gibbs,	♋	5	28	6	32	11	21
2	M.	London Burnt, 1666.	♋	5	30	6	30	morn.	
3	Tue.	Lyra south, 7h. 54m. eve.	♌	5	32	6	28	1	36
4	W.		♌	5	34	6	26	2	49
5	Th.	Pegasus south, 11h. 57m. eve.	♍	5	35	6	25	3	34
6	Fri.		♍	5	37	6	23	4	47
7	Sat.	☾ ☌ ☉ eclipsed, 8 ☉ ♅ Enurchus	♎	5	38	6	22	5	50
8	*F.*	Nativ. of B. V. Mary.	♎	5	39	5	21	sets.	
9	M.		♎	5	40	6	20	7	39
10	Tue.		♏	5	41	6	19	8	30
11	W.	☉ Apogee.	♏	5	42	6	18	9	25
12	Th.		♐	5	44	6	16	10	15
13	Fri.	Death of Wolfe, 1759.	♐	5	45	6	15	11	3
14	Sat.	Holy Cross. Moscow burnt 1812	♑	5	47	6	13	11	56
15	*F.*		♑	5	50	6	10	morn.	
16	M.		♒	5	52	6	8	1	57
17	Tue.	Lambert.	♒	5	53	6	7	3	0
18	W.	Lyra south, 6h. 55m. eve.	♓	5	54	6	6	3	52
19	Th.		♓	5	55	6	5	4	43
20	Fri.	☾ ☌	♈	5	56	6	4	5	15
21	Sat.	Death of Sir Walter Scott, 1832	♈	5	57	6	3	5	59
22	*F.*		♉	5	59	6	1	rises.	
23	M.		♉	6	0	6	0	6	6
24	Tue.	☉ Perigee.	♉	6	1	5	59	6	36
25	W.		♊	6	2	5	58	7	14
26	Th.	St. Cyprian, Old H. Rood,	♊	6	3	5	57	8	8
27	Fri.		♋	6	4	5	56	9	7
28	Sat.	Detroit taken by Brock 1813.	♋	6	6	5	54	10	11
29	F.	St. Michael.	♌	6	8	5	52	11	12
30	M.	St. Jerome Whitfield died 1770.	♌	6	10	5	50	morn.	

X. OCTOBER.

New Moon, 7th—8h. 59m. morn,
First quarter, 15th—6h. 10m. morn.
Full moon, 22nd—11h, 16m. morn.
Last quarter, 3rd—8h. 27m. morn.

M	W	Aspects, Anniversaries, Holidays, &c.	☽ P.	☉R.		☉S.		R☉S	
1	Tue.	Pegasus south 10h. 15m. eve.	♍	6	11	5	49	1	53
2	W.		♍	6	12	5	48	4	16
3	Th.		♎	6	13	5	47	4	27
4	Fri.	☽☌	♎	6	14	5	46	4	56
5	Sat.	Death of Tecumseh in 1813.	♎	6	16	5	44	5	42
6	*F.*	Inferior ☌ ☉ ♀	♏	6	18	5	42	6	19
7	M.		♏	6	19	5	41	sets.	
8	Tue.	☉ Apogee.	♏	6	20	5	40	6	15
9	W.	St. Denys.	♐	6	21	5	39	7	23
10	Th.	Pegasus south 9h. 48m. eve.	♐	6	22	5	38	8	26
11	Fri.	Duncan's victory at Camperdown	♑	6	23	5	37	9	13
12	Sat.	Battle of Queenston, 1812.	♑	6	24	5	36	9	53
13	*F.*	Trans. K'g Edw'd Confessor.	♒	6	25	5	35	10	28
14	M.	Birth of Wm. Penn, 1644.	♒	6	27	5	33	11	59
15	Tue.	Sirius rises, 53m. morn	♒	6	29	5	31	morn.	
16	W.		♓	6	30	5	30		44
17	Th.	☽☌ Etheldreda.	♓	6	32	5	28	1	4
18	Fri.	St. Luke.	♈	6	34	5	26	1	19
19	Sat.		♈	6	35	5	25	1	39
20	*F.*		♉	6	37	5	23	2	57
21	Mo.	Battle of Trafalgar, and death of	♉	6	38	5	22	3	37
22	Tue.	☉ Perigee. (Nelson 1805.	☐	6	39	5	21	rises.	
23	W.		☐	6	40	5	20	5	57
24	Th.		♋	6	42	5	18	6	58
25	Fri.	Crispin.	♋	6	43	5	17	8	3
26	Sat.		♋	6	45	5	15	8	8
27	*F.*		♌	6	47	5	13	10	14
28	M.	St. Simon and St. Jude.	♌	6	49	5	11	11	27
29	Tue.	Sirius rises 11h. 53m. eve.	♍	6	51	5	9	morn.	
30	W.		♍	6	52	5	8	1	54
31	Th.	☽☌	♎	6	54	5	6	2	42

XI. NOVEMBER.

New moon, 6th—2h. 43m. morn.
First quarter, 13th—11h. 54m. eve.
Full moon, 20th—9h. 13m. eve.
Last quarter, 28th—6h. 24m. morn.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c. &c.	☽ P	☉ R		☉ S		R ☾ S	
1	Fri.	Mira Ceti south. 11h. 53m. eve.	♎	6	56	5	4	3	24
2	Sat.	All souls. D. of Kent born 1767.	♎	6	58	5	2	3	50
3	*F.*	Pegasus south, 8h. 5m. eve.	♏	6	59	5	1	4	19
4	Mo.	Landing of K'g Will. III. 1688.	♏	7	0	5	0	4	42
5	Tue.	☉ Apogee. The Powder plot.	♐	7	1	4	59	5	17
6	We.	Sirius rises 11h. 22m. eve.	♐	7	2	4	58	sets.	
7	Th.		♐	7	3	4	57	5	27
8	Fri.	Prs. Augusta b. 1768. Milton d.	♑	7	4	4	56	6	23
9	Sat.	Lord Mayor's day (of London.)	♑	7	6	4	54	7	28
10	*F.*	Luther b.1483.Spurzheim d.1832.	♒	7	7	4	53	8	36
11	Mo.	St. Martin.	♒	7	8	4	52	9	48
12	Tue	Mira Ceti south 11h. 10m. eve.	♒	7	10	4	50	11	3
13	We.	☽ ☌ Britius.	♓	7	12	4	48	morn.	
14	Th.		♓	7	13	4	47	1	35
15	Fri.	Machutus. L'd Chatham b. 1708	♈	7	14	4	46	2	51
16	Sat.		♈	7	15	4	45	4	5
17	*F.*	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.	♉	7	16	4	44	5	10
18	Mo.		♉	7	17	4	43	6	14
19	Tue.	☉ Perigee.	♉	7	18	4	42	7	8
20	We.	Edmund K. and Martyr.	♊	7	19	4	41	rises.	
21	Th.		♊	7	20	4	40	4	57
22	Fri.	Cecilia.	♋	7	20	4	40	5	58
23	Sat.	7 ✳'s south, 11h. 45m. eve.	♋	7	21	4	39	7	0
24	*F.*	Peace of 1814.	♌	7	22	4	38	8	13
25	Mo.	St. Catherine.	♌	7	23	4	37	9	27
26	Tue	The great storm in 1703.	♌	7	24	4	36	10	44
27	We.		♍	7	25	4	35	11	58
28	Th.		♍	7	26	4	34	morn	
29	Fri.	Death of Cardinal Wolsey 1530	♎	7	26	4	34	2	30
30	Sat.	St. Andrew's Day.	♎	7	27	4	33	3	45

XII. DECEMBER.

New moon 5th—9h. 53m. even.
Frst quarter, 13th—7h. 4m. morn.
Full moon, 20th—7h. 51m. morn.
Last quarter, 28th—5h. 2m. morn.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c. &c.	☉ P.	☉ R.	☉ S.	R ☉ S
1	*F.*	Advent. Alex. of Russia d. 1825	♎	7 28	4 32	4 55
2	M.	☉ Apogee.	♏	7 29	4 31	5 42
3	Tue.		♏	7 29	4 31	6 30
4	W.	Outbreak in U. C. 1837.	♐	7 30	4 30	7 18
5	Th.		♐	7 31	4 29	sets.
6	Fri.	*Nicholas.* 'gomery's 183	♐	7 31	4 29	5 3
7	Sat.	Dispersion of the rebels at Mont.	♑	7 32	4 28	6 0
8	*F.*	7 ✱'s south, 10h. 46m. eve.	♑	7 32	4 28	7 4
9	M.	Birth of Milton, 1608.	♒	7 33	4 27	8 12
10	Tue.	Orion south, 11h. 53m. eve.	♒	7 33	4 27	9 24
11	W.	☾ ♌	♒	7 34	4 26	10 41
12	Th.	Sirius rises, 9h. eve.	♓	7 34	4 25	11 54
13	Fri.	Death of Dr. Johnson 1784.	♓	7 35	4 25	morn.
14	Sat.	Death of Washington, 1799.	♈	7 35	4 25	2 24
15	*F.*		♈	7 35	4 25	3 39
16	Mo.	● Perigee.	♉	7 35	4 25	4 51
17	Tue.		♉	7 36	4 24	6 7
18	W.		♊	7 36	4 24	7 23
19	Th.	Pegasus south 5h. 4m. eve.	♊	7 36	4 24	8 33
20	Fri.		♊	7 36	4 24	rises.
21	Sat.	St. Thomas, *shortest day.*	♋	7 36	4 24	5 7
22	*F.*		♋	7 36	4 24	6 9
23	Mo.	Orion south, 11h. 2m. eve.	♌	7 36	4 24	7 15
24	Tue.	☾ ♌	♌	7 36	4 34	8 22
25	We.	CHRISTMAS.	♍	7 36	4 24	9 28
26	Th.	St. Stephen,	♍	7 36	4 24	10 36
27	Fri.	7 ✱'s south, 9h. 27m. eve, St. John	♎	7 36	4 24	11 45
28	Sat.	Innocents.	♎	7 35	4 25	morn.
29	*F.*	Destruction of the Caroline 1837	♏	7 35	4 25	0 57
30	Mo.	☉ Apogee. Black rock burnt 1813	♏	7 35	4 25	2 12
31	Tue.	Sirius rises, 7h. 45m. eve.	♏	7 34	4 26	3 30

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

As it may be a subject of curiosity to know the origin of the names of the days of the week, we present our readers with an account extracted from a Treatise on the Idols of the Saxons, from whom the days were called and distinguished.

SUNDAY.

THE Idol of the Sun, from which Sunday is derived, among the Latins DIES SOLIS was placed in a temple and adored and sacrificed to; for they believed that the sun did co-operate with this Idol. He was represented like a man half naked, with his face like the Sun, holding a burning wheel with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world; and by its fiery gleams, the light and heat wherewith he warms and nourisheth all things.

MONDAY.

The Idol of the Moon, from which cometh our Monday, DIES LUNÆ anciently Moonday: This Idol appears strangely singular, being habited in a short coat like a man: Her holding a Moon, expresses what she is.*

TUESDAY.

TUISCO, the most ancient and peculiar God of the Germans, represented in his garment of skin, according to their ancient manner of cloathing; next to the Sun and Moon, they paid their adoration to this Idol, and dedicated the next day to him; from which our Tuesday is derived, anciently Tuisday, called in Latin

* What DIODORUS SICULUS says of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, may perhaps be said with equal truth of all other idolatrous nations. "When they took a view of the universe, and contemplated the nature of things, they imagined that the Sun and the Moon were the wo first and the greatest Gods." ED.

DIES MARTIS. According to Verstigan, an undoubted authority, TUISCO was the greatest personage amongst the *ancient* Germans, after whom they called themselves Duytsben, that is Duytsh (hence the word Dutch.)—The Germans regarded him as the founder of their nation. Even TACITUS writes of him as a most important personage, and remarks of him that, "In all songs and ballads (the only memorials of antiquity amongst the Germans) the God TISTO, who was *born of the earth*, and Mannus his son are celebrated as the founders of their race."

WEDNESDAY.

WODEN,* was a valliant prince among the Saxons; his image was prayed to for victory over their enemies, which if they obtained, they usually sacrificed the prisoners tsken in battle to him. Our Wednesday is derived from him, anciently Woden's day.

THURSDAY.

THOR,† was placed in a large hall, sitting on a bed, canopy'd over with a crown of gold on his head, and 12 stars over it, holding a scepter in his right hand; to him

---

* Or ODIN, as he is termed by the moderns.—It is a mistake to call him a "*prince of the Saxons*," though most of the Saxon princes pretended to be descended from him. Odin is believed to have been the name of the one true God amongst the first colonies who came from the east, and peopled Germany and Scandinavia, and among their posterity for several ages. He was peculiarly the God of their battles, and had in their estimation the attributes of omnipotence. For an interesting account of this deity, and also of THOR and FREA see *Mallett's Northern Antiquities.*

† THOR was the eldest and bravest of the sons of Odin and Frea—and next to them the greatest of the Scandinavian Gods. It was anciently believed that Thor reigned over all the heavens; that in his palace were 540 halls; that he launched the thunder, pointed the lightning, and gave direction to the meteors, winds and storms. He it was who wielded a hammer or a club dreaded alike by Gods and men.--Ed.

was attributed the power over both heaven and earth, and that as he was pleased or displeased he could send thunder, tempests, plagues, &c. or fair, seasonable weather, and cause fertility. From him our Thursday derives its name, anciently Thorsday; among the Romans, DIES JOVIS, as this Idol may be substituted for Jupiter.

FRIDAY.

FRIDA,* this idol represented both sexes, holding a drawn sword in the right hand and a bow in the left, denoting that women as well as men should fight in time of need; She was generally taken for a Goddess, and was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and cause of love and amity; Her day of worship was called by the Saxons, Fridadeag, Low Friday, DIES VENERIS.

SATURDAY.

SEATER or CRONO stood on the prickly back of a perch. He was thin visaged and long beard, bare headed and bare-footed, carrying a pale of water in his right hand, wherein are fruit and flowers; and holding up a wheel in his left, and his coat tied with a long girdle: his standing on the sharp fins of this fish, signified to the Saxons, that by worshipping him they should pass through all dangers unhurt; by his girdle flying both ways, was shewn the Saxons freedom, and by the pail with fruit and flowers, was denoted that he would nourish the earth. From him, or from the Roman deity Saturn,† comes Saturday.

---

* More properly FREA, the Goddess of Love, Beauty, and Pleasure amongst the Scandinavians. She was the wife of Odin, and was the deity most revered—although the mother of all the Gods, she was the same with Herthus, or the Earth, and to her votaries she bestowed every variety of delight, particularly happy marriages and easy births. —ED.

†The Scator or Seater of the Scandinavians and Celtic nations was the same with the Saturn of the Romans. He was worshipped by all the Celtic nations in the west of Europe.--Ed.

To this account it may be still more interesting to those unacquainted with the early History of our Fatherland, to add, that the occasion of the overthrow of the system of Idolatry, just alluded to, in England, and the origin of the name of England, or *Angel-land*, or the Land of Angels, arose from a circumstance perfectly in accordance with the spirit and practice of those times and not less curious than it is deeply interesting. It is thus related by Verstegan.

"It happened in the time that Œlla reigned King of Deira, sometime part of the Kingdome of the Northumbers, that certain English children of that country were brought to Rome to be *sold*, (as captive heathen people are wont to be *among Christians*,) and standing there in the market, a certain reverend religious father named Gregory, being a man of the greatest virtue and learning of his time, coming thither, and beholding them to be of a very fair complexion, ruddy and white, with yellowish hair, demanded of the merchant that had them to sell, of whence they were? which being told him, he asked if they were christened? It was answered they were not: whereat, fetching a deep sigh, he said, alas! that the author of darkness should yet detain people of such bright countenances in his possession, and that those with such fair faces should inwardly carry such foul souls. Demanding by what name this people were called, answer was made him that they were called *Angles*. The reverend Father perceiving this name to allude unto the name of *Angeli*, in Latin, said, Verily, not without cause are they called *Angles*, for they have faces like *Angels*, and meet it were that such were made partakers and coheirs with the angels in heaven.—Then demanded he the name of the Province from whence

---

† Thor, had the same relationship amongst the Scandinavians and Saxons, as Jupiter had with the Greeks and Romans, and all his attributes were the same. To this day in the Netherlands, Thursday is called *Dundersdagh*, that is *Thundersday*, clearly showing that anciently it was the day dedicated to the God of Thunder, and in several old Saxon books, it is written *Thunres-Deag*. Ed.

they came; and it was answered him, they were of *Deira* That is well, quoth he, for they are to delivered *De ira Dei*, that is, *from the wrath of God*, and called to the mercy of Christ What is the name, quoth he, of the King of that country? It was answered that his name was *Œlla;* unto which name also alluding, *Allelujah*, quoth he, must be sounded in that prince's dominions, to the praise of Almighty God his Creator; and been stricken with much compassion, to behold that such angelical people, in respect of their great beauty and comeliness, should continue the bond-slaves of the foul fiend of hell, he went, &c."

Then follows an account of Gregory's intention to visit England, towards which he took a three day's journey; of his recall by the entreaty of the people of Rome, and lastly, on his elevation to the *Popedom*; of his sending *Augustine* and certain other Monks to England They, after some difficulties arrived in the Isle of Thanet; where King Ethelbert gave them audience, the result of which, was the baptism of the monarch and of most of his subjects,—'*the turning away of the people from serving and sacrificing unto their idols*, THOR, WODEN, FRIGA, *and the like; overthrowing the synagogue of Satan, and breaking down the abominable idols before mentioned.*

TWELFTH DAY.

The origin of the practice of drawing for King and Queen over the twelfth cake on this day is involved in obscurity, like that of many other customs of apparently greater moment. Some trace it to a play of the Roman Children, who drew beans at the end of the Saturnalia for the same purpose; and this classical origin is countenanced by the amusement having prevailed in our universities, where the decision was made by beans found in the cake.

Others imagine in it a faint resemblance of the offerings made to the new born Saviour by the Magi, or wise men of the East, of Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh; and this opinion seems probable, as to the ceremony performed in this country, annually on this day, the Monarch either personally, or by his Chamberlain, makes a similar offering.

The old Calendars notice that on the vigil of this day Kings were elected by beans, and the day was called the festival of Kings.

In the time of King Alfred, the twelve days after the nativity of our Saviour, were declared to be festivals.

The festivities of Twelfth day are still kept up at Rome, in France and Spain. The day is called the feast of Kings.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORICAL EXPLANATION OF SOME REMARKABLE DAYS IN MARCH AND APRIL.

1st. SAINT DAVID.—The Welsh regard St. David as their tutelar saint, and annually hold festive meetings on this day. In 640 the Britons, under King Cadwallader, obtained a complete victory over the Saxons; and St. David is considered not only to have contributed to this victory by his prayers, but by the judicious regulations which he adopted for rendering the Britons known to each other. He directed the Welsh to wear leeks in their caps, drawn from a garden near the field of action; while the Saxons, from a want of some distinguishing mark, frequently mistook each other, almost indiscriminately slaying friends and foes. Hence the custom of the Welsh wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's day. St. David was descended from the Royal Family of the Britons, being uncle of King Arthur, and son of Xantus, Prince of Ceroticu, now Cardiganshire. Being ordained Priest, he retired into the Isle of Wight, and embraced an acetic life. He founded twelve monasteries one of which was in the vale of Ross, near Menerva, now called St. David's. Soon afterwards, the Archbishop of Caerleon resigned his see to St. David, whose opposition was only overcome by the absolute commands of the synod. He had, however, the liberty to transfer his see from Caerleon, then a populous city, to Minerva. He continued in this see many years and died, towards the end of the 6th century, at a very advanced age.

17th. SAINT PATRICK. He was a native of Scotland, whose original name was Succuthus, but was changed by Pope Cellestine into Patrick. In 432 he was sent by that Pontiff as a missionary into Ireland, He converted a great many of the Irish to Christianity. and founded, in 472, the Archbishoprick of Armagh. He has been justly called the Apostle of the Irish, and the Father of the Hibernian Church; and he is also esteemed the tutelar Saint of the country. The works of St. Patrick were published in London in 1656. Among the miracles of St. Patrick, it is recorded that he delivered Ireland of venemous reptiles, restored sight to the blind, health to the sick, and raised nine dead persons to life. He was buried at Downpatrick, where his body was found in 1185, in a church bearing his name. The custom of wearing shamrock, or *trefoil*, on this day, arose, according to some, from St. Patrick's using a leaf of it, when expounding the doctrine of the Trinity, to represent the divisibility of the Divinity into three distinct parts, and its union in one stem.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Rites peculiar to Good Friday were formerly used, in the Roman Catholic Church, on this day, which was called *Passion Sunday*, because they began to advert to the passion of Christ. In the north of England there are yet some remains of these observances. Among others of the old ceremonies, soft beans were distributed as a kind of dole to denote this season of grief; but peas are now used in their repasts of this day, which is known by the name of *care* or *careing* Sunday, signifying a day of especial care or devotional attention. At Newark upon Trent, one of the fairs is denominated "Careing Fair," and is held the Friday before "Careing Sunday," which is the Sunday fortnight before Easter.

GOOD FRIDAY.—This day is held as a solemn fast in remembrance of the CRUCIFIXION OF OUR SAVIOUR. Its appellation of *Good*, seems peculiar to the Church of England. The Saxons called it *Long Friday*, from the

length of ceremonies on that day; but its ancient title was *Holy Friday*, and the week in which it happens, was, and is now, denominated *Holy* or *Passion Week*.

According to St. Mark, the Crucifixion commenced at the 3d, and ended at the 6th hour—but St. John states it to have begun at the 6th hour. It has, however, been decided, that the third hour is the correct account. In the Church of Rome, offices called *Tenebræ*, (i. e. darkness) are sung on holy Friday, and the day preceding and succeeding it. The lights are extinguished and nearly at the conclusion of the service, a solemn silence is observed—when suddenly a tremendous noise ensues, in token of the rending of the veil of the Temple. In London, CROSS BUNS—(so called from the cross impressed upon them)—form the general breakfast on Good Friday. In some counties, a stock of cakes is preserved as a cure for the faithful throughout the year—a remnant of the sacramental wafer or *housell* of the Church of Rome, as practised by the priests nearly eight centuries ago.

EASTER DAY.—Is the day on which our Saviour rose from the dead; the third day after Good Friday. The word Easter signifies "to rise."—This grand festival was so anciently observed by the Church, that no one in former times doubted that it was established by apostolical authority. As all Christians on the preceding Friday, stood, as it were, mournfully by the cross of their Saviour, and the next day were overwhelmed with grief for his departure; the Church on this day, upon the first notice of his resurrection from the grave, calls upon us, with a becoming and holy transport, to turn our heaviness into joy, to put off our sackcloth, and gird ourselves with gladness. Among the primitive Christians, this queen of feasts, as they called it, was so highly esteemed, that it was solemnized fifty days successively; but as devotion abated, this feast was shortened; the whole week however, was for a long time observed as holidays, for the expression of their joy for our Lord's resurrection.

BORROWING DAYS.—The three last days in March *(Old Series)* were, in the north, termed "*borrowing days,*"

March borrowed frae Aprill,
Three days, and they were ill:
The first o' these was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw and sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze,
That the birds legs stack to the trees."

Leyden's complaynt of Scotland.

It is further explained by Sir W. SCOTT, in a note to the *Heart of Mid. Lothian.*

FIRST OF APRIL; OR, APRIL FOOL'S-DAY.

The origin of the Fooleries practised on this day has puzzled all our most celebrated antiquarians. We refer those who may desire to know more concerning them, to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Bellingers *French Proverbs*; Gentleman's Magazine, for 1766, by Dr. Pegg; do. for 1783. The *Public Advertiser* for April 1789, gives the following humorous Jewish origin of the custom of making Fools on the first of April. "This is said to have been from the mistake of Noah in sending the dove out of the ark before the water had abated, on the first day of the month amongst the Hebrews, which answers to our first of April; and to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance, it was thought proper, whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some slaveless errand similar to that ineffectual message, upon which the bird was sent by the Patriarch."

"The First of April was anciently observed in Britain as a high and general festival, in which an unbounded hilarity reigned through every order of its inhabitants; for the sun at that period of the year, entering into the sign Aries, the new year, and with it the season of rural sports and vernal delight was then supposed to have commenced. The proof of the great antiquity of the observance of this annual festivity, as well as the probability of its original establishment in an *Asiatic* region arises from

the evidences of facts afforded us by astronomy, which shall presently be adduced. Although the reformation of the year by the *Julian* and *Gregorian* calendars, and the adoption of its commencement to a different and for a nobler system of theology, have occasioned the festival-sports, anciently celebrated in the country on the first of April to have long since ceased; and although the changes occasioned during a long lapse of years by the shifting of the equinoctial points, have in Asia itself been productive of important astronomical alterations as to the exact era of the commencement of the year; yet on both continents, some very remarkable traits of the jocundity which then reigned, remain even to these distant times. Of those preserved in Britain, none of the least remarkable or ludicrous, is that of making *April Fools*, as it is called, on the first day of that month; but this Colonel Pearce has proved to have been an immemorial custom among the Hindoos (in the second volume of *Asiatic Researches*) at a celebrated festival, holden about the same time in India, which is called the *Huli festival*. I shall insert the Colonel's own words:

"During the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindoos of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The Huli is always in March and the last day is the general holiday. I have never yet heard any account of the origin of this English custom, but it is unqnestionably very ancient, and is still kept up even in great towns, though less in them than in the country. With us it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people, but in India high and low join in it; and the late Suraja Doulah, I am told, was very fond of making Huli fools, though he was a Mussulman of the highest rank. They carry the joke here so far as to send letters making appointments, in the names of persons who it is known must be absent from their home at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given.—*Maurice's India Antiquities*..

MAY DAY.

Queen of fresh flowers,
  Whom vernal stars obey,
Bring thy warm showers,
  Bring thy genial ray.
In natures greenest livery drest,
Descend on earth's expectant breast,
To earth and heaven a welcome guest,
  Thou merry month of May!

Mark! how we meet thee,
  At dawn of dewy day!
Hark! how we greet thee,
  With our roundelay.
While all the goodly things that be
In earth, and air, and ample sea,
Are making up to welcome thee,
  Thou merry month of May!

Flocks on the mountains,
  And birds upon their spray.
Tree, turfs, and fountains,
  All hold holiday;
And love, the life of living things,
Love waves his torch, and claps his wings,
And loud and wide, thy praises sings,
  Thou merry month of May!

HEBER.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The 30th of November is the day on which the true hearted sons of Caledonia honor the tutelar Saint of their country: and here it may not be amiss to enumerate the particular badges of distinction, which were anciently worn by each Chieftain, respectively, to distinguish them from each other, whether in battle, or upon festive occasions; and we insert them on this occasion, to keep alive the genuine "*amor patriæ*."

NAMES.	BADGES.
Buchanan	*Birch.*
Cameron	*Oak.*
Campbell	*Myrtle.*
Chisholm	*Alder.*
Colquhoun	*Hazle.*
Cumming	*Common Sallow.*
Drummond	*Holly,*
Farquharson	*Purple Foxglove.*
Ferguson	*Poplar.*
Forbes	*Broom.*
Frazer	*Yew.*
Gordon	*Ivy.*
Graham	*Laurel.*
Grant	*Cranberry Heath.*
Gunn	*Roseworth.*
Lamont	*Crab Apple tree.*
M'Allister	*Five-Leaved Heath.*
M'Donald	*Bell Heath.*
M'Donell	*Mountain Heath.*
M'Dougall	*Cypress.*
M'Farlane	*Cloud Berry Bush.*
M'Gregor	*Pine.*
M'Intosh	*Boxwood.*
M'Kay	*Bull Rush.*
M'Kenzie	*Deer Grass.*
M'Kinnan	*St. John's Wort.*
M'Lochlan	*Mountain Ash.*
M'Lean	*Blackberry Heath.*
M'Leod	*Red Whortleberry.*
M'Nab	*Rose Buck Berries.*
M'Neil	*Sea Ware.*
M'Pherson	*Variegated Box Wood.*
M'Quarrie	*Black Thorn.*
M'Rae	*Fir Club Moss.*
Munro	*Eagles Feathers.*
Menzies	*Ash.*
Murray	*Juniper.*
Ogilvie	*Hawthorn.*

Oliphant.....*The Great Maple.*
Robertson.....*Firn, or Brechins.*
Rose .....*Brier Rose,*
Ross.....*Bear Berries.*
Sinclair.....*Clover.*
Stewart.....*Thistle.*
Sutherland .....*Cat's Tail Grass.*

The Chief of each clan should wear two eagles feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

From the Calvis Calendaria.

"This Grand Festival is universally observed on the 25th of December in memory of the Nativity of JESUS CHRIST, whence the term CHRIST'S *Mass* from the appellation, CHRIST, having been added to the name of JESUS, to express that he was the *Messiah*. The *Mass* of CHRIST, as originally used by the Church, implied solely the festival celebrated.

From the various alterations in the Roman Calendar, arose the accuracy that certainly prevails, in keeping the day of our Lord's nativity, which did not take place on the 25th December, but at the time the Jews kept their Feast of Tabernacles.

The first Christians kept the Nativity on the first of January, conforming in this computation to the Roman year. On the FEAST of TABERNACLES, they decorated their Churches with green boughs, as a memorial that Christ was actually born at that time.

The custom of ornamenting churches and houses with evergreens at Christmas, is still pretty generally observed.

The now almost obsolete custom of making presents at this season, under the title of Christmas Boxes, arose from the custom of a box devoted to every ship which sailed on a voyage being deposited with a priest, into which money might be dropped to give efficacy to the

prayers of the Church, and these boxes being opened at Christmas in each year, thence acquired the name of CHRISTMAS BOXES. This in process of time, became the familiar name of Presents themselves, and the poorer classes were encouraged to beg of their richer neighbours Box Money, or in other words, money to supply the Priest's box.

The ancient salutation of A Merry Christmas, like that of A Happy New Year, adverted to the hospitality of the rich whose spacious Halls, crowded with tenants and neighbours, were scenes of boundless hospitality. "*Round about our coal fire,*" they were regaled with the most substantial fare the season could afford. The first dish was generally a BOARS HEAD, and sometimes a Gammon of Bacon. The Boar's Head is yet served upon Christmas Day at Queen's College, Oxford—where it is solemnly ushered into the Hall with a *Monkish Carol.* Both these dishes were meant to express an abhorrence of Judaism.

PLUM PUDDINGS were emblematical, from their ingredients, of the offerings to the wise men; and mince Pies with pieces of paste over them in the form of a cratch or hay rack, commemorated the manger in which our Saviour was first laid. A composition of Ale, Sugar, Nutmeg, &c., called Lamb's Wool, passed jovially from hand to hand in the Wassail Bowl, the name given to the vessel out of which the Saxon colonists in Britain took such copious draughts, as even to call for legislative interference. Wassail is a corruption of the words Waes Heal, *Be of health.*

When Hengist and Horsa first visited Britain at the solicitation of Vortigern prince of the Silures, the British chief became enamoured of Rowena, the niece of Hengist, at a Banquet prepared by the stranger in honor of Vortigern, the Princess, instructed by her Uncle, presented to the aged Prince a cup of spiced wine, and with a smile welcomed him in the words, 'Waes Heal, Halford Cyning,' or *Be of health, Lord King,* to which, through his interpreter, he answered, 'Drinc

Heal,' or *I drink your health.* The event is narrated by Robert of Gloucester, but as the vocabulary of this ancient Rhymer may not be intelligible generally to our readers, we shall prefer the more modern paraphrase in the Antiquarian Repertory.

"Health, my Lord King, the sweet Rowena said;
Health, cried the Chieftain to the Saxon Maid;
Then gaily rose and 'mid the concourse wide
Kissed her hale lips, and placed her by his side.
At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound,
That healths and kisses 'mongst the guests went round;
From this the social custom took its rise,
We still retain, and still must keep the prize.

Waes Heal or Wassail from that period, became the name of the Drinking Cups of the Anglo Saxons; and the custom of drinking healths, derived from their Saxon Ancestors, still remains amongst the English and those descending from them; hence drinking parties were called WASSAILS, and the jolly Bacchanalians WASSAILERS.

Christmas, considered as a religious festival, is one of the first consequence; and although, from the change which modern luxury has introduced in the manners of the age, many of the solemnities with which it was formerly observed, are now discontinued, it still is marked as a period when a more social intercourse takes place between the different classes of society, and one at which the poor are considered as having, amidst the general festivity which prevails, a stronger claim upon the benevolence and charity of their richer neighbours. The reader will find an interesting account of Christmas, as it was observed in the early part of the last century, in one of the first numbers of the Sketch Book.

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.—On the anniversary of St. Stephen, (*the day after Christmas day*) it is customary for groups of young villagers, in Ireland, to bear about a holly-bush adorned with ribbons, and having many wrens depending from it. This is carried from house to

house with some ceremony, the "*Wren boy*," (as they are termed,) chanting several verses, the burden of which may be collected from the following lines of their song:

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
St. Stephen's day was caught in the furze;
Although he is little, his family is great;
I pray you good land-lady, give us a treat."

A small piece of money is annually bestowed upon them, and the evening concludes in merry-making with the money thus collected.

The same superstition is observed in the Isle of Man, on which day many hundreds of these poor little innocent birds suffer death by stoning from crowds of rascally urchins who pursue them. But what allusion this custom can have to the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, it is now impossible to trace. It is most probably intended to commemorate some other event of less importance, which occurred on that day. Ed.

DISC

DIVISION

UPP

IT has bec
American A
(which has
more than th
actions which
ascertained, v
have darkene
nations.

Nevertheles
those which h
tions of Asia
learned conce
human beings,
15th Century.
at present. It
Annals to conf
Columbus,) to

BRIEF ANNALS

OF

PUBLIC EVENTS,

FROM THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA,

TO THE

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

INTO

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

IT has been judiciously remarked by the author of the American Annals, that the discovery of a New World, (which has been receiving inhabitants from the old for more than three hundred years,) and those events and actions which are connected with it, can now be accurately ascertained, without having recourse to such legends as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of most nations.

Nevertheless, doubts not less dark and mysterious than those which hang over the origin of the more ancient nations of Asia and of Europe, are entertained amongst the learned concerning the first occupation of America by human beings, previous to the Spanish invasion in the 15th Century. But, with this subject we shall not meddle at present. It is the purpose of the compiler of these Annals to confine himself, (after noticing the Discovery of Columbus,) to such events as relate to Canada only.

C. F.

BRIEF ANNALS,

&c. &c.

ANNO DOMINI 1492.—On the 3rd day of August, Christopher Columbus set sail from *Palos* in *Spain*, with three vessels and ninety men; and on the 11th of October following, discovered land on one of the Bahama Islands.—This was the first certain knowledge possessed by modern Europeans of any part of the New World.*

1497.—Henry VII. of England gave permission to John Cabot to take six ships, with all things necessary for a voyage of discovery in North America. Early in June, in the same year, having his son, Sebastian, with him, he discovered part of Newfoundland; he next saw and named the Island of St. John; and, continuing a westerly course he afterwards arrived at the Continent, along the coast of which he sailed northerly as far as 67 and a half north latitude.

It is remarkable that no further attempts towards discovery were made by the English for upwards of sixty years afterwards, if we except the proposed expedition of Elliot and Ashurst.

1502--Hugh Elliot and Thomas Ashurst, merchants, of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry VII. for the establishment of Colonies in the countries then lately discovered by Cabot; but it is not known whether they availed themselves of this permission, or made any voyage to the New World.

1506--John Denys, a Frenchman, sailed with his pilot, Camart, a native of Rouen, from Harfleur to Newfoundland, and drew a map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the adjacent coast.

---

*We say *modern*, because we are believers in the success of the famous expedition of MADOC, from Wales, in the 12th century.—*Ed.*

1508--Thomas Aubert, who made a voyage in this year, from Dieppe to Newfoundland, was the first who sailed up the great River St. Lawrence to the country of Canada.--This man carried off some of the natives, and exhibited them in Paris.

1517--The cod fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland had, by this time, attracted the attention of several European nations, for there were fifty Spanish, French and Portuguese ships employed in it this year.

1522--Newfoundland settled by different nations before any part of Canada, is said to have contained, at this period, about fifty houses.

1527--The scheme of discovering a passage to the East Indies by the North West being resumed in England, a voyage was made, by the advice of Robert Thorne, of Bristol, with two ships, furnished out by Henry VII; but it proved unsuccessful, and even disastrous, for one of the ships was lost. Hakluyt says, this *Master* Thorne was "a notable member and ornament of his country," and that he exhorted the King with "very weightie and substantiall reasons, to set forth a discoverie even to the North Pole."

1535--Cartier discovering now the river of Canada, which gradually obtained the name of St. Lawrence, sailed up this noble stream more than three hundred leagues to a great and swift fall or rapid; formed alliances with the natives; took possession of the territory; built a fort; and wintered in the country, which he called *New France*. He, at this time, visited Hochelaga, which he called *Mount Royal*, (afterwards Montreal) a large Indian settlement. This was the first attempt made by the French to form a settlement in America.

Charlevoix says, the name of the St. Lawrence was given to the bay, next to the Gulf, and then to the river of Canada.

On this expedition of Cartier's, he carried off Donnaconna, a Chief of the natives, and Hakluyt says, "the poore king of the country, with two or three of his chiefe companions, comming aborde of the French shippes, being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously carried away into France, where he lived four yeares, and then dyed a Christian there."

1536--A voyage was made from England to Newfound--

land, by 120 persons, 30 of whom were gentlemen of good education, and character, at the head of whom, according to Hakluyt, was "one Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and of great courage, and given to the studie of Cosmographie, &c." Cape Breton was discovered during this voyage, but the expedition was ever totally so disastrous through famine, that the survivors were constrained to support life by feeding on the bodies of their dead companions.

1540—Francois de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, and the King of France's Lieutenant General and Viceroy in Canada, sent out Cartier, with five ships to Canada this year, intending to follow him with two other ships, fitted out at his own expense, for the purpose colonizing some part of the banks of the St. Lawrence.

1542—The Lord Roberval, himself, arrived in Canada this year, and built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the Island of Orleans, (which was at first called the Isle of Bacchus.) Purchas says, this fort was "faire and strong."

1543—The first Act of the English Parliament relating to any part of America was made this year; this was to protect and encourage the English fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

1549—In this year, Lord Roberval, accompanied by his brother and a numerous train of adventurers, again embarked for the river St. Lawrence; but they were never heard of afterwards; a disaster which so discouraged the government and people of France, that for more than fifty years no further measures were taken for supplying the few settlers that remained in Canada.

1576—Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth with three small ships, and discovered Elizabeth's Foreland and the straights which still bear his own name. He entered a bay in N. L. 63 degrees, and carried off one of the natives, whom, Hakluyt says, "for very choler and disdaine bit his tongue in twaine within his mouth."

1577—The discovery of supposed gold by Frobisher, in his voyage of last year, encouraged the society of adventurers to send him out, with three other ships, to explore the coast of Labrador and Greenland, with an ultimate view of discovering a passage to India; but he again returned

without success, though he brought away nearly 200 tons of this supposed gold, and with it a man, woman and child, of the natives: but Stow says in his Chronicle, that "neither the man, woman, nor child, lived long; nor did his gold prove ore but drosse."

1578—Frobisher sailed again for this northern Continent, with no less than fifteen ships, in search of gold, and was foolish enough to carry home immense quantities of the same glittering stones (most probably *zinc mica, or talc*) to the utter ruin of many adventurers.

1581—The French trade to Canada was renewed, after an interruption of nearly 50 years. The cause of which interruption was the carrying off the Indian King or Chief in 1531, by Cartier, an outrage that could not be forgiven by the natives, who would have no dealings or intercourse with the French for so many years afterwards.

1583—Sir Humphrey Gilbert, by virtue of a commission which he carried from Queen Elizabeth this year, took possession of St. John's in Newfoundland, and 200 leagues every way around it for the Crown of England, and published laws for the government of the territory. This formal possession in consequence of the discovery by the Cabots, is considered the foundation of the right and title of the Crown of England to the territory of Newfoundland, and the fishery on its banks.

The renewal of the French trade with Canada was so auspicious, that three ships, one of them 180 tons, were employed this year in that trade.

1586—Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the fashion of smoking Tobacco in England. It had been carried thither for the first time in 1575 by Sir John Hawkins, but was then considered as a mere drug, and Stow says in his Chronicle, that "*all men wondered what it meant.*" But Raleigh, and a Mr. Law, had learned the practice of smoking, through pipes made of clay, from the Indians of Virginia. This singular plant appears to have been used in all parts of North America. In the account of Cartier's voyage, in 1535, it appears that it was used in Canada, and a particular account is given of the manner of preserving it. "There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in summer they make a great provision for all the year, making a great account of it, and only men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried

in the sunne, then weare it about their neckes wrapped in a little beastes skinne made like a little bagge, with a hollow piece of stone or wood, like a pipe; then when they please they make powder of it and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende, sucke so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the tonnell of a chimney."—Hakluyt, iii. 224.

1591—The *Walrus* or *Morse* must have been common in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence; for this year, we find that a fleet of ships was fitted out from the port of St. *Malo*, in France, for Canada, and to hunt for *Morses* about the bay of St. Lawrence, whose teeth were sold at a much dearer rate than ivory. They also obtained oil in vast quantities from the bodies of those animals. An English Voyager in Hakluyt says, there were 15,000 of these creatures killed this year, by one small bark at Ramea, an island lying within the straights of St. Peter, back of Newfoundland, in N. Lat. 47.

1593—George Drake, an Englishman, made a voyage up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Isle of Ramea, and carried home intelligence of the profitable trade of the French and others in these parts of America.

1598—The Marquis de la Roche received a commission from Henry IV. to conquer Canada; but returned without doing any thing of consequence, and shortly afterwards died of vexation.

1600—On the death of La Roche, his patent was renewed in favor of M. de Chauvin, who made a voyage up the St. Lawrence as far as *Tadousac*, where he left some of his people; and returned with a freight of Furs. The following year he sailed again and proceeded as far as *Trois Rivieres*.

1603—Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, a gentleman of the bed chamber to Henry IV. of France, received a patent of the American territory from the 40th to the 46th degree N. Lat. constituting him Lieutenant General of the country, with power to colonise it and subdue and convert the natives to Christianity.

Samuel Champlain, of Brouage, in France, anchored at Tadousac this year, and made discoveries in the neighboring territory.

1608—Champlain, being sent out at the head of a colony

with three ships for the purpose of making a permanent settlement, this year laid the foundation of Quebec, the future capital of Canada, after having examined all the most eligible situations in Acadia and along the river St. Lawrence. Subsequent experience has proved the wisdom of his choice. Champlain says that *Quebec* was the Indian name of the place. "Trouvant un lieu le plus estroit de riviere, que les habitants du pays appellant Quebec, j'y bastir et edifier une habitation, et de frichter des terres, et faire quelques jardinages."

1612—The English colony in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, this year consisted of 54 men, 6 women, and 2 children.

1621—This year Acadia first received the name of *Nova Scotia*, its whole territory being granted by that name to Sir Wm. Alexander, of Minstry, by King James I.

1627—The Colony of Quebec, by direction of Cardinal Richelieu, then sole Minister of France, was taken out of the hands of the French Protestants, and together with its trade, placed under the management of one hundred persons called the "*Company of One Hundred Associates*," at the head of which was the Cardinal himself, with the Mareshal Defiat, and other persons of eminence. Charlevoix thinks nothing could have been better planned; and that France would have been the most powerful colony in America, had the execution been answerable to the design.

1630—A commission having been given by Charles I. to David Kertk, and his valiant kinsmen, to conquer the American Dominions of France, Kertk had attacked Canada in July, 1628, and still carried on his military operations with vigour. ——— Louis and Thomas Kertk, appearing again at this time off Point Levi, sent an officer on shore to Quebec, to summon the city to surrender; Champlain, then in command, knowing his means to be inadequate to a defence, surrendered the city by capitulation. The terms of this capitulation were very favourable to the French colony; and they were so punctually and honourably fulfilled by the English, that the greater part of the French chose to remain with their captors, rather than go, as had been stipulated, to France. "Thus was the capital of *New France* subdued by the arms of England, just one hundred

and thirty years before its final conquest by the celebrated Wolfe."

1632—Charles I. by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned the right which he had claimed to *New France*, *Acadia* and *Canada*, as the property of England, to Louis XIII. King of France. Chalmers says, the signal event of the capture of Quebec was unknown when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and assigns this as the reason King Charles, at that treaty, absolutely restored to France, those territories generally and without limits; and particularly *Port Royal*, *Quebec*, and *Cape Breton*. From the restitution of these territories to France, may be dated the commencement of a long train of evils to the British Colonies, and to England, to this transaction, in the judgment of the able historian last quoted, may be fairly traced back the colonial disputes of latter times, and the American revolution.

1635—Rene Rohault, having become a Jesuit, resumed a project, which had been interrupted by the English conquest of Quebec, of founding a college in that city: a seminary that had been planned ten years before. This institution succeeded; and, it is said, was of essential service to the colony: many Frenchmen were now encouraged to embark with their families, for Canada.

M. Champlain died at Quebec this year: he was justly regretted by the whole colony of New France, of which he might be said to be the parent. He had penetration, courage, constancy, probity and patriotism: Charlevoix says of him that he was "un historien fidele et sincere, un voyageur, qui observe tout avec attention, un ecrivain judicieux, un bon geometre, et un habile homme de mer."

1639—A Nunnery of French Ursulines was founded at Quebec, *Madame de la Peltrie*, a pious Catholic lady, devoting both her time and fortune to this design, went to Quebec with three Ursulines, attended by Le Jeune, Superior of the Jesuit mission into Canada. Entering the city under a general discharge of cannon, they proceeded with much triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the church, where *Te Deum* was sung, with great solemnity, for their arrival. Charlevoix says that this *Madame de la Peltrie* had such zeal for the conversion and comfort of the native Canadians, that she actually cultivated the earth with her own hands, to increase her power of doing good.

The Hospital, called *l'Hotel Dieu*, was founded the preceding year at Sileri, by Madame la Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

1642—Maisonneuve, a gentleman of Champaign, who the preceding year, brought over several families to Montreal, now entered with them into possession of their new habitation, and Chapel, on this island, with many religious ceremonies. In 1640 the French King had vested the property of the island in 35 associates, of whom Maisonneuve was one; and on the 15th of October, 1641, he was declared Governor of the Island.—*Charlevoix Nouvelle France.*

1647—The French in Canada, in their trade, with the neighbouring Indians, had, for several years, been obstructed by the *Mohawks*. Unable to subdue that formidable tribe without assistance, about this time, they sent M. Marie as an agent to solicit aid from the Massachusetts, with offers of liberal compensation, but the government of that colony rejected the alluring proposal. It is said this Marie was a *Jesuit*, and offered a large sum for assistance: but the English gave the very wise answer that the *Mohawks* had never injured them, and they would have nothing to do with the business.

1648—The Colonists of Newfoundland sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposal of perpetual peace between the Colonies, though the mother countries might be at war; although the French were much pleased with the proposal, and anxious to conclude an agreement of this kind, the business terminated without success, because the English were firm in their determination not to assist the French against the *Iroquois*.

1649—In the month of March, one thousand Iroquois suddenly attacked the Huron village of St. Ignatius, containing 400 persons, all of whom, three only excepted, were massacred.

1654—About this period the *Eries*, a numerous tribe of Indians which inhabited the borders of Lake Erie, were so effectually exterminated by the Iroquois, that were it not for the name of the Lake, we should have no memorial of their former existence. Charlevoix calls them "la nation des Eriez, ou du *Chat*."

1655—The *Onondagas* sent deputies to Quebec to solicit missionaries of the French, a number of whom were ac-

cordingly sent to that tribe, and many of the heads of it became converts to the Christian Religion.

1660—Francois de Laval, Abbot of Montigny, being appointed Bishop of Canada, came over and brought, for the first time, some Monks of other orders besides the *Jesuits.*

1664—The Rev. John Elliot completed his translation of the Bible into the Indian language, which was printed at Cambridge, and entitled "*Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe* UP BIBLUM GOD *Naneeswe* NUKKONE TESTAMENT *Kah Wonk* WUSKU TESTAMENT.

1665—M. de Courcelles being appointed Governor of New France, transported the regiment of Carignan Salieres to Canada this year. It consisted of 1,000 foot, a great number of families, numerous mechanics, hired servants, horses, (*the first ever seen in Canada*) cattle and sheep, were brought to this country at the same time. The 100 associates in whom the property of the Colony was vested, had grown weary of the expense of maintaining their colony and from the year 1644 abandoned the Fur Trade to the inhabitants, reserving to themselves, as their right of lordship, an annual payment of 1,000 Beavers. Reduced at length to the number of 45 associates, they made a total resignation of all their rights, 1662, to the French King, who soon afterwards included New France in the grant which he made of the French Colonies in America, in favour of the West India Company formed by the great Colbert.

1666—The Mohawks, having greatly annoyed the French, were attacked this year by a French army of 23 companies of foot and the whole militia of the Colony. This formidable body of troops marched upwards of 700 miles, in the depth of winter, from Quebec into the country of the Mohawks, with a view of utterly destroying them; but the Indians retired, with their women and children, into the depth of the woods, leaving only a few ancient SACHEMS in the villages, who chose rather to die than desert their habitations. These were murdered by the French, and their villages burnt; yet nothing of political importance was gained by this expedition, which was commanded by M. de Tracy in person, who was then upwards of 70 years old.

1667—Peace was at length established between the French and the Five Nations, which continued for several years,

and they cultivated a mutual trade. The Sieur Perot, a French Missionary, travelled more than 1200 miles to the westward of Quebec, making proselytes amongst the Indians as he went along.

1670—A terrible disease broke out amongst the Indians in the northern parts of Canada, and it swept off whole tribes, particularly the tribe of *Atlikamegues*, which has never since been heard of. *Tadousac*, the chief mart of the Indian fur trade with the French, was deserted, as also Trois Rivieres, where the small pox carried off 1500 Indians at once.

1671—A grand Congress of the French, and of many Canadian Indians, was held this year at the Falls of St. Mary; where the Indians professed submission to the King of France, in a formal manner.

1672—M. de Courcelles, Governor of Canada, built a fort on the north side of the outlet of Lake Ontario, (near the modern Kingston,) as a barrier against the Iroquois, pretending, however, that he merely intended it as a place of trade, and for their mutual accommodation.

1673—The Count Frontenac completed the Fort on lake Ontario, begun last year by Courcelles, and called it after his own name. The French likewise built a fort at Michilimackinac. Father Marquette, in company with one Joliet, a citizen of Quebec, employed by M. Talon, for the discovery of the Mississppi, entered that noble river on the 17th of June, and descended it to a point within three days journey of the Gulf of Mexico, when they returned to Canada: the French had received information of this river from the Indians. Ferdinand de Soto had discovered the country on the Mississippi 130 years before, but the Spaniards did not see fit to settle it.

1674—Quebec was made a Bishopric.

1678—M. de Sale re-built the Fort Frontenac with stone: he also launched a Bark of ten tons on Lake Ontario, and in the year following another vessel of sixty tons on Lake Erie; about this time he likewise enclosed a little spot of ground at Niagara with stockades, intended for a Fort.

1680—The Father Hennepin, with M. Dacan, sent out on discovery by M. de la Sale, ascended the Mississippi, from Canada, as far as the Falls of St. Anthony.

1682—M. de la Sale descended the Mississippi to the sea,

and took possession of all the country watered by that mighty stream, in the name of Louis XIV; calling it in honour of the King, *Louisiana*.

1683—The French erected a Fort between the Lakes Erie and Huron.

1684—M. de la Barre, with a large army from Canada, made an unsuccessful expedition into the country of the Five Nattons. De la Barre found it necessary to conclude his campaign with a treaty. He was met, at the place appointed, by the *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, and *Cayugas*; the *Mohawks* and *Senekas* refusing to attend. Seated in a chair of state, surrounded by his own Indians (principally the *Hurons* of Lorette) and the French officers, he addressed himself to Garangula, an Onondaga Chief, in a very haughty speech, which he concluded with a menace to burn the castles of the Five Nations, and destroy the Indians, unless the satisfaction, which he demanded, was given.

Garangula, who sat some little distance before his men, with his pipe in his mouth, and the *Great Calumet of Peace* before him, did nothing but look at the end of his pipe during this harangue—when it was finished, after walking five or six times round the circle, in silence, he stood perfectly upright, and thus answered the French General:

"Onnuntio, I honour you, and all the warriors who are with me honour you: your interpreter has finished your speech. I now begin mine: my words make haste to reach your ears; harken to them: Onnuntio, in setting out from Quebec you must have imagined that the scorching beams of the sun had burnt down the forests, which rendered our country inaccessible to the French; or, that the innundations of the Lakes had shut us up in our castles; but now you are undeceived; for I and my warriors have come to assure you that the *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*; *Oneidas* and *Mohawks*, are yet alive." After ascribing the pacific overtures of the General to the impotence of the French, and repelling the charges brought against his countrymen, he added: "We are born free; we have no dependence, either on the Onnuntio, or the Corlar."* This speech, which affords an interesting specimen of the spirit and elo-

*Titles given by the Indians to the Governors of Canada and of New York.

quence of the aboriginals, has this fine conclusion: "My voice is the voice of all the Five Nations! Hear what they say; open your ears to what they speak: The *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks*, say, that when they buried the hatchet at Cateracuay, in the presence of your predecessor, in the very centre of the Fort, and planted the tree of peace in the same place, it was then agreed that the Fort should be used as a place of rendezvous for merchants, and not as a refuge for soldiers.—Hear, Onnuntio, you ought to take care, that so great a number of soldiers, as appear now, do not choke the tree of peace, planted in so small a fort, and hinder it from shading both your country and ours with its branches. I do assure you that our warriors shall dance to the Calumet of Peace under its leaves, and that we will never dig up the ax to cut it down, until the Onnuntio or the Corlar shall either jointly or separately endeavour to invade the country which the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors. This belt confirms my words; and this other, the authority, which the Five Nations have given me."

Enraged at this bold reply, De la Barre retired to his tent, and prudently suspended his menaces. Two days after, at the conclusion of the peace, the Indian chief and his retinue returned to their country, and the French army embarked in their canoes for Montreal.

1685—The inhabitants of Canada amounted to 17,000; three thousand of whom were supposed to be capable of bearing arms. Chalmers says, these numbers were taken from an accurate account made by order of the government.

1687—In this year the French cabinet took measures to destroy, as was intended, at one blow, the whole British interest in North America. M. Denonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, took the field at the head of 1500 French and 500 Indians. The *Senekas*, who had refused to meet De la Barre at the late treaty, were known to be most firmly attached to the English, it was therefore determined either to extirpate that tribe, or so to humble them, as to render them examples of French resentment to all the other Indians.

Denonville commenced his march from Cataracuay on the 23d of June. In this campaign, the scouts of the French

army had advanced as far as the corn of the villages without seeing a single Indian; though they passed within pistol shot of 500 Senekas, who laid on their bellies, and suffered them to pass and repass, without disturbing them.—But, on a sudden, when the invading army had approached within a quarter of a league from the chief village of the Senekas, the war shout arose, in terrific effect, intermingled with a discharge of fire arms from all sides. This surprise threw the French into confusion, and the Senekas fell upon them with great fury; but the French Indians being rallied, in the end repulsed them. In this action there fell about 100 French, 10 French Indians, and 80 Senekas. The next day Denonville continued his march with the intention of burning the village; but he found it already in ashes. The Senekas had burnt it and fled. Two old men only were found in the castle, who were cut into pieces and boiled, to make soup for the French allies, [see Colden, p. 78.] The valour of the French army was next employed in destroying the corn of the Indian plantations, which they effectually accomplished; and thus ended the *extirpating* campaign of Denonville!

Before Denonville returned into Canada he built a fort, with four bastions, at Niagara, in which he left a garrison of 100 men with provisions; but it was soon afterwards abandoned.

1689—On the 27th of June, the Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, renewed their covenant with the English. Colden says this renewal was previous to the arrival of Count Frontenac, who came over on the 2d of October, this year, as Governor of Canada, at the advanced age of 68 years, in the room of Devonville, who was recalled.

A body of 1200 Indians of the Five Nations invaded the island of Montreal on the 26th of July, burnt all the plantations, and made a horrible massacre of men, women and children, throwing the whole French Colony into the utmost consternation; insomuch, that Valrenes, the commandant at Cataracuay, was ordered by Denonville to abandon that place. Smith (in his N. York, p. 56) says, that 1000 French were slain in this invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. Charlevoix's account is horrible: "Ils ourrirent le sein des femmes encientes, pour en arracher le fruit,

qu'elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout rivant a la broche, et contraignirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir."

In a conference held this year between the English Colonies and the Five Nations, the latter promised to preserve "*the chain* (which united them) *inviolable*;" and said "*we wish that the sun may always shine in peace over all our heads, that are comprehended in this chain.*"

1690—An unsuccessful attack on Quebec was made this year by the English forces, from the Colonies, under the command of Sir W. Phipps. The fleet did not arrive before that fortress until the 5th of October. The large ships carried 44 guns. A simultaneous attack on Montreal, by the way of Lake Champlain, at the same time, was designed, but the army was compelled to retreat by sickness (as it is said) and the fleet, after many disasters, arrived at Boston on the 19th Nov.

1693—Count Frontenac invaded the country of the *Mohawks* from Canada, but his army, after encountering the greatest hardships, and losing 80 men killed and 30 wounded, found it necessary to return without accomplishing any thing material. A great quantity of Fur had been accumulated by the French at Michilimakinac; but the Five Nations had so effectually blocked up the passage between that place and Canada, that they had remained useless for several years. At length, however, a fleet of 200 canoes, laden with furs, arrived at Montreal, and Colden says, this arrival "gave as universal a joy in Canada, as the arrival of the *Galleons* gave in Spain."

At this period Canada contained, by computation, 130,000* souls. There were six churches in Quebec.

1694—*Decanesora*, who had for many years the greatest reputation among the Five Nations, as a speaker, arrived in Canada, with many other other deputies, to hold a treaty with the French. "This *Decanesora* was grown old," says Colden, "when I saw him, and heard him speak; he had

* Here is an apparent inconsistency—A. D. 1685.—It is said there were only 17,000 inhabitants by a census *accurately* taken. Now, in 1693, only eight years afterwards, 'tis said there were 130,000 by *computation*. The only way for accounting for this extraordinary difference is to suppose that the first census comprehended the *white* population only, and that in the latter statement, all the Indian tribes were included.—*Ed.*

great fluency, and a graceful elocution that would have pleased in any part of the world. His person was tall and well made; and his features, to my thinking, resembled much the *bustos* of CICERO."

It is not clear how this treaty terminated, or whether there was any made; for, we find this same *Dècanesora* were soon afterwards assuring an English conference, at Albany, of a fact that could not be very satisfactory to the French. Addressing Governor Fletcher, of New-York, the orator gave the following passage, as part of his speech to the Governor of Canada: "Onnuntio, we will not permit any settlement at *Cataracui;* you have had your fire there thrice extinguished. We will not consent to your re-building that fort, but the passage, through the river, shall be free and clear. We make the sun clear and drive away all clouds and darkness, that we may see the light without interruption."

1695--The Five Nations having now positively refused to accede to the terms proposed by the French, Count Frontenac determined to compel them to submission. Having previously sent out 300 men, in the hope of surprising them on their hunting ground between Lake Erie and Cataracuay Lake, [now Lake Ontario] and at the same time to view the old French fort there; he, in the summer of this year, sent out a considerable body of French and Indians, to repair the fortifications of Cataracuay, in which work they were completely successful, and restored its former name, *Fort Frontenac.*

1696--The Count Frontenac having secured his Fort at Cataracuay, resolved to make the Five Nations feel his resentment. Having assembled all the regular troops and the militia of Canada, at Montreal, together with the *Owenagungas*, the *Quetoghies* of Lorette, the *Adirondacks*, *Sokokies*, *Nepicisinions*, the *Praying Indians* of the Five Nations, and a few Uttawawas, he marched with this formidable army from that Island on the 4th of July. After twelve days march the French army arrived at Cataracuay. On approaching Onondaga, the Indians hearing of the formidable power of the French, by a Seneka deserter, thought it prudent to retire, after setting fire to their poor fort and bark cottages. All the French did here was to destroy a very extensive field of corn. The Chevalier de Vandreul

was despatched with 6 or 700 men to destroy another field of corn, belonging to the Oneidas, at no great distance, which was accomplished; and these feats, with 35 Oneides, who staid to welcome the French, in one of their little forts, were all the achievements of this grand enterprise. The fact was, the French experienced the insurmountable difficulty of supporting so large an army in a wilderness, and they were obliged to return to Montreal on the 10th of Aug. without doing ang thing more.

1698—Count Frontenac died, aged 78 years. Charlevoix speaks thus highly of him. "He retained the firmness, and all the vivacity of his best years; and died as he had lived, beloved by most, esteemed by all, and with the glory of having, without scarcely any succours from France, sustained and augmented a colony, open and liable to be attacked on all sides, and which he had found on the point of ruin.

1699—M. de Calliers, succeeding the Count Frontenac, as Governor of Canada, terminated the disputes between the French and the Five Nations, by agreeing to have an exchange of prisoners at Onondaga. Colden says this peace was esteemed by the Canadians as the greatest blessing Heaven could grant them, "for nothing could be more terrible than this last war with the Five Nations." When the French Commissioners came to Onondaga, Deconesora met them without the gate, and complimented them with three strings of wampam. "By the first he wiped away their tears for the French, who had been slain in the war; by the second he opened their mouths that they might speak freely; by the third he cleaned the mat on which they were to sit, from the blood that had been spilt on both sides.

1705—A recent misfortune of the Canadians, in the loss of a large and richly laden ship, proved eventually a signal benefit; for it compelled the colonists to raise hemp and flax, which, by permission of the French Court, they manufactured into linens and stuffs, to the great advantage of the colony. The ship was called the SEINE, and was captured by the English. She was bound to Quebec, and had on board the Bishop of that city, a great number of ecclesiastics and laymen of large fortunes, with a general cargo of the estimated value of 1,000,000 *livres*.

1709—A plan was formed by Lord Sunderland, Secretary

of State, for the subversion of the French power in Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland, by joint forces from England, and her Colonies in America, but it was not carried into effect.

1710—Col. Schuyler, impressed with a deep sense of the necessity for vigorous measures against the French, made a voyage from New-York to England, on purpose to convince the Ministry of the absolute necessity of reducing Canada to the crown of Great Britain. He was accompanied by the Five Indian Chiefs, who gave their assurances of fidelity to Queen Anne, and solicited her assistance against their common enemy, the French. The appearance of these *Sachems* in England excited much interest

1712—The merchants of Quebec raised 59,000 crowns for the purpose of completing the fortifications of that city.

1714—At this period, Canada could not raise more than 4,484 men able to bear arms, from the age of 14 to 60; but she had, besides, 28 companies of marines, who were paid by the King of France, and these contained 627 soldiers.—*Charlevoix.*

1715—*Ginseng* was discovered in Canada this year, by Father Lasitan, a Jesuit.

1727—John Thomas, a praying Indian of the *Mohawks*, who had been amongst the first converts to Christianity, and always a steady friend to the English, died this year at the advanced age of 110 years.

1749—Acadia, being ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, changed its name to Nova Scotia. Parliament, aware of its importance, resolved to colonize it forthwith, and voted £40,000 in aid of that purpose. Advantageous terms being offered, 3760 adventurers accepted them, and settled at the bay of Chebucto. Every soldier and seamean was allowed 50 acres; an Ensign 200; a Lieutenant 300; a captain 460; and every officer of higher rank 600 acres; together with 30 for every servant. They were furnished with instruments for fishing and agriculture, had their passage free, and provisions found them for the first year after their arrival.—*Hewett.*

At this time the Militia of Canada amounted to 12,000 men, the regular troops to 1000; and the companies of marines to 628—*Univ. Hist. XL.* 190.

1755—This year was remarkable for a terrible Earthquake

that was felt throughout a great part of America. Its motion was undulatory, and it occasioned a great deal of mischief in towns and villages. Its course was from the N. West to the S. East. Its extent upwards of 1000 miles, until it passed into the ocean in the direction of the West India Islands from the Chesapeak Bay.

1756—M. de Montcalm succeeded the Baron Dieskau in the chief command of the French Forces in Canada.

1757—It was in this year, at the capture of Fort William Henry, that the horrible massacre of many hundred unarmed British officers and soldiers, by the Indians in the French service, was permitted by Montcalm and his officers, to their eternal disgrace, and in direct violation of a solemn compact.—(*For a shocking account of this butchery see Carver's Travels.*)

At this period the whole colony of Louisiana is said to have contained no more than 10,000 souls, whites and negroes. Montreal contained about 5,000 inhabitants.

1758—By the acquisition of Fort William Henry, the French had full possession of the Lakes Champlain and George; and by the destruction of Oswego they had acquired the dominion of those other Lakes which connect the St. Lawrence with the waters of the Mississippi. The first afforded the easiest admission from the northern colonies into Canada, or from Canada into those colonies; the last united Canada to Louisiana. But the strong arm of Britain had not yet been put forth with all the energy of its power, guided by the wisdom and foresight of the immortal CHATHAM, who had been recently placed at the head of a new administration, and it was not long before the aspect of affairs was changed in this part of the world.

Admiral Boscawen arrived with a formidable fleet at Halifax, and General Abercrombie was shortly at the head of 50,000 men, the most powerful army, till then, ever seen in America.

Louisburgh, and the whole of Cape Breton; Isle Royal; St. John's, and their dependencies, were speedily conquered and taken possession of by Boscawen and Gen. Amhurst. Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, which then possessed 60 pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, a large number of small arms, and a vast quantity of provisions, military stores, and merchandize, surrendered at discretion to a force under Col.

Bradstreet, who had been despatched on this service by Gen. Abercrombie, from before Ticonderoga. Nine armed vessels fell likewise into the hands of Col. Bradstreet, who destroyed both the Fort and the vessels, and such stores as he could not carry away. Fort du Quesne was captured by Gen. Forbes, who named it Pitteburg, in compliment to the popular minister.

1759—This was a memorable year for Canada, in which the vast and daring project which had been so often formed and abandoned, was at length carried into effect; that of making an immediate and entire CONQUEST of the COUNTRY by Great Britain; which was accomplished by the immortal WOLFE and his brave associates, in the taking of Quebec. We cannot pretend to go into any detail of this famous achievement in a work like this.

Whilst the operations were carried on against Quebec, Sir Wm. Johnson secured the conquest of Upper Canada, by the capture of Niagara, and the defeat of the entire French force in that quarter.

Quebec contained, at the time of its capitulation, about 10,000 souls. (*Precis sur l'Amerique.*) Gen. Wolfe, who expired in the arms of victory, was only 33 years of age. He possessed those military talents, which, with the advantage of years and the opportunity of actions, "to moderate his ardour, expand his faculties, and give to his intuitive perfection and scientific knowledge, the correctness of judgment perfected by experience, would have placed him on a level with the most celebrated generals of any age or nation." After he had received his mortal wound, it was with reluctance that he suffered himself to be conveyed into the rear. Leaning on the shoulder of a Lieutenant, who knelt down to support him, he was seized with the agonies of death: but, hearing the words 'they run,' he exclaimed, 'who run?' 'The French,' replied his supporter. 'Then I die happy,' said the General, and expired—a death more glorious, says Belsham, is no where to be found in the annals of history. Montcalm was every way worthy to be a competitor of Wolfe. He had the truest military genius of any officer, whom the French had ever employed in America. After he had received his mortal wound, he was carried into the city; and when informed that it was mortal, his reply was—'I am glad of it.' On

being told that he could survive but a few hours, 'so much the better,' he replied, 'I shall not then live to see the *surrender* of Quebec.'

1760—The fall of Quebec did not produce the immediate submission of Canada. After the battle on the Heights of Abraham, the French army retired to Montreal. This army, the command of which devolved on M. de Levi, still consisted of ten battalions of regulars, and it was reinforced after the action, by 6,000 Canadian Militia, and a body of Indians. With these forces an attempt was made for the recovery of Quebec; but it was unsuccessful. On the 8th of September, Montreal, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and all other places within the Government of Canada, were surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and, the destruction of an armament, ordered out from France in aid of Canada, completed the annihilation of the French power on the continent of North America.

1763—By the second article of the *Treaty of Fontainbleau*, France *renounces and guarantees to Great Britain all Nova Scotia and Acadia, and likewise* CANADA, *the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other Islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence*—By the same article it was stipulated that the French in Canada *may freely profess the Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit; that they may enjoy their civil rights, retire when they please, and may dispose of their Estates to British Subjects.*

A Proclamation was issued by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in the month of October, declaring the Government of Quebec to be "bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of Lake Nipissing—from whence the said line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 deg. N. Lat. passes along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also the north-coast of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west

end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John."

In testimony of the 'Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of the army and to reward the same,'—the Governors were empowered to grant lands, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers, as had served in America during the late war, aud to such private soldiers, as had been, or should be, disbanded in America, and were actually residing there, &c. &c.—(*See Procl.*)

To a Field Officer,	5,000 Acres.
a Captain,	3,000
a Subaltern, or Staff Officer	2,000
a Non-Commiss'd Officer,	200
a Private	50

At this time Canada contained upwards of 65,000 inhabitants.—(Stokes.)

The exports from Great Britain to Canada, amounted this year to £8,623 15s. 11d.

1765—It may be remarked that Canada and Halifax *submitted* to the famous *Stamp Act* which occasioned so much turmoil in the Provinces now constituting the United States.

1773—The Shawanese Indians, including men, women, and children, were reduced to 600—(*Am. Annals.*)

1774—A Committee of the American Insurgents was appointed to seduce the Canadians from their loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain; and Ministers of the Gospel were employed as agents for this abominable purpose. The form of the circulars used on this occasion is preserved in the *American Annals.*

1775—The revolted Colonies, by a Public Address, called on the people of Canada to unite with them. Gen. Schuyler afterwards tells them, that he has received positive orders from Congress "*to cherish every* CANADIAN!"

The famous discomfiture of Montgomery and Arnold, in their attack on Quebec, in which the former lost his life, occurred late, November, this year.

1776—Early in the summer, Canada was entirely freed from the presence of the Insurgent Army of the Americans, under Gen. Arnold, who had continued the blockade of Quebec for some time.

1780—The 19th of May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America; and is still called 'the dark day.' In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11, A. M. it appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward, and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Mem. of Acad. says, 'Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds, having sung their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; the fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all round as at day break; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and every thing bore the appearance and gloom of night.'

1783—The Province of Quebec contained, by enumeration, 113,000 inhabitants, English and French; exclusive of 10,000 *Loyalists*, who had recently settled in the upper parts of the Province.—Coll. Hist. Soc. VI. 49.

1786—Lord Dorchester [Sir Guy Carleton] arrived at Quebec with the Commission of Captain General and Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their Dependencies, and the Island of Newfoundland.

1791—By an Act of Parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate Provinces, to be called 'THE PROVINCES of UPPER and LOWER CANADA On this occasion a very interesting debate took place in the House of Commons:——

Mr. PITT said it appeared to His Majesty's Ministers, *first*, that the only way of consulting the interests of the internal situation of the Province of Quebec, and of rendering it profitable to Great Britain, was to give it a Legislature, as near as circumstances would admit, according to the principles of the British Constitution. In the next place, it appeared to them that *there was no probability of reconciling the jarring interests and opposite views of the inhabitants, but by giving them two Legislatures.* It was conceived this form of Government was the best adapted to put an end to all the difficulties of a legal sort, and to render the regulations more useful to the subjects of that country. He believed there was such a rooted opposition of interests of one description and the other, that if there was a Constitution,

consisting of a House of Assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence at least for a long series of years, would be a great degree of animosity, and a great degree of confusion. It seemed to his Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could not give satisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the Province, and to contrive that one division should consist, as much as possible, of those who were well inclined towards the English Laws, and that the other part should consist of a decided preponderancy of the ancient inhabitants, who were attached to the French Laws. It was in Upper Canada particularly, that they were to expect a great addition of English inhabitants. The consequence was, that if it was not divided from the rest, the Canadians, forming a majority of five to one, the grievance would be every year increasing, in proportion as the population increased. It was intended to give a FREE CONSTITUTION to Canada, according to *British ideas of Freedom*. This could not be done without a division of the Provinces, to prevent the clashing of opposite interests, which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

Many of the difficulties and serious inconveniences, even at that time foreseen by Mr. Fox, as likely to arise from this division of interests in the Canadas, have indeed been actually experienced, (to such a degree on the part of Upper Canada) as to render an appeal to the Imperial Parliament, to re-unite the Provinces under one Legislature, necessary. This appeal has not yet been successful, owing, principally, to the opposition raised by the Lower Canadians of French origin. Better prospects may be *now* reasonably anticipated. The *French Faction* is prostrated; and, as a mere faction, FOR EVER! The BRITISH COLONIES upon this CONTINENT, *must*, and *will be* CONSOLIDATED; and possess, *not* in name only, but in Principle, and in FACT, that perfection of Government, when in its purity, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

C. F.

City of Toronto, U. C.
January 1, 1839.

A

SKETCH OF THE PRESENT STATE

OF

CANADA.

DRAWN UP EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, ESQUIRE.

1839

THE geographical position of this vast country, [including both the Canadas, which ought never to have been separated] may be thus generally stated:—It is bounded on the East by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Labrador*—on the North, by the Territories of Hudson's Bay; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South, by Indian Countries, which extend to Mexico; and part of the United States of America, viz. *Wisconsin*, *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Michigan*, *Ohio*, *Pennsylvania*, *New York*, *Vermont*, *New Hampshire*, the *District of Maine*, and by the British Province of New Brunswick.

These boundaries describe a large and magnificent portion of the globe we inhabit, large enough for the foundation of an Empire which may become hereafter the arbitress of the destinies of the new world, embracing with her mighty arms the whole width of the great continent of America.—

* In the year 1809, Labrador was strangely annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, though the sea will continue to roll through the straights of Bellisle in despite of artificial arrangements, and unnatural connexions.

Secured in her rear by the frozen regions of the north, and with such a front as she possesses towards the south, it is impossible but, with the adoption of wise and decisive measures, she must be able hereafter to hold a far more potential influence over the countries of the south, than was ever held by the Tartars (in their best days) over Asia; or by the northern hordes of Europe, over the Empire of Rome, at the period of her overthrow. The *foundation stone* of this Empire has been laid by England, and it depends on the wisdom of HER councils, and on the loyalty, ambition, temper, skill, industry, bravery, high qualities, and perseverance of Canadians, no matter of what origin, how far the fairy vision which is kindled up in fancy, may be realized.

We have only to cast our eyes transiently over a map of North America to be immediately assured of the singularly advantageous situation of the settled parts of Upper Canada —Seated like a gem in the bosom of a country that is neither scorched by the sultry summers of the south, nor blasted by the tardy, bitter, biting, winters of the north; surrounded by the most magnificent Lakes, and possessing the most extensive internal navigation in the known world, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find, in any other region of the globe, a tract of country of the same magnitude with so many natural advantages, as that part of Upper Canada which lies between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and the Ottawa, or Grand River, nine-tenths of the whole extent of which are calculated for the exercise of almost every description of agricultural labour, and with such a prospect of success as, perhaps, no other part of this continent could realize. A part of this tract of country, commencing in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and running westward nearly 500 miles to the Sandwich frontier, by a depth, northward, of from 40 to 100 miles, is, *alone*, capable of supplying all Europe with grain; besides being rich in cattle; and producing silver, lead, copper, iron, lime, marle, gypsum, marble, free stone, coal, salt, wool, hemp, and flax, (of the best quality) tobacco, and timber of every description; besides furs, game, fish, and many other valuable productions.*

* It must be understood that we are always speaking of the settled parts of Upper Canada, unless especially mentioned to the contrary.

Much has been said, at a distance, against the climate of this fine country. Those, however, who have removed to it from Great Britain, are agreeably disappointed in finding it more pleasant, (all things considered, than that which they have left, because it is neither so moist nor so unsettled. It might be said, with no great impropriety, that the present† inhabitants of Canada have but two seasons—Summer and Winter—for Winter has no sooner disappeared, which generally happens by the middle of April, than the whole animal and vegetable creation starts into renewed life with a rapidity and vigour that leaves the season of spring with such doubtful limits as to be scarcely perceptible, or deserving a specific character; again, in the fall of the year, the months of September and October are generally so fine and summer like, and these being succeeded by what is aptly termed the *Indian Summer*, in November, (that month which is so gloomy in England, and said to be so fatal to Englishmen) that we should have great difficulty, were it not for an artificial Calendar, in saying when it was autumn. As a proof of the genial nature of our climate, and to shew that we have other sources of wealth, by the exercise of domestic industry, in store; it must not be here forgotten that the culture of both cotton and indigo has been attempted, on a small scale, in the Western District, with success;—that the various species of *Mulberry*, necessary for the growth of *Silk*, flourish under the care of those who have made the experiment in the London and Western Districts; that *Vineyards* may be advantageously laid out; and the *Hop* is found in perfection almost every where.

To convey a more just and certain idea of the severity of an Upper Canada Winter, it may be well to mention that the chain of shallow Lakes which run in an easterly, and south-easterly, direction from Lake Simcoe, towards the Midland District, and of which the River Trent is the outlet, are seldom or never frozen over, hard enough to bear a man with any heavy burthen, until about Christmas; and they are again open before the middle of April. Owing to the want of a proper explanation by travellers, and others, who

† We may say *present*, because we have no doubt of a further amelioration of climate, as the woods are cleared away and the waters diminish.

have attempted to describe this country, an erroneous idea has been formed in England inducing a supposition that our Great Lakes are frozen over in winter; whereas they are always open, frequently exhibiting a beautiful and striking phenomenon during the inclement season, by reason of the water being warmer than the atmospherical air; in consequence of which, an evaporation resembling steam, and in every variety of shape, in clouds, columns, and pyramids, may be frequently observed ascending with uncommon grandeur and magnificence from the vast surfaces of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, as from so many immense cauldrons.

It is the small, and nearly stagnant bays, and for a few yards only from the shores, where the water is shallow, that any part of the Great Lakes is frozen in winter. Truth requires that we should except Lake *Erie*; which, in two or three instances, *not* more, within the last *thirty* years, has been frozen entirely across, so as to allow sleighs to pass over where the channel is narrow; but it must be borne in mind that Lake Erie is, comparatively, a shallow Lake, having no where a greater depth than fifty fathoms; and, that in the course of time, probably not more than a century, it will be a mere river! The earth, too. is seldom frozen to a greater depth than from 12 to 18 inches, and the snow rarely lies in greater depth than from 18 inches to two feet, unless where it is drifted. It is very seldom the roads are in any permanent condition for the use of the *Sleigh* or *Cariole* before the second week in *January*, and they are again broken up towards the end of *March*, a fact which sufficiently indicates the duration of snow and of sharp frosts. In Upper Canada, the occurrence of winters with scarcely any snow at all, are not unfrequent, and such seasons are generally found to be injurious to the fall-crops of wheat. It is proper, however, to remark that the winters of Lower Canada (being in a higher latitude) are both more severe and of longer duration. There is a difference of at least one month in the length of the inclement season at Quebec, and on the shores of Lake Ontario; and, farther westward, to the Sandwich Frontier, this favourable difference is still greater. In Upper Canada a laboring man, if he chooses, can at all times work out of doors; but in the Lower Province there are days of particular severity, in

the winter season, in which it would be impossible for him to pursue out-doors work.

There are natural phenomena in the climate of CANADA, which remain unaccounted for, and are sufficiently puzzling to the philosopher of nature. Of these, the *Indian Summer*, which almost uniformly commences and terminates in the month of November; and the *tertian intervals* of fine weather, throughout the winter, after two or three nights of intense frost, deserves to be particularly mentioned.

The *Indian Summer*, as it is termed, consists of many days, [the Indians say there *must be fifteen smoky days* to constitute one of these summers] of delightfully mild, serene weather, with a misty, hazy, atmosphere, though the haze is dry and soft, appearing to rest chiefly on the horizon.—In the evenings of these days, the sun generally goes down with a crimson flush on the western heavens. The temperature of the atmosphere, during this season, is singularly grateful to animal sensation; and those of the feathered tribes who are directed by an infallible guide to seek other regions, more to the southward, on the approach of hoary-headed winter, avail themselves of this charming season, in which to prosecute their interesting journey; and it is at this time the rivers and lakes of Canada are covered by innumerable flocks of wild fowl, of every species known to this quarter of the world, gathering with their families for winter quarters. Many persons have supposed that the peculiar nature of the atmosphere of these *smoky days*, as they are termed, is occasioned by the annual conflagration of the immense *Prairies* to the westward of the Mississippi, and of our Great Lakes, by the Indians. But, although the Western Indians do frequently set fire to the long and rank grass of their immense plains, in order to produce a finer and sweeter growth for their Buffaloe and Deer—yet this cause is adequate neither to the extent nor the *regularity* of the effect.

We are inclined to consider the following conjecture as the most rational cause of this phenomenon:—It is well known that water, when passing into the form of ice, gives out a large quantity of its latent heat. In the high northern latitudes visited by Parry and Ross, it appears that the winter commences in the beginning of September, and that

through the whole of that month the congelation proceeds with great activity. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, from the immense amount of ice formed during that period, that the quantity of heat thrown into the atmosphere during the month of September, must be sufficient to exert a very powerful and perceptible effect upon the temperature of the air in countries lying south of the Arctic circle, especially as the northerly winds prevail at that season.

By what is termed *tertian intervals* of fine weather, through the winter season, is meant a very extraordinary and certain phenomenon that may be relied upon with the same surety as the diurnal motion of the planets. The greatest intensity of frost *is always remittant* at the end of the *third day*—that is, the inhabitants of Upper Canada never suffer the extreme severity of their climate for more than two or three days at any one time; being perfectly assured, on feeling any extreme degree of cold, that it will mitigate within three days, and that several days of mild weather will succeed. It may require several years of attentive observation to ascertain the number and duration of the intervals of mild and severe weather that usually occur in a Canadian winter between the 43d and 49th degrees of North Latitude; but it would prove a subject of very interesting and instructive inquiry to any gentleman of sufficient leisure to pursue it in the country.

So many persons have been deterred from emigrating to CANADA through a false notion of its climate being frightfully severe, that it seems to be a duty incumbent on those who speak or write for the instruction of others at a distance, to endeavor to remove the erroneous impression. Those who arrive from Europe, and settle in Upper Canada, uniformly express their satisfaction at the change, in this particular, at least. There is generally a clearness, dryness, and brilliancy in the atmosphere, so captivating, after the catarrhal moisture which saturates the air of northern Europe, that it is impossible for the newly inducted emigrant not to rejoice in the change—whilst the starry host of heaven appear with a splendour far more dazzling than any thing he has before seen, and the mode of travelling in winter in carrioles or sleighs, the easiest and most delightful in the world, gives him ready access to distant markets, whether of business or pleasure.

It may be readily supposed that in such a vast extent of country every description of soil, and every variety of surface, as to mountains, hills, vallies, and plains must occur. Speaking of the inhabited parts of Canada, the Lower Province is the most mountainous, and the Upper Province the most level and Champaign; indeed, from the division line on Lake St. Francis to Sandwich, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, nothing like a mountain occurs, although the greater part of the country which is passed through, between those places, is gently undulated into pleasing hills, fine slopes, and fertile vallies. There is, however, a ridge of rocky and generally barren country, running south-easterly from Lake Huron, through the Newcastle and Midland Districts, towards the Ottawa, or Grand River, at the distance of from 50 to 100 miles from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and the course of the River St. Lawrence; a ridge which divides and directs the course of innumerable streams, those on one side running to the northward or north-east, whilst those on the other run to the southward, and empty themselves into Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence The base of this ridge has an elevation of not much less than 200 feet above the level of Ontario, and it is rich in *Silver*, *Lead*, *Copper*, and *Iron**—and, near the Lake of Marmora, in white Marble. In the neighbourhood of Gananoque, a beautifully variegated marble of green and yellow is found; and, in the vicinity of Kingston, there is an immense bed of *black*, and also of grey marble.

Farther to the north, beyond the French River, which falls into Lake Huron, are immense mountains, some of them of great elevation Many of the mountains which describe the great valley of the St. Lawrence, are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the river; and that part of the chain which approaches the city of Quebec, on the northern side of the river, is worthy the attention of the geologist; and, in a particular manner, of the minerologist, from the hope there is every reason to entertain that these mountains yield several rare and valuable kinds of earth for pigments, which may hereafter become articles of com-

* Passing this ridge, towards the north, the explorer descends into a wide and rich valley of great extent; which is again bounded on the north by a rock and mountainous country of still higher elevation.

merce. When in Quebec, some years ago, the writer of this *Sketch* was shewn several fine specimens, in the Seminary of that city, which had been procured in these mountains at no great distance from Quebec; amongst which may be mentioned a rich brown resembling the *vandyke brown* of artists; a yellow, equal to that of *Naples*—and an extraordinary fine blue, of a tint between that of *Indigo* and the costly *Ultra-marine*. The subject is mentioned in this place with a view of exciting further inquiry, and experiment; because, at present, the artists and colourmen of London are principally supplied with their most valuable pigments from Italy.—A scientific gentleman who has lately explored the coast of Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was very successful in his mineralogical pursuits, particularly in the neighborhood of Gaspe, from whence he obtained some new, and many valuable and beautiful specimens of the *Quartz* family—including a great variety of *Cornelians*, *Agates*, *Opals*, and *Jaspers*; several of which have been cut into useful or ornamental articles at Quebec. From Labrador the same gentleman brought several large and beautiful specimens of the spar so peculiar to that coast, and which is commonly known by the name of Labrador-spar, of a brilliant *Cœrulean*, or *ultra marine* tint—with others of a green, yellow, red, and, one or two of a singularly fine pearl grey colour. These specimens were found at Mingan imbedded in a rock of granite.

The whole northern shore of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to its mouth, and round the coast of Labrador, offers to the geologist and mineralogist a fine field for research and inquiry. It has never been thoroughly explored by scientific men. Much of the coast bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, however, is of primitive, or of the earlier formations of rock.

The *Saguenay* is a very remarkable river, and richly deserves the notice of a scientific traveller:—as far up as *Chicontiny*, which is 25 leagues from its mouth, the foot of the high, and sometimes bald or scantily wooded, mountains of granite, are washed on both sides by its waters. The *Point aux Bouleaux*, and for some distance on the western side of its mouth, is an alluvial deposite, containing, probably, the richest soil in the world, being composed of a species of soapy, grey, marl from 30 to 40 feet in depth.—

But, as the object of this little sketch is to give the stranger a general idea of the nature of that part of the country in which we are writing, we must go back to the soil of Upper Canada, and speak of its quality; which, in its wild or uncultivated state, may be known by the species and fine growth, or otherwise, of the timber with which it is covered.

The best lands are those which produce the *hardest* timber, such as Oak, Maple, Beech, and Elm, Black Walnut, &c. though Bass-wood, when of luxuriant growth, is also an indication of good land; and so is Pine, where it is large, clean, tall and thrifty. Many of the Cedar swamps where the Cedars are not stunted, and are intermingled with Ash of large growth, contain soil of the richest quality, and are calculated for the finest *Hemp grounds* in the world.*

It may give a just idea of the general richness of the soil to state, that we have frequently heard of instances where 50 bushels of Wheat per acre have been produced on a farm, even where the stumps (which would probably occupy one eighth of the surface of a field) have not been eradicated; we know, indeed, of some instances where 60 bushels, and one in the City of Toronto, where *One Hundred Bushels*

---

* As the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce, in London, still hold out their premium of a *Gold Medal* or $200, for the cultivation of Hemp in the British Provinces of North America, there is still hope that this important article will become a staple of the country. Since the last edition of this work was published, a sum of money has been granted by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purchase of the necessary apparatus to *dress*, *clean*, and *manufacture* Hemp; and Col. Covert, of New Lodge, near Cobourg, deserves great credit for his exertions to encourage the growth of this article in his neighbourhood. The high price of labour, and the want of a ready market, hitherto, has been the chief difficulty in the way of its general cultivation; for, in no country in the world, can a superior growth of *Hemp* be seen, than in Upper Canada.

of Wheat,* have been obtained from a single acre; and, in the District of Newcastle, many examples may be found wherein Wheat has been raised on the same ground, for 16 or 18 years successively, without the application of manure!—The general average of the returns of Wheat crops, however, throughout Upper Canada, probably, is not more than 25 bushels *per acre*, owing to the space occupied by stumps, and the indifferent skill of the ordinary farmers. The winter wheats are found to be most productive, and they weigh the heaviest. These are what Farmers term *white* wheats—[*reds* have not yet been generally introduced]—and the best seldom exceeds 64 or 65 lbs. to the *Winchester Bushel*, although we have known several instances of higher weights. The *Imperial* Weights and Measures are *now* the standard in U. C. by an act of the Legislature.

Of Indian Corn, or Maize, from 60 to 80 bushels per acre, is not an uncommon return; and of Pumpkins, of the largest kinds, we have instances of more than *a ton* weight being produced from a single seed.

But there cannot be a more certain indication of the depth and richness of the soil than the fine growth of the timber which it produces; and, we have not unfrequently measured particular trees of that species of *white oak* which grows in low moist places, and which is usually called *swamp oak*, that gave circumferences of 16 to 17, and 18 feet, and an altitude of from 30 to 40, and even to 50 feet to the first bough. And we have more than once, on the rich lands to the northward of Rice Lake, found *White Pine* trees that gave a diameter of *five feet*, and an altitude of *two hundred!* These are facts that determine at once the depth, richness, and vegetative power of the soil, since those giants of the forest are not nourished solely by the heavens which they pierce, but by the earth from whence they spring.

Farther to the west, however, and particularly beyond the Rocky Mountains, there are instances of the large growth

---

* As this assertion has been ridiculed as extravagant, we can assure the *sceptic*, whoever he may be, that he can be furnished with ample proof of its truth, by application to Mr. F. at the Palladium Office.

of Timber that appear to be almost incredible—yet seemingly well authenticated. Ross Cox mentions a Pine in the *Umpqua* country, a little to the southward of the Columbia River, which measured 57 feet in circumference, and 216 feet in height to the *first branch*. Another, on the banks of the Columbia, that was 300 feet high, and 46 feet in circumference at the height of a man, and that *sound* trees, in a *perfect state*, of from 200 to 280 feet in circumference were common.

Vegetation is so rapid in this country that Barley sown the last week in July, has been reaped in the second week of September, for several years successively, and on land that was deemed poor and exhausted, and a more abundant crop has been seldom witnessed.

From every observation and experiment that has been made, no doubt can be entertained of the great fertility of the soil of this fine country, not only every vegetable production which thrives in similar latitudes in Europe, prosper here; but others which require either greater heat, or greater care, are found to succeed in CANADA, without any particular attention. The finest Melons and Cucumbers are brought to perfection in the open fields, and tobacco is cultivated with success. Even the WILD Grapes become ripe by the first or second week in September—so that there is every reason to believe, if vineyards were cultivated, the inhabitants of this country might add a variety of choice wines to their list of articles of home consumption, and of foreign trade. We have drank of wine very nearly resembling, and but little inferior to, that of Oporto, which was made from the common wild grape of the country.

It is remarkable, throughout this country, that the soil and growth of timber upon the immediate banks of the rivers and lakes is inferior to that of the country further back—and it appears that all the larger rivers and lakes have a second bank at some distance behind that which at present bounds the waters. This is even the case with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. On another occasion, when our limits are not so circumscribed as they necessarily are at present, we may venture upon an explanation of these phenomena. In the meanwhile, however, we may briefly state our conviction, not only that our principal lakes have been *salt;* but, that they are the remnants of

one vast inland sea which at no very remote period covered the greater part of the Upper Canadian Peninsula;—hence the innumerable remains of marine plants and zoophytes, still to be met with in this region.

In all newly discovered countries, that are thickly wooded, the navigable waters are the great thoroughfares along which the inhabitants must conduct their business. The first settlements are therefore formed along the banks of the principal rivers and lakes—extending backwards, only by slow degrees, as the lands in front are occupied. In Canada, a remarkable exemplification of this kind of progress has been seen. A long straggling settlement from a hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, to Sandwich, being a distance of more than a thousand miles, was formed before the people ever thought of penetrating into the interior for any other purpose than that of hunting, or bartering with the Indians. Even at this day the most remote *settled* Townships, from the frontier waters, with the exception of the road from Toronto to Penetanguishene, are not more than from 40 to 80 miles. It is not, therefore, in this country, as it is in the back parts of the United States, where an emigrant, purchasing land, has frequently the painful necessity of commencing his establishment at a vast distance from any neighbours. In Canada there is abundance of the most fertile land in every variety of situation, in the midst of, or closely adjoining to, active settlements, thatmay be had from Government, or from the Great Canada Land Company, on moderate terms; and on such credits (*if desired*) as enable the purchaser to make good his payments at his own leisure and convenience; and we may here state that we have never heard of a single instance wherein the Government has taken advantage of defaulters—and many such there are. The writer of this Sketch purchased a farm, in the township of Hope, from a man who had occupied it for eighteen years without fulfilling any one of his engagements with the Government from whom he had bought it—and our author, himself, paid the fees which had been due for nearly *twenty* years, and *no interest was charged*. This instance, and there are hundreds of others of a like nature, speaks loudly for the liberality of those who are at the head of this department.

Nevertheless, justice to the question in hand, and the best interests of this Province, demands a few important strictures upon this *all-important* subject, which our long experience enables us to urge home—particularly as a most wretched, fluctuating, and injurious policy in the mode of granting land, and the amount of fees to be paid thereon, has been more recently pursued ;—a policy that has driven thousands of good subjects into the United States, who would otherwise have remained with us.

In the United States a certain price, per acre, is fixed upon the public lands that are in market. Its present rate, and it has been the same for a series of years past, is *One Dollar and a Quarter* per acre, and we see that a proposition has been lately made in Congress to reduce it to *three shillings and nine-pence*, of our currency, on FIFTEEN MILLIONS of ACRES west of the Mississippi. The rate being fixed and universally known, the purchaser may *pick* and *choose* wherever he pleases; having decided upon a lot he has no further trouble, whatever, than to pay his money, and take his Deed, which he may have in *five minutes !*

Unfortunately the case has been widely different here—But, trusting in the hope that our land granting affairs will be better managed for the future, we shall pass over those unwarrantable and expensive delays, and troubles which, heretofore, have occasioned so many heart burnings to the *grantees ;* and touch only on the enormous and impolitic amount of fees which have at different times been demanded —and point out the remedy.

When the last edition of this Sketch was in the course of preparation for publication, the following high fees were demanded :

50 Acres,	.....	.....	*Dratis*
100 "	.....	.....	£ 12 Sterling
200 "	.....	.....	30
300 "	.....	.....	60
400 "	.....	.....	75
500 "	.....	.....	125
600 "	.....	.....	150
700 "	.....	.....	175
800 "	.....	.....	200
900 "	.....	.....	225
1000 "	.....	.....	250

1100 Acres,	.....	.....	275 Sterling.
1200 "	.....	.....	300

Although, at that very period, thousands, and tens of thousands of acres of land in more convenient situations, were to be had from private individuals at lower rates. The absurdity of this schedule was speedily felt, and a line of very fine Townships in the Newcastle and Midland Districts, were thrown open for settlement on payment of the fees ordered in Council on the 5th of January, 1819, to wit :—

TOWNSHIPS.

Eldon,	*Lake,*
Fenelon,	*Tudor,*
Verulam,	*Grimsthorpe,*
Harvoy,	*Anglesea,*
Douro,	*Barrie,*
Dummer,	*Clarendon,*
Belmont,	*Palmerston, and*
Burleigh,	*Methuen.*

FEES.

100 Acres,	.....	.....	£ 5	14	1 Stg.
200 "	.....	.....	16	17	6
300 "	.....	.....	24	11	7
400 "	.....	.....	32	5	8
500 "	.....	.....	39	19	9
600 "	.....	.....	47	13	10
700 "	.....	.....	55	7	11
800 "	.....	.....	63	2	0
900 "	.....	.....	70	16	1
1000 "	.....	.....	78	10	2
1100 "	.....	.....	86	4	3
1200 "	.....	.....	93	18	4

Now, however, the system is so far changed that the payment of fees is done away with altogether; and, in lieu thereof, monthly sales are held in different parts of the country where the lands intended for sale by the Government are situated; at which the lots are put up for sale by auction at a certain *upset* price, proportioned to the average value of wild lands in that particular neighbourhood; and they are knocked down to the *highest bidder*. So that, no lands are now GRANTED, according to the usual accepta-

tion of the term, not even to what are called *privileged* persons, such as *Military* and *Naval* claimants—Gentlemen, therefore, who have retired from the service, and who *have* claims on the Government, instead of receiving grants of land in proportion to their respective rank in the Army or Navy, as heretofore, are allowed *Remission Money*, as it is termed, (according to their rank) in their purchase of lands at the public sales alluded to—and according to a table of rates that will be found under the proper head in another part of this work.

U. E. claimants can, as a matter of right, *locate*, wherever they find a vacancy. Much abuse and favouritism, however, has been manifested in the exercise of this right. But it is no part of our business to turn grievance mongers on the present occasion. Our system of *land-traffic* is of so much importance to the general prosperity of the Province, however, and it is still so lamentably imperfect, that we must be permitted to make a few remarks calculated to improve it. The more plain, simple, and straight-forward, the mode of proceeding the better. The land being originally purchased from the Indians, who are the aboriginal lords of the soil, has again to be parcelled out, and *sold*, to pay *expenses* and *prime cost*. It should be beneath the character of the British Government to turn LAND-JOBBERS and *speculators*. It should therefore be resold at the lowest possible rates to facilitate the speedy settlement of the country—and, so as to leave the poor, but honest and industrious, labouring, emigrant, *nothing to envy* on the opposite coast, claimed by Jonathan! *Three shillings and nine pence* of our Halifax currency, per acre, would amply repay our Government for the original purchase money, and all costs attending it—together with the resales and all the minor expenses of the department. THIS WE KNOW AND COULD PROVE.

Let, then, *three shillings* and nine pence of our ordinary c'y, or 5*s*. at most be the price, and let the purchaser go and choose for himself, pay his money, and take his deed without any unnecessary bother, or waste of time, or money. No man in these times buys property for the sake of a nominal tenure *merely*. If he lays out his capital, or any portion of it, be it ever so small, leave him without trammels, or fetters of any kind, and he will be certain to turn it to *some*

good account—either for himself or others. As to roads, bridges, mills, &c. they ought, in every instance, in all new Townships, to be commenced and carried on by the Government—as they were in the Genessee country by Sir Wm. Pulteney and his successors; and, as the example has been more recently followed in this country, by the Canada Company on the Huron Tract. We can speak to the point on this subject, and shew an example worthy of imitation, and one that ought to occupy the attention of our Legislature more than it has done. The writer of this Sketch was the first applicant for the scite of the present town of Peterborough, in the Newcastle District, in which the first house, and the first Mill were built by him. The situation of Peterborough (*which has* now assumed the rank of a *County Town*) is so admirable, and the country around it so fine, and so well settled, that it was soon found expedient the Government should undertake the erection of Mills upon a more extended scale than any private individual, at that time, was enabled to undertake, for the public benefit. This was done, and a sum amounting to about *Two Thousand Pounds*, from th public chest, was expended upon Grist and Saw Mills a little above the first named Mill. In the course of a very few years the Mills erected by Government were sold at public auction, when they realized £500 MORE THAN THE FIRST COST, although they had been constructed without much regard to economy.

Now, this important fact clearly shews to what extraordinary advantage, both to the country generally, and to the Government itself, a certain amount of the public monies might be kept constantly afloat in the most beneficial manner; and, *unspeakably*, for the public good.—This would be effected by an appropriation expressly for that object. For the comparatively trifling sum of £10,000, *Five new Grist Mills* could be annually constructed, at a vast profit to the Government, in as many new settlements where they might be more required, precisely upon the plan adopted at Peterborough.

It was by the adoption of a similar wise principle that the Genessee country, in the State of New York, so early began to flourish under the direction of SIR WM. PULTENEY, and his agents; and it is on the same principle that the

CANADA COMPANY have been able to effect so much in the western parts of this Province.

As much *senseless* clamour has been occasionally heard, even in this Province, which has been so much *b*enefitted by their operations, against the CANADA COMPANY; and, as it is important, on various accounts, that a true statement of their plans, and of the very satisfactory results already derived from their operations should be generally diffused—we shall here take a review of the entire proceedings of the Company since its formation.

During the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, an *official statement* was required from the Company, with a detail of the several sums expended, and brought to their credit in account with the Executive Government, in part payment for lands sold them in this Province, for making roads, bridges, wharves, piers, and other erections, &c. &c. together with a statement of lands purchased by the Company from Her Majesty's Government during the twelve years ending the 1st of January, 1838, *according to the spirit, intention, aud meaning* of the 30th article of the agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Canada Company; with all other particulars;—and, it is from this document, and the full and explicit replies that were so ably drawn up by the resident Commissioners here. The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN, and THOMAS MERCER JONES, Esq. that we shall now present our readers with a clear view of every thing of importance relating to the subject:

The original agreement between the Canada Company and Her Majesty's Government was for the purchase of a portion of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province.

The former consisting of .....1,384,413 Acres.
and the latter..... 829,430 do.

Forming a total of.....2,213,843

According to the report of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government, those lands were valued at three shillings and six pence an acre, at which rate the Clergy Reserves amounted to £145,150 5s

In consequence of the difficulties, however, which subsequently arose, regarding the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, they were withdrawn by Her Majesty's Government —and in lieu thereof, and for the same amount in the ag-

gregate, a block of land in the London and Western Districts to the extent of about One Million Acres was made over to the Canada Company, as will appear from the first clause of the second agreement between the Earl Bathurst and the Canada Company.

This Block formed part of an extensive Tract of Land purchased by the Government from the Six Nations Indians, was unsurveyed and indeed unexplored, was a considerable distance from all settlements without the advantage of roads, or even of contiguity to them, advantages which the Clergy Reserves possessed in an eminent degree.

In consequence of these circumstances the Canada Company were allowed one-third of the purchase money, or £48,380, to be expended in public works and improvements within the Block, per clause 2 of the same agreement.

To obviate the possibility of misunderstanding as to what might be considered "Public Works and Improvements," it was stated in clause 3 that they would be understood to apply to Canals, Bridges, High Roads, Churches, Wharves, School Houses, and other works calculated for the common use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Tract.

Clause 4, of the same agreement, is to the effect that the plan and estimate of any such undertaking as those referred to. shall originate with the company; but that the company must invariably submit them to the Governor in Council prior to his consent being given, that the expense thereof shall be received in part payment of the purchase of the land.

In clause 5, the company are required, upon the completion of any such undertaking, to lay before the Governor in Council a statement of the cost incurred by them in effecting the same, and if the Governor in Council shall deem such work to have been duly executed according to the plan upon which the estimate was founded, and in such manner as was intended at the time that the plan and estimate given in by the Company was approved, that they shall then be allowed credit for the amount actually expended, provided it have not exceeded the estimate. If, however, the expense should in any instance exceed such estimate, and the Governor in Council shall deem such excess to have been justified by special circumstances, the Company shall in that case also be allowed credit in account

for the amount actually expended, provided such sums do not exceed in the whole one third of the said purchase money of the million acres.

The amount which the Canada Company have obtained credit with Her Majesty's Government for under these clauses to the present date (Feb'y 1, 1838) is £27,493 12s. 10d. for the following works :—

* Opening a Sleigh road between Wilmot and Goderich, 64 miles, and building 4 log bridges,	£1968 10 5
Opening a Road from the Goderich line to the Township of London, 35 miles, making 2872 rods of causeway, and erecting 4 bridges,	3215 15 0
Turnpiking the London Road 8600 rods, at 7s. 6. and extra work on causeway, £30 14s.	3268 1 6
Opening Road from Wilmot, through Goderich, to Lake Huron, the full width of 66 feet, being 61 miles, with the necessary cross-ways and bridges,	10,289 1 10
Turnpiking road from Wilmot to Lake Huron, 18,803 32 00 rods.	7409 15 3
Opening the Bayfield line of road, 13 62 00 miles, with 873 16 25 rods of causeway, and two bridges,	678 1 4
Opening 6 miles of road from Hicks, through Goderich to the Lake, and making 3[illegible] rods of crossway.	260 10 0
Opening 5 3-4 miles road through Tuckersmith, and extra work,	303 17 6
Amount expended towards erecting an Episcopal Church at Goderich,	100 0 0
	£27,493 12 10

The statement just exhibited shews the credit claimed by the Company in part payment of the *Huron Tract*. All the work has been performed strictly in accordance with plans and estimates submitted for the decision, and which obtained the approbation, of the Governor in Council—evidence of the performance being given under oath.

The Canada Company could have no possible interest in deception.

The amount already passed to their credit, is as has been shewn : £27,493 12 10

Various contracts are now in progress for works sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government in the Huron Tract, on which the amount already paid is..... 2,500 0 0

* It is unnecessary to specify the dates, or more of the minutiæ, in these our narrow limits.—Ed.

And on which when completed a further amount will have to be paid of about	5,000	0	0
	£34,993	12	10

The Land Patented in the Huron Tract to the Company is only 770,584½ acres, leaving still to be surveyed 329,415½ acres, which have yet to be opened by means of Roads, Bridges, &c. to settlement, for which, and other works, still required, even in the settled portion of the Huron, so soon as the present works are completed, and the amount passed the Governor in Council, only about 13,900 pounds will remain.

In other works, the expense of which is not noted in these statements, they have expended upwards of £87,000, which had the Company deemed the improvement fund adequate to meet as well as to make the required Roads, Bridges, &c. yet to be constructed, might have been made under the above mentioned clauses.

The Company were further required, by the Legislature of U. C. to furnish a statement of the Lands purchased by them from Her Majesty's Government during the twelve years ending the 1st day of January, 1838, according to the spirit, intention, and meaning of the 30th article.

This they were quite willing to furnish as soon as time shall admit of their doing so.

In the meanwhile, as it may be satisfactory and as bearing upon the subject in some measure of the present enquiries, and as shewing the gross quantity of Land, *actutually* under Patent to the Canada Company, we beg leave to annex a copy of a document recently addressed by the Commissioners of the Canada Company to a Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council sitting upon a Bill lately sent up by the House of Assembly.

From this document it will also appear how very unfounded has been the assertion that the Canada Company avoid the payment of the Tax already imposed upon wild land by only taking out Patents to the extent of their sales of Land when the Tax falls upon the purchaser.

It is there shewn that the whole purchase made by the Company of Her Majesty's Government was 2,213,843 acres, of which are now under Patent to the Canada Company, unsold or unlocated Lands on which the Company

are now paying the ordinary Taxes already
impoved upon Wild Lands.....711,505 Acres.
Located, and upon which the present occupiers pay those Taxes.....692,282
Remaining still vested in the Crown.....810,056
——————2,213,843

Or, it may be said, in round numbers, that 2-3ds of their contract term are now expired, during which period the Canada Company have taken out Patents for two-thirds of their purchase—that they have actually located one-third of the whole purchase on which the Taxes are paid by the occupant—that they hold, unsold and unproductive to themselves, one-third, on which a large amount of Taxes has already been paid by the Company, and that the remaining third is applicable to the unexpired term of their contract.

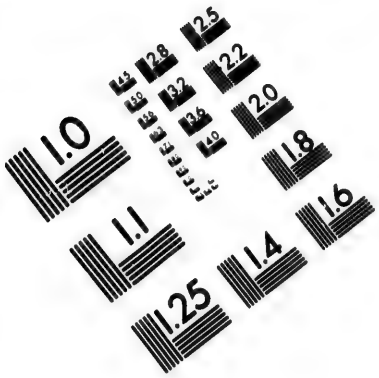
In justice to the Canada Company, we must add the following remarks to what we have already brought forward, which were written by Mr. Jones, to be added to the Memoranda, submitted to the Hon'ble the Legislative Council, whilst the Bill for the Taxation of Lands not *then* ceded by the Crown, but which *were* to be patented in fulfilment of their contract to the Company:—

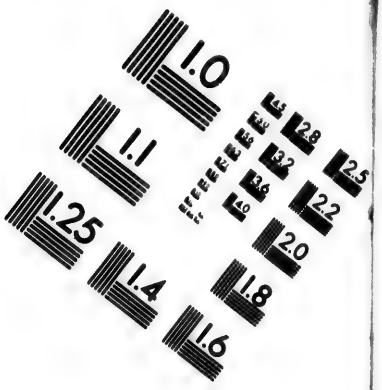
Clause 21, of the first agreement made between the Earl Bathurst and the Canada Company, is as follows :

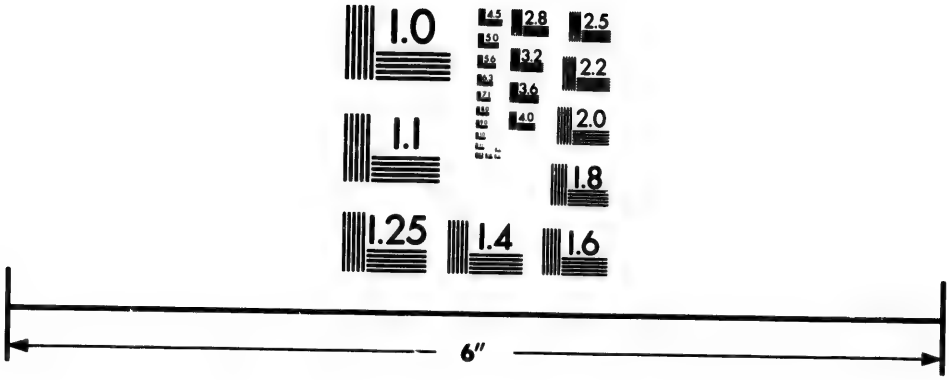
" During a period of fifteen years to commence and be computed from the 1st Jan. 1826, (subsequently extended to sixteen years commencing 1st July, 1826, per clause 9 of the second agreement, dated 23d May, 1836,) the company shall, in each year, enter into possession of so much of the Lands *to be conveyed* to them as, according to the valuation to be made by the Commissioners, shall be of the value of £20,000 Sterling," and this is the minimum which I have already taken the liberty of calling your attention to.

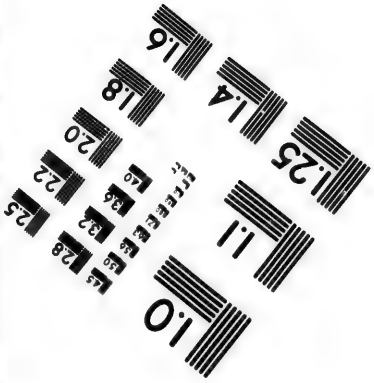
In proof that the Canada Company have, to the present period, fulfilled on their part the obligations conveyed under this clause, I beg to submit for your consideration the following statement :

Between the 20th June, 1827, and the 20th June, 1837, the Instalments paid by the Canada Company to Her









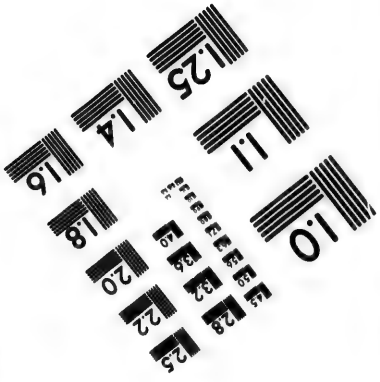


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

6"

Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.1
1.0

Majesty's Government and for which they were entitled to Lands under the clause here quoted, amount to £216,666 13 5

Against this amount they now hold Patents from the Crown for

Crown Reserves.	Huron Tract.	Am't con's'n money.
462,381½ acres.	.....	£80,916 15 3
42,338	.....	7,409 3 0
.....	668 639½	97,051 11 11

Applications pending or in progress thro' the Departments of being Patented, for the quarter ending 29th March, 1837, 12,337 acres.....	2,158 19 6	
		——£187,536 9 8
Balance unappropriated on the 1st July, 1837, and applicable to the sales or locations made during the current year,	29,130 3 9	
Against this are the following returns, to which the balance is applicable.—Settlements for the quarter ending, 1837, 20th September, 5,095.....	875 17 6	
20th December, 7,294.....	1,276 9 0	
Surveys made in the County of Huron during the year 1837, 101,955 acres...	14,798 15 4	
		——16,951 1 10
Balance brought forward at the credit of the Canada Company with Her Majesty's Government on the 20th Dec'ber, 1837, and applicable to further settlements or Patents,.....	12,179 1 11	
Amount of the half yearly Instalment paid Her Majesty's Government this day, or 20th Dec. 1837.....	11,111 2 3	
Against this we have now applications for Patents before the Hon. the Executive Council, in addition to those already noticed in the foregoing statement, for Crown Reserves, 103,847 acres, amounting to	23,290 4 2	
	18,173 4 6	

Balance applicable to sales or settlements during the present half year, or until June, 1838.....	£5,176 19 8
Showing a Total of Payments to Her Majesty's Government by the Canada Company between the 20th June, 1827, and the 20th December, 1837, of.... .	£227,777 15 8

And of Lands either actually under Patent or applied for, of

Crown Reserves.....633,202½ acres.
Huron Tract.....770,581½ "

Being a total of.....1,403,787
The consideration money for which is.....£222,600 16 0

By the first agreement with Her Majesty's Government the whole of the Crown and half of the Clergy Reserves were to have been sold to the Canada Company, consisting, the former of.....£1,384,413 acres,
the latter of..... 829,430 "

2,213,843 at 3s.6d.per acre.

The Company were to be allowed sixteen years from the 1st July, 1826, for the fulfilment of their contract with the Government.

The Purchase Money was to have been paid by Instalments as follows :

For the year	ending July,	1827.....	£20,000
Do.	do.	1828.....	15,000
Do.	do.	1829.....	15,000
Do.	do	1830.....	15,000
Do.	do.	1831.....	16,000
Do.	do.	1832.....	17,000
Do.	do.	1833.....	18,000
Do.	do.	1834.....	19,000
Do.	do.	1835.....	20,000

and in each of the seven succeeding years the like sum of £20,000.

Clause 11. of the arrangements between the Company and Her Majesty's Government sets forth that the contract is to terminate on the 1st July, 1842; when the Company must take up the remaining lands, or abandon them.

In consequence of the difficulty which arose afterwards, relative to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, they were withdrawn by the Government, and in lieu of them, and for the same amount of consideration money, Her Majesty's Government substituted to the Canada Company the Huron Tract of about one million of acres, per clause No. 1. of arrangements, dated "Downing Street, 26th May, 1826."

In clause 7. of the same agreement, it is stated that all the provisions contained in the various agreements for the security and benefit of the public, shall be applied to, and affect the lands substituted for the Clergy Reserves.

Contemplating the sale of the Clergy Reserves to the Canada Company, Clause 24, sets forth that the Canada Company should each quarter of a year take possession of the Lands granted to them on the principle of one lot of the Clergy Reserves, for every two lots upon which they might enter of the Crown Reserves so long as a sufficient quantity of each description remained untouched.

Subject to those conditions, it is stated in clause 25, that the Company have the right of deciding which of the Lands included in the proposed Grants to them, shall be occupied by them, their Agents, Grantees, or Lessees, at any particular time, and that Her Majesty's Government will not controul the power of the Company to select such districts or townships, as to them may at any particular period appear best adapted for effecting settlements.

From the foregoing premises the deduction is that the Lands in the Huron Tract and Crown Reserves, until patented to the Canada Company, are the property of the Crown, with a reservation in favor of the Company that they shall have pre-emption of purchase on certain defined principles or conditions, which conditions being fulfilled on their part, Her Majesty is bound to give a Title in free and common socage for the same to the Canada Company.

That the Canada Company are unrestricted as to which description of Lands they shall take up annually a certain minimum being fixed, but above that minimum, they are

only limited in quantity by the extent of their contract and the amount at their credit with the Receiver General.

So soon as those Lands are patented they become private property, and as such, of course liable to taxation, and under such circumstances the Canada Company have paid taxes to a considerable amount, but until they are patented they are Crown property, and if the Legislature now impose a tax upon them, it will of course have to be paid out of the Colonial Revenue.

That the clauses imposing upon the Huron Tract all the obligations intended to have been applied to the Clergy Reserves, sets at rest the argument used by some, that although the House of Assembly have no power to tax the Reserves—the Huron Tract being a more positive purchase, and *now* the property of the Canada Company that they have over *it*.

The Huron Tract is not more private property than the scattered Crown Reserves and the right of taxation or injustice towards the Company would apply equally to *each description*.

Further interesting and valuable information furnished to the Upper Canada Legislature, by the Commissioners of the Canada Land Cempany, under the date of 15th January, 1837.

In lieu of the Clergy Reserves, agreed to be sold the Canada Gompany, in the first instance, for the sum of £145,150 5 0. The Government substituted to the Company a Block of Land in the London and Western Districts called the "Huron Territory," and containing one million acres, unsurveyed, at a distance from all settlements, without either the advantage of roads or even contiguity to them—advantages which the Clergy Reserves possessed in a superior degree.

In consequence of these circumstances, the Company were allowed one third of the purchase money agreed to be paid for this Tract of Land to be expended in public works.

This amounted to £48,383 8 4, as will be found per the first clause of the arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the Canada Company, dated Downing Street, 23d May, 1826.

The 2nd clause specifies the public works contemplated,

being Canals, Bridges, High Roads, Churches, Wharves, and School Houses.

The 3rd clause—That although the plans and estimates of such works will originate with the Company, they must invariably be submitted by them to the Governor in Council, prior to his consent being given, that the expense of the undertaking, when completed, shall be placed to the credit of the Company.

The 5th clause requires the Company to lay before the Governor in Council a statement of the cost incurred by them, in carrying such undertakings into effect, and sets forth that if the Governor in Council should deem such works to have been duly executed, the Company shall be allowed credit in account for the amount actually expended.

The 8th clause sets forth that the Block of One Million Acres shall be surveyed at the expense of His Majesty's Government.

At the present period the Canada Company have completed the formation of about 100 miles of road, superior to any which are to be found in this Province, erected the necessary bridges, &c. at a cost of £26,274 10 0, for which they have submitted the required vouchers and received credit for the same with the Government. They have submitted the estimates of the expense of making about 38 miles more, amounting to £3,088 8 0, which were approved of, and the works are now nearly completed, when the proper vouchers will be laid before His Excellency in Council.

Estimates for the following works now in progress and nearly completed, have been submitted and approved :—

On the 21st October, 1834, for opening a road from the Town of Stratford, in Easthope,

To Zorra 7¼ miles, ...	£520	0	0
From Bayfield Mills, Tuckersmith, to Wilmot Road, 1⅜ miles, ...	134	13	9
From do. to London Road, 1½ miles	273	16	3

These works were approved under the same Minute of Council as the Turnpiking of the London Road, viz. on 9th May, 1835.

On 12th January, 1836, for opening a road through the Township of Stanley, from the London road to the Lake shore, 8 miles,	£488	8	0
Do. from Town of Goderich to the River Bayfield, between the 1st and 2d concession of former Township, 14½ miles,	761	0	0
For opening a road through the Township of Goderich, between lots 25 & 26, from 11th to 1st concession, on Lake shore, 6 miles,	260	10	0
For the construction of a bridge over the Maitland, at Goderich,	400	0	0

On the 13th of August, 1836, were submitted the estimates for the erection of a bridge over the Bayfield, on the London road, between the Townships of Tuckersmith and Stanley, amounting to £250, which was approved by a Minute of Council on 13th of the following month—shewing a probable total of expenditure on works now in progress, under the sanction of the Government, of

	£3,088	8	0
And a grand total of expenditure	29,462	18	0
Leaving a balance applicable to further improvements of	18,920	10	4

In addition to the foregoing, the sanction of the Company has been given to the construction of 21½ miles of road not yet submitted to the Government, but which will be done in the course of a week or two.

The only two points now remaining to be proved as to the proper fulfilment by the Company of all the engagements on their part with the Government, are the annual payments under their contract amounting, in the aggregate, at the present period, to £205,555 11 2, for which they are ready to produce, if required, the vouchers from the Receiver General—and the settlements effected on lands annually taken up or paid for under the 30th clause of Minutes of the intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst and the Canada Company, viz :

"The Company will, in each year, during the before mentioned period of fifteen years, place one half at least of the lands which, during those years may have been occupied and purchased by them, in the possesion of settlers,

either as Grantees or as Lessees under them in the proportion of one head of a family for every 200 acres of such lands."

That the Company have fulfilled this part of their undertaking will appear from the following statement:

Lands located up to 31st Dec.		1829,	90,796	Acres.
Do.	do.	1830,	50,943	"
Do.	do.	1831,	98,672	"
Do.	do.	1832,	114,804	"
Do.	do.	1833,	83 918	"
Do.	do.	1834,	70,931	"
Do.	do.	1835,	58,751	"
Do.	do.	1836,	90,422	"

Average number of 200 acre Lots.	Am't of Payments to Government.	One half thereof.	Average number of 200 acre Lots.		Sett'ment effected plus or minus the No. required.
454	£63,888 17 9	£31,944 8 10	912	-	458
254½	16,666 13 4	8,333 6 8	238	x	16½
493¼	18,888 17 9	9,444 8 10	270	x	223½
574	19,444 8 11	9,722 4 5	278	x	296
419½	20,555 11 1	10,277 15 6	293	x	126¼
354½	21,666 13 4	10,833 6 8	309½	x	45
293¾	22,222 4 6	11,111 2 3	317	-	23¼
452¼	22,222 4 6	11,111 2 3	317	x	135¾

In the event of failure in placing one settler on every 200 acres contained in half the land taken up within the year by the Company from the Government, they were to forfeit to His Majesty $25 fer each such lot, to be expended by him in improving the land or water communication of one or more of the Townships in which the Company hold lands, or, if they preferred it, the Company might, *at their option*, expend within six calendar months after 31st December, in each year, $35, in opening, constructing or improving public roads or bridges in some one or more of the different Townships in which the lands purchased by the Company were situated, and such forfeiture or settlement effected, should exonerate the Company from settlement duty on the remaining half of the lands taken up in each year—the latter alternative or the forfeiture of $35, was accepted by the Company on 29th Dec. 1824.

The annual payments to His Majesty's Government by the Canada Company bear date from 1st July, 1826.

On the 31st December, 1829, their payments appear to have been, in currency, £63,888 17 9, one half of which is £31,944 8 10, equal to the purchase of 912 lots of 200 acres each, being the number of lots on which the Company were required to place one settler or head of a family for that period.

The actual sales of the Company at this time are shewn to have been 90,796 acres, equal to 454, 200 acre lots, shewing a deficiency of 458 settlements, which, at the rate of forfeiture agreed upon, would amount to £3,778 10, whilst during this period, in preparing the Township of Guelph for settlement, the Company had expended, in various public improvements, upwards of £13,500, being a surplus of nearly £10,000, applicable if necessary to the forfeiture for non-performance of settlement duty.

Since that time the expenditure of the Company in various public works, such as roads and bridges in the same Township has been about 2,000, and on various other roads in the Province, *exclusive* of the Huron Tract, they have expended as large a sum in addition.

In the year 1827, the Canada Company's Superintendent came out to this country to take charge of their affairs, but as many preparatory arrangements had then to be made, the Company can scarcely be considered to have been fairly embarked in their system of improvement, or to have sufficiently arranged their plans for turning the tide of emigration *from* the United States *to* Upper Canada until the spring of 1828.

To this period for the three preceding years, it is worthy of *particular attention*, as illustrative of the important services rendered by the Canada Company that immigration from Europe only averaged 13,096.

In 1830, by which time the exertions made by the Canada Company in diffusing throughout the United Kingdom, and indeed Europe, correct information in regard to this country, and its capabilities began to have the effect anticipated, and to which all the energies of the Company's Superintendent in this country, and the Board of Directors at home were directed with unremitting attention. In this year, therefore, we find their labours crowned with complete success, for the immigration amounted to

24,392

In 1831, it amounted to.....49,250
And in 1832, it amounted to..... 51,422

In addition to the various measures taken, and so successfully too, for turning immigration from Europe to the Canadas, means were also taken by the Canada Company, for guarding, as far as possible, against the emigrant on his arrival at Quebec being diverted from his original place of destination through the interested representations of individuals to the United States, by the Canada Company granting him, in the event of his proceeding to Upper Canada and taking up land from the Canada Company, a free passage from Quebec to the Head of Lake Ontario for himself and family.

Immigration to this country reached its highest point in the year 1832; since that period it has fluctuated much, but the exertions of the Canada Company for promoting it *have* been unremitting. Various causes may be assigned for this falling off, local, political, and accidental, but it is not our province now particularly to allude to them, as our only object is to shew that the Canada Company are not the *mercenary land-jobbers* which their enemies have represented them to be, and the present prosperous state of this country and the turn immigration has taken to it within the last seven or eight years, is the consequence in a great measure of their exertions as well in this country as in England.

It has been frequently asserted that they have annually withdrawn large sums of money from this country, whilst the very reverse is positively the fact, as the proprietors well know, and as the various calls upon them fully prove.

In the improvement of the Huron Tract, and the various expenditure therein for bettering the condition of the present settlers, and for the inducement of the wavering or undetermined to settle there, by improved roads, modes of conveyance, erection of mills—roads unequalled in the Province to the extent of 100 miles, and as good as any to the extent of 100 more—a steamboat conveyance—advances to indigent settlers, many of whom, through such assistance from being altogether destitute without the means of subsistence, are now independent and possessing the power of assisting others in *their* turn.

For these objects the expenditure of the Canada Company has been little less than £60,000, and they now have works, either in progress or about to be undertaken, which will amount to £20,000 more.

Although the exertions of the Company have been directed to the improvement of the country generally, still they were more particularly turned to the settlement of Guelph, one of their largest Blocks of Land, and situated in the Gore District, and the Huron Tract, containing one million of acres, which, before the year 1827, had not even been explored, yet at the present time Guelph contains a population of 1,845, a thriving village with three handsome places of worship, artizans, mechanics, storekeepers, mills, distilleries, breweries and all the usual evidences of prosperity. The Huron Tract contains 4,500 inhabitants, with stores, mills, &c. &c.

In Guelph, their expenditure was upon the same scale as in the Huron Tract, and thus have the Company adhered to the grand and philanthropic objects contemplated by them on their formation.

Great as has been the expenditure of the Canada Company in the Huron Tract, it would have been greater still had the Legislature granted the application they made two years ago for a charter similar to the application now before it, for the improvement of Goderich Harbour.

Hitherto the situation of this harbour has been a serious drawback in the settlement of that valuable portion of country, in consequence of a Bar formed at the mouth of the River Maitland, by the action of the North W. wind, and to remove which a good pier or breakwater is all that is necessary, according to the opinions of eminent and experienced Engineers who have been consulted, not only in this country but also in England.

This improvement, calculated to be of so much importance to the country at large, as well as to their own immediate settlements, the Canada Company were willing to undertake, at their own risk, advancing the money, but as they did so they thought that it would be considered only reasonable by the Legislature that, as the Company supplied the necessary funds, they should be authorised to levy tolls on goods and shipping at such reasonable rates as should be deemed meet by the Government to support

the incidental expenses of care and management, and eventually to pay a moderate interest on the outlay.

In support of the Company's application at that period, it was urged that, at that very moment, the autumn of 1834, several fine vessels were lying wrecked high upon the sand on the Lake shore, which could, during the heavy gales of that period, have easily made Goderich, had the harbour been accessible.

The House of Assembly, however, on that occasion, no doubt from not having sufficient information on the subject laid before them, rejected the application, and in consequence the whole of the next season was entirely lost; and the steam boat which had been built at such a heavy expense to the Company, from the ice having melted so gradually during the spring as to have had little effect in removing any portion of the bar, was unable to cross it that year, and remained in harbour to the great injury of the settlement the entire season.

The mouth of the Maitland is capable of being made one of the finest harbours in this country, is the only natural one, if the term may be so applied to one, having a bar at its mouth, between Penetanguishine and the Rapids of the St. Clair, a distance of about 300 miles—the importance of improving it and making it accessible to all vessels navigating those waters, needs no further comment or proof than that the number of valuable vessels wrecked, as before stated, in consequence of the state of the harbour amounted to nine.

The Company having been thus disappointed in obtaining a charter, still anxious that the improvement of the country should not be retarded through any want of exertion on their part, made application for a lease of the Water lots, on obtaining which, with authority to levy wharfage under reasonable restrictions, they were willing to undertake the improvements to a certain extent until such time as, by obtaining a charter, they might be encouraged in carrying all their plans of improvement into complete effect, (a privilege which it is respectfully urged by the Company was never before refused, when properly and respectfully applied for by places similarly situated with Goderich.)

This application was liberally granted by the Executive Government, and under the authority of this lease the Ca-

nada Company have already expended £3,000, and now contemplate a further outlay of £4,000.

Such is a brief statement of the more prominent benefits conferred on this country by the exertions and liberal expenditure of the Canada Company.

The foregoing statements have only reference, of course, to the operations of the Canada Company up to the dates of the documents themselves, or rather to the 31st Dec'r, 1837; at which period it would appear that the Canada Company had expended in public works of the first importance, as promoting the interests and comfort of their settlers, no less a sum than £27,493 12 10

Coming under the improvement clauses of their agreement with Her Majesty's Government—and upon works and for objects not strictly coming under that head, in addition, about.....	30,000	0	0
During the past year we understand that the Company have completed the erection of seven bridges, with 7 ¾ miles of road, for which they have laid before the proper authorities the necessary vouchers, and have received credit for the same, viz :.....	1,302	0	4
On various works, now in progress, but not yet completed—erection of bridges—one of a very superior construction—and opening 50 miles of road—they have expended upwards of	5,000	0	0
And before their entire completion, a further expenditure will be required of	6,000	0	0
On the improvement of the harbour at Goderich, they have expended upwards of	9,000	0	0
Making a grand total of.....	£58,995	13	2

To Her Majesty's Government, in this country, they had paid, to the 31st Dec. last £250,000 0 0

And tri-annually, they have paid large sums for assessed Taxes on their unsold Lands.

The very superior state of their immediate settlements, and the prosperity of their inhabitants, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the judicious nature of the management adopted by this Company—as does the rapid advance

in prosperity and importance which this Province has made since the establishment of the Canada Company, and this after years of inactive torpor—the invaluable service which the formation of the Canada Company has been of to the Upper Province.

The active exertions of the Company have, to a great extent, filled the western portions of this Province with loyal British subjects; and it may not now be out of place for us, to reflect upon what might possibly have been the result of their sympathising acts—and the invasions of our peaceful territory—by our Republican neighbours, during the past and present winter, had emigration from Great Britain and Ireland not been promoted and directed to this country. And since the Canada Company have, undoubtedly, been eminently serviceable by producing the fortunate result, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the establishment of this enterprising body amongst us, was one of the most fortunate events that could have occurred to the Province. In the year 1829, it appears there were only four families in the county of Huron, yet that it now contains upwards of 5,000 inhabitants. At that period their important harbour was inaccessible to vessels drawing more than 3½ feet water; whilst now, in consequence of the improvements carried forward with such spirit by the Company, the shallowest part of the Bar has 8½ feet water upon it; and when their further improvements, now in progress, shall be completed this depth will be increased to 11 feet, and may be still further increased to 18 feet by carrying out the piers.

For the accommodation of the settlement, the Canada Company built a Steam Boat four years ago, which plies regularly twice a week between Goderich and Sandwich, at the head of Lake Erie; thus completing the water communication with the ocean.

It is now only necesssry for the county to build their jail and court-house, when it will be declared a separate District; and the district town having the only harbour on the British side of Lake Huron for a distance of 150 miles, Goderich must, ere long, become a place of vast trade and importance; and, in the next Parliament, its population will entitle it to return two members to the Legislature; when, judging from the character of their constituency,

men will be chosen who will devote all their energies in support of the real interests of the Province, and in seconding the valuable and praiseworthy efforts of the Canada Company.

Ever since the tide of emigration set from the eastern to the western States of the Union, by the route of Lake Erie, the Canadians have been constantly twitted by tourists and others with the contrast of superiority exhibited on the Detroit Frontier over that of our own opposite to it; forgetting that it could not have been otherwise, since we were fools enough to cede the Michigan Territory to our rivals, and not only give them the *landing place*, but the *grand portage*, itself, to boundless regions. Having committed this incalculably mad and egregious error, could we wonder that the shores of our beautiful little peninsula, directly *in view*, but *out of the line*, remained commercially desolate—all that the magnificent undertaking of the WELLAND CANAL has done, or all that it ever can do, will not make amends to the Western and London Districts for the great loss sustained in the cession of Michigan—since it can merely transfer the shipping from one Lake into the other.

But there is a measure that would go far to recompense the evil that has been inflicted. It has been much talked of; but, as yet, little has been done in it. We mean the LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD from Toronto. There will be no end to the advantages arising from this national work—if it is undertaken on the scale and in the spirit on which such public works should be undertaken. Enterprising merchants at Oswego have long regarded this great measure as one of superlative importance, and in a very recent report, it is again alluded to in the following terms:

"Although Oswego has now secured to herself the principal part of the lake business—with the exception of that which is done at the port of Rochester, (which is by no means inconsiderable)—it will eventually be shared by other harbours; and when the fertile regions of the West, as well as those of Upper Canada, pour forth their superabundance of wheat, they will all carry on more or less business with the Western States and Canada.

"To draw a portion of the great Western trade through Upper Canada, a plan has been projected for the construc-

tion of a rail road from the Head of Lake Ontario to Sandwich opposite Detroit. Although the beneficial effects of such a road would be felt in Canada sooner than elsewhere it would not be long before they would be perceived along the whole northwestern part of New York. The construction of this road is for the present suspended—but when the Canadas become settled and prosperity restored, this project will again be revived and carried into effect. Besides this, the building of another rail road, to run from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, has been contemplated. It is asserted that it is the determination of the Governor General of the Provinces to recommend to the Home Government the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of a ship canal around the rapids of the St. Lawrence; thus opening the whole chain of inland lakes, except Superior, to the Atlantic. The results inevitably following such a work are so important, both in a military and commercial point of view, that the British Government, with her far-reaching policy, cannot long hesitate to execute a project so truly grand. What effect it would have upon the whole commerce of the lakes, time alone can tell."

Thus far all the business carried on between Ontario and the upper lakes has been through the medium of the Welland Canal; and the time has now arrived when it must be greatly enlarged, and the works rendered more durable. On the importance of such a canal it is not necessary to dwell. Its merits have frequently been discussed, and are too well known to require repetition here. But if one would but look forward to what the Western country is to be, and endeavour to estimate the amount of business that must eventually be transacted between the Atlantic and the western States, he will be led to the conviction that the time is coming when such a work must and will be constructed. With such an enlarged communication as a ship canal between the waters of Lake Ontario and Erie, and the *Great Rail Road from Toronto* to *Lake Huron* such a route between the east and west would then be opened, as would defy all competition.

It is very gratifying to learn that, in despite of all our public trials, the affairs of the Welland Canal are prosperous,

the receipts being greater for the last year, 1838, than they were for the year preceding.

The following are the comparative returns of the principal articles in both years. The whole amount of toll collected in 1837, was £5,516 4s. 4d. and in 1838, was £6,740 13s. 10d —making a difference in favor of 1838 of £1,224 9s. 10d.

	1837.	1838.
Boards, feet of	3,343.510	1,228,780
Square timber, cubic feet	106,335	232,147
Pipe Staves, No. of	665,825	452,522
W. I.Staves	704,648	1,158,461
Flour, Bbls	6,869½	49,082
Pork	103,95½	8,760½
Salt	101,260	101,807½
Lard	288	572
Whisky	260	274
Ashes	200	255
Wheat, bushels of	218,242½	414,919¼
Corn	47,517	24,566¼
Barley	524	730
Potatoes	18,663	
Merchandize, tons of	2,697-14-1	2,779-4-0
Furniture and Baggage	216-10-0	137-11-0
Coals	755-15	843-15
Iron	112	174-9
Gypsum and Plaster	580	737-8
Tobacco	110-6	
Tonnage, amount	80697-	95897

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

From the Oswego County Whig.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following letter, which was politely furnished for publication, on the subject of the Welland Canal. It shows that notwithstanding the outrages of our citizens, and the mad and unheard of course pursued by many of them, who would, to gratify their own evil propensities, sacrifice every principle of honesty, of interest, and destroy the whole business of Oswego, and ruin her prospect for years, the canal is still open to our citizens, and every exertion will be used on the

part of the Canadians to aid our forwarders in the prosecution of their business.

St. Catharines, U. C. 23d Jan. 1839.

CHAS. SMITH, Jr. Oswego—

Dear Sir—You are, no doubt, even at this early season of the year, beginning to think of next summer's business through the Welland Canal, and it may therefore not be amiss to inform you at present I see no reason why the same should not be open as early in the spring as vessels can leave your harbour to it. We are keeping the water on throughout the whole extent of the canal, and have one lock only, No. 17, in course of repair, which will be done in March—the other usual trifling repairs and cleaning out the short levels, will also be done in good time.

The vessels lying at Port Robinson are all safe, and I have given orders to the men in charge of that level to keep it well up so that they shall not ground. I really hope that those of your village whose interest it certainly is, to have the free use of the canal, will use their influence to ensure it without interruption. It depends mainly on yourselves, and as far as my exertions can go to have it ready for navigation by an early day in April, they shall not be wanting, I assure you.

Yours, truly, W. B. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Welland Canal.

But it is high time to return to the point from whence we digressed to treat of the Canada Company's affairs.

The New Townships are formed out of recent purchases by Government from the Indians, who receive their payments annually, in clothing, ammunition, and such articles as they require. It must be interesting to many readers to see a statement of some of these purchases; the following are amongst the most recent—with the exception of Sir F. B. Head's celebrated treaty, of which more anon:—

1818, October,	The LAKE HURON Purchase, of 1,592,000 acres,	*per annum.* £ 1,200	0
	The MISSISSAUGA Purchase, of 648,000 acres,	522	10
Nov.	The RICE LAKE Purchase, of 1,861,200 acres,	740	0

1819, April,	The Long Wood Purchase, of 552,190 acres,	609	0
1820, Feb.	The Mohawk Purchase, [*Midland District*] of 27,000 acres,	450	0

Being 4,680,390 acres, at the annual charge of £3,512 10s. which is defrayed by an appropriation of part of the am't received for fees on the grants of land to emigrants, or for sales. This system prevents any complaints, or even a murmur of any kind, from the *Aborigines* of the country, who live on the best terms with their white neighbours.

Since the purchases just named were satisfactorily accomplished, Sir F. B. Head attempted another and more extensive bargain for the whole of the Indian Lands on the south side of Lake Huron, to be paid for in money, on condition that all the Indians having claims upon them, should retire to, and remain upon, the Manitoolan Islands. This agreement was in fact concluded upon, when through an unfortunate mis-understanding, which occasioned some angry feeling and discussion at the time, and the departure of Sir F. B. Head from this country, the affair remained unsettled; although it will probably be eventually amicably arranged, when a vast additional territory, in Upper Canada, will be thrown open for survey and settlement.

Whilst engaged in this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to give a word or two of advice to Emigrants of all classes, from one who has seen a good deal of the country.

It must always be taken for granted that whoever leaves England, no matter where he goes, must experience some change for the worse; for if he is no otherwise affected than in his feelings, he must suffer a temporary laceration that will jaundice every first view he may take of the new country to which he goes; and it is not pretended that even Canada is so heavenly a land as to do away at once with all such views and feelings, although the writer of this account has but little hesitation in stating that it speedily takes fast hold of the new comer—and that, if a fair comparison is made between the advantages and disadvantages possessed by the various Colonies of Great Britain in different parts of the world, and that those things are coolly and candidly weighed, the decision *must be* in favour of Canada; which is undoubtedly, one of the most fertile and magnificent re-

gions of the Globe; peopled by the subjects of Great Britain—in the full possession of British Laws, and immunities; and, with a Constitution nearly on an exact model with that of England, and which is likely to be still further perfected—but without the vexatious operation of a *tythe system*, with scarcely any taxes, and with many other privileges it would be tedious to name on this occasion. Were it not for the difference of scenery and climate, a man emigrating from England to this country would scarcely feel sensible of any immediate change, since he finds the same laws, manners, customs, language, and very often the same faces, which he had formerly known.

With all these superior advantages and enjoyments, which are such as can be had in no other colony, some individuals may be found to undervalue them, and be discontented, but these instances serve as lessons to others. Let one of them be here named: A man who arrived in this Province from the north of England with a few pounds in his pocket settled on a farm between York and Lake Simcoe; the industry and economy of five or six years, in this new situation, made him comparatively independent. He had a sufficient quantity of land cleared, and a saw mill, to bring him a handsome income—and he lived at ease, and with plenty. But it is the nature of man to be restless and dissatisfied; so it was in this instance. Although he had never enjoyed so much affluence at any former period of his life, this man grew uneasy; he thought of England, of his former abodes, his home, his ancient friends, and his recollections became insupportable—he sold his farm, his mill, his stock, and once more set his face towards England—the voyage was passed, a few hours brought him into the midst of the scenes of his youth—he again took a farm, stocked it, again tried the fluctuations of markets and fairs, and was again bankrupt, fatally bankrupt, for now there was nothing left, and this foolish man ended his days in a work house! Frightful exchange for the ease and independence of a CANADIAN YEOMAN!

Those who labour under the bitter feelings of expatriation should consider that the same sun, and the same moon and stars which shine on the scenes they have left behind, gladden creation here: and that the Great Father of all,

who is the same *yesterday*, *to-day*, and *forever*, is alike present every where. Let the beautiful reply of the immortal HOWARD, which he gave to an expostulating friend, on the eve of his departure for the southern parts of Russia, where he died, be always in our recollection, "The road to Heaven is quite as short from Cairo, as it is from London!!" And let them consider themselves as the workmen employed by Omnipotence to lay the foundation of what is to become hereafter a mighty Empire, in which their children's children are to have an inheritance and a name, and that what are now the beautiful fields and gardens of England, once looked as a wilderness in the eyes of our forefathers.—Of what value is that religion, or phisloso-phy, which for ever chains its possessor down to present and painful realities? Let us be wise, and learn how to appreciate those advantages and blessings which may be actually enjoyed in this our adopted country, and sorrow, regret, and despondency, will soon be banished from our dwellings!

But the instances of men taking the gloomy side of the question, are rare; particularly amongst the lower class of society, to whom the advantages are much greater than any other country affords. His land (which is a Freehold) costs him little or nothing; a few months labour for others, should he have no money at all, [at the high rate of wages in this country] enables him to stock his farm, on which he may keep a yoke of oven, or a pair of horses, constantly employed, besides leaving timber sufficient for fire wood for many years. He should, however, be careful not to destroy his timber in a heedless manner, by burning it in large log heaps, after he has a few acres cleared. Some of the finest timber in the world is often considered so great an eye-sore, that the sooner it can be utterly destroyed the better; but if, on making the clearance, the top and under brush only, were burnt in the field, and the heavy timber was cut into cord wood, or split into rails, instead of being consumed in one universal conflagration, it would be much better for the small Freeholder; and afterwards, when the whole projected clearance was made, and it became necessary to attack the reserved trees, only to thin them out, in the same manner that is practised in the wood lands of England, taking those

trees only which have arrived at maturity, and leaving the young thrifty wood to improve—several generations must appear and disappear before any serious inconvenience could arise from the want of fuel. Of course there is not the same necessity for such economy on the larger grants.—After all, there is the comfortable assurance of abundance of coal in various parts of the country; and from the many navigable waters intersecting it in almost every direction, that useful article can never be very expensive.

For a great number of years to come there will be an ample range for a large stock of cattle and pigs in the woods and on the plains—so that the small occupier will be freed from the necessity of having any part of his land in pasture, unless it should be his choice to have it otherwise. Swedish Turnips are found to answer extremely well, and to stand the utmost severity of the climate; with a couple of acres under a crop of this invaluable root, and the straw of his Maize, Wheat, Barley, or Oats, he may maintain, comparatively, a large stock of horned cattle through the winter; and in the summer the only expense attending them will be an occasional visit, to see that all are going on well. Pigs grow very fat whilst running at large in the woods, especially towards the fall of the year. All the taxes, or assessments, put together, which a man of this description has to pay, does not amount to more than a few shillings—and, as to raiment, it is customary to grow wool and flax sufficient for the clothing of his family: Sugar he manufactures himself, so that he has only a little *tea* to purchase, should he require, through custom, the use of that luxury. Many people in country situations use the young shoots of the *Hemlock Tree;* and other herbs of the forest of agreeable flavour, in lieu of tea, without any bad consequences, or disrelish. If he is a *Tobacco smoker* or *chewer*, he may raise as much as he pleases in his own garden.

Wages, compared with those paid in Great Britain, are still very high in this country; and hitherto, in the Upper Province, it has not been difficult to procure work. In many parts, indeed, there is yet a scarcity of labourers.—It is true that money is not now plentiful; but there is scarcely any thing that the older residents have to spare in payment of wages that is not useful, nay, absolutely necessary to those going on to a new farm; and two years be-

ing allowed by Government for the performance of settlement duty (which in favourable weather may very often be done in one month) the poor emigrant has plenty of time to earn a yoke of oxen, and a cow or two, a few pigs, seed corn, and potatoes, &c. &c. besides the necessary provisions in pork and flour, until his own crops are ready; and should he not prove an expert axeman, even to hire men to do his settlement duty for him, which is often the case. Several instances have occurred where English rustics, by *threshing alone*, [where every *ninth or tenth* bushel was allowed for the labour] have earned wherewithal for the cropping and stocking their new farm.

In consequence of these advantages, there are many individuals, who have abundance and to spare, even upon the smallest Grants, after being more than three years in the Province. All the poor emigrant, who arrives at Quebec or Montreal, has to do, is to push forward as speedily as possible for the Upper Province; he must not suffer himself to be deterred by its apparentdistance, and he must stop his ears against all the insinuations and seductions that will be used in his passage up the country, especially by Americans, along the whole coast of the St. Lawrence, who will try every art to seduce him into the United States —Let him ever bear in mind what he may have been frequently told—and with much truth—that Upper Canada is the best "poor man's country in the world;" and let him determine on making actual experiment for himself; and, if he has only industry, *sobriety*, perseverance and integrity, we will not only answer for his success, but that neither himself nor his children will ever have occasion to repent the choice which he has made. Such a man may in a short time realize every object of a reasonable ambition, and become one of the most free and independent men on earth.

Should this slight sketch fall into the hands of any of the poor class of Emigrants, before they can have made a settlement, it may be well to give them some idea of the expense they must be at, before they can be said to be at all comfortable in their new abode. At the present time it will cost the emigrant pretty nearly as follows:—

For building a log-house, with a shade for his oxen, and a pig-sty	£ 7	10	0

—For this sum his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney and hearth,* and two glazed sash windows.	7	10	0
Clearing, fencing, and sowing 5 acres of land, if he has to pay cash for it,	15	0	0
Seed for the first crop with the price of two axes, two hoes, two brush hooks, two forks, one spade, and one shovel,†	4	0	0
Yoke of oxen and chain, from £10 to	15	0	0
An ox sleigh	1	10	0
A cow £3, sow with pigs £1 5,	4	5	0
Two ewes with lamb $2 each,	1	0	0
†Some necessary articles of household furniture,	10	0	0
Putting up a log barn,	5	0	0
Two kettles for making sugar,	3	0	0
Prov. Cur'y,.....	£66	5	0

Any able bodied man may earn the above amount within the two years allowed him for the performance of tettlement duty, and if he should choose to work himself with his oxen, in clearing, sowing, fencing, or in erecting the buildings, a considerable part of the above mentioned summay be saved. But it is now supposed that the man is a

* This expense of a stone chimney, &c. has been questioned by several persons unacquainted with the work required, and from parts of the country where the proper materials are scarce—but we know, from experience, that where workmen accustomed to the laying of mis-shapen stones, and where the materials are at hand, the labour *can* be done for the price here stated.

† A plough should not be required for several years, because the best management of newly cleared lands is to sow down with good grass seed, either with the second or third crop, and to keep it in grass until the stumps begin to rot, when the plough may be put in with full effect.

‡ We would say to the emigrant, who is about to embark, *bring no furniture*, the carriage of which will cost more than it is worth in this country, but be provided with plenty of good substantial wearing apparel, which is here generally flimsy and very expensive.

stranger to the sort of labonr required, and that he has no money but what he earns in this country. The two firs crops with the increase of his stock, ought to go far towards paying the whole of the above amount.

A friend of the Author's has published a plan in London, by which he conceives that a number of those people now subsisting on parochial relief in England, may be removed to, and employed in, this country with great advantage, both to the public and themselves.* The money required in aid of this scheme, is not to be paid to the people, but is to be laid out within two years, in provisions and supplies of implements and stock, under the direction of certain managers. The cleared lands to constitute a mortgage to secure the payment of what is then the *debt* of the colonist. "During the laying out of the money and the clearing of the lands, some slight restrictions on the employment and alienation of the property will be imposed on the owners of it; but, after the re-payment of the capital employed, each individual in the settlement will be free from all interference. The time of such re-payment, within ten years, will depend upon the exertions of the settlers, who may receive their deeds on redeeming their lands."

The projector assumes a family, of the descriptton to which he alludes, to consist of five persons, and that the sum of £200, managed with ordinary prudence, will enable such a family to acquire a prosperous settlement in Canada in two years, without any exposure to privations, and within ten years the money might be repaid, without inconvenience, by the family to which it was loaned. The author gives a detailed account of the expenses, with the manner in which he conceives the important business should be conducted, and sums up the total expenditure for 100 such families, thus:—

For the journey to the coast for 100 families, at 20l. each family, 1st Feb. 1822.	£ 2,000
For the voyage to Montreal, March, 1822,	3,000

* This plan differs from those lately suggested for diminishing the public burthens of England, as it relies for success on the personal exertions of the colonist, uncontrolled by the perpetual presence of superintendants; and as a boon or charity is not intended to be given them.

For the expenses to be incurred between May and June, 1822,	5,000
Item, between June and October, 1822,	4,500
Item, between October, 1822, and Jan. 1823,	2,100
Item, between January and May, 1823,	1,500
Item, between May and July, 1823,	1,000
Item, in July, 1824,	900
	£20,000

The quantity of land required for 100 families, on this plan, is half a township, or 31,500 acres—which will be divided in the following proportions:

	Acres.
For the settlers,	10,000
For the Managers,	5,000
For the Clergy and Schools,	4,000
For the Crown and civil government,	4,000
For the Town Plot, to belong to the Parish and Managers,	2,000
For the Surveyors,	1,500
For the Parish advancing the Capital,	5,000
	31,500

The Managers should be competent to give the settlers proper directions for the sale of so much of their house-hold goods as cannot usefully be carried with them; and for the purpose of the present sketch, the whole party will be assumed to be safely landed at Montreal, in May.

Under favorable circumstances, the people will be placed on their lands early in June, prepared to clear away for a spring crop. With common industry, three such persons as we ought to presume our able settlers to be, will not find it difficult to get five acres sown in proper time in 1822; from which they may expect to raise about fifty bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of Indian corn, with the usual quantity of pumpkins, musk and water melons, 100 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of corn stalks and straw, with garden productions; during the summer, before the crops are harvested, the people will be employed in preparing five acres more for an autumn season, and this cleared ground, with the former five acres, will be ready for wheat in the first autumn. After having sent a proportion of this first

crop to market, a certain quantity turned into flour, salted their pigs, and put up a warm hovel for their cattle, they will in the winter of 1822--23 again be occupied in clearing more land for the ensuing spring. The quantity which may be then prepared will be about ten acres which will be sown with oats, Indian corn, barley, pumpkins and turnips, and planted with potatoes. Besides this work, they will sow the first ten acres, with seed for a meadow; during the second summer, five acres more will be prepared for the second autumn; and the several seasons will bring their own work on the lands previously cleared.

Having thus in the second autumn, ten acres of wheat land, and ten acres of meadow, with additional occupations for the winter of 1823—24, on this increase they will be able to clear for the third spring only five acres more; so that in the third harvest of 1824, such a family as we have assumed will possess thirty acres of cleared land, and seventy uncleared: ten acres of the thirty will be sown with wheat, ten with spring crops, and ten will be in meadow.

Their produce at the close of the third autumn, may be stated thus, at a low estimate:

From 10 acres of wheat, about		250 bushels
2 ditto of oats,	. .	70 ditto
2 ditto of Indian corn,	. .	100 ditto
2 ditto of barley,	. . .	70 ditto
2 ditto of potatoes,	. . .	300 ditto
2 ditto of turnips,	. . .	200 ditto

Pumpkins, in number about 5000, which are planted in the Indian corn hills.

Not more than ten tons of hay can be expected from the meadow, incumbered as it will be with stumps and trees, for several years. To this must be added the natural increase of the stock, together with the abundance of water and musk melons in the corn fields, and of garden productions, and an ox and several hogs in salt.

After this third autumn of 1824, the repayment of the capital advanced will begin; it will arise out of the production of the harvest of 1825, and the rate at which it will be made, may be judged of by the foregoing statement.

"It appears to me impossible," continues this ingenious writer, "that upon equal capital, any set of men of the class here contemplated, can be placed so advantageously;

both to themselves and to the country, in any other part of the world as in Upper Canada."

The author illustrates his argument by an example after the following manner:

"In 1775, the parish of Barkham, in Berkshire, contained 200 inhabitants, of whom about 40, besides the sick, received relief to the amount of £75 a year. The average expense of supporting the families of laborers in Barkham, was then about £25 each; making the rate of £75 to be divisable amongst a number of people equivalent to three ordinary families, which may be said to be the number in excess in the want of employment. If the parish could be disburdened of these three families, and employment should not vary, those left behind would receive wages equal to their full support, until paupers again super-abound.

"The means of settling three families in Upper Canada is assumed to be a loan of £600, to be repaid in ten years, as before stated, and this sum will be raised easily by a mortgage of the rates under the sanction of an act of Parliament. Thus the rates will be lowered forthwith to the interest of that loan; viz. to £30 a year from £75; and they will decrease continually in proportion as the loan shall be repaid, and as the town plot and other land apportioned to the parish shall become marketable. This will be variable in point of time; and the amount of the proceeds will depend on the general prosperity of the whole settlemet: it can hardly fail of making a very considerable return within seven years of the colonists quitting England. According to the expenditure of Barkham, the rates for a surplus population of one hundred families is 2500*l.* a year. Upon this income it would be easy to borrow £20,000 under the authority of an Act Parliament. The interest on which being taken at 1000*l.* a year, the parish from which the colonists could proceed, would make a present annual saving of 15,000*l.*

As to the introduction of British Paupers into the forests of Upper Canada, no one anxious to witness the prosperity of this country can have any objection, at least on this side of the water, if they come as well provided as our friend B—— proposes, viz: with 200*l.* sterling for each family of five persons; but we think the expenses are over-rated, and have no doubt that such a family, (particularly where this

species of emigration was carried on extensively) could be removed and settled down comfortably, with all that was necessary to preserve it from becoming any kind of burthen whatever to others, for 100*l.* sterling.* We are quite certain there are many persons, on whom the most perfect reliance could be placed, who would be very glad to undertake the removal and settlement, in this country, of two hundred such families for the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

Whilst on this subject it ought to be mentioned that there is now a man in the District of Newcastle, who came out a little more than two years ago, without a single shilling in his pocket, his health and the use of his hands were all his dependence. A short time since, this same man disposed of a capital yoke of oxen and a fine cow, which he had earned over and above what he required upon his little farm, on which he had besides, two excellent cows and a large stock of pigs, left for store pigs and for breeding, after having packed fourteen barrels of pork. He had also purchased a Reserved Lot from a neighbour, on which he had sown several acres of Fall Wheat; and in the following year, (his third) he proposes building a good framed house together with a large barn. The means for accomplishing all these results, so vast for one in his original mean circumstances, have been earned in an honest and fair way by farming on shares, as it is here termed, that is, he has a certain share, as may be previously agreed upon, of the produce of a farm (whose owner cannot conveniently work it himself,) for his labour and expense in cultivating it, a practice that is common in many parts of Canada.

Here, then, is an instance of a man who without friends, without capital, without credit, realizes what is, comparatively a comfortable independence in three years! Many more instances of a similar kind might be adduced, were it necessary to shew with what rapidity and ease, an industrious, honest man, though poor, may elevate himself above

---

* In the second edition of "Sketches of Plans for settling in Upper Canada, &c." the author admits that he had over-rated the expense for the passage and settlement of each family upon his arrival in this country.

the reach of want in this highly favored country; and if a single, unaided, individual can prosper, surely, half the sum mentioned by our friend B—— already alluded to, expended with prudence and economy, would establish a family of five persons in Canada so as to be no longer burthensome to the parish who sent them out, or, to this country which received them into her bosom. Enough it is conceived has now been said to shew the advantages held forth in Canada to the poorer classes of society, on an occasion where the limits of discussion are so much narrowed by the necessity of regarding other subjects.

The field which is here presented to men of an higher order, and to capitalists, is so extensive, and requires so much detail as well as argument and illustration to demonstrate, that we cannot pretend to enter upon it with any fullness on this occasion; nor would it, indeed be altogether a fit subject for discussson in a mere sketch like this. However, as it is not improbable that this little work may fall into the hands of persons anxious for some information on this head, a few brief remarks shall be added, reserving a fuller statement for another opportunity.

Of the liberal professions, Clergymen are most required, and Lawyers the least needed. Such a provision has been made by the Imperial Government for the established Church, without any demand or tythe from the people, as must eventually make the Canadian clergy, (should things remain as they now are) the most powerful, wealthy, and influential body to be found in any country, ancient or modern, no less than *one seventh of the whole soil* being set apart for its use and support. It is true the income, at present derived from this vast appropriation, is scarcely worth naming, from its general unproductiveness and the number of claimants upon the funds; but it is every day increasing, and it is impossible to say to what extent it may hereafter arrive. There are a great many situations in various parts of the Province, where Clergymen who would be active in the performance of their important duties, are much wanted, indeed the necessity for them is pressing.

An act of the provincial parliament prevents English or Scottish Attornies from practising here until they have served a clerkship of the same duration as is required from Law Students in this coantry, viz: *Five years actual ser-*

vice, under articles to a practising Attorney of this province. Regular Barristers, however, or any person who has been called to practice at the Bar of any of Her Majesty's superior courts, not having merely local jurisdiction in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's Provinces in North America, on producing testimonials of good character and conduct, to the satisfaction of the Law Society of this Province, may be called by the said Law Society to the degree of a Barrister upon his entering himself of the said Society, and conforming to all the rules and regulations thereof.

There are several openings in country situations in different parts of the Province where skilful medical men are much wanted and in which they could scarcely fail to realize handsome properties; but the labour in such situations is severe. A Medical Board is established at Toronto to examine all candidates who have not graduated in the regular manner at some eminent British or Foreign University; and no pretender to knowledge in this important profession is allowed to practice here without having previously satisfied the Board of his ability, and obtaining the licence for that purpose.

Of all professional men, of those of the middle ranks of Society who are not possessed of much wealth, there are none to whom so many advantages are offered in this country, as to the *Half Pay Officers* of the British Army and Navy. They become *immediately* independent. Entitled by the regulations of Government to receive from 500 to 1200 acres of land, according to their rank,* in the Army or the Navy: on payment of a fee scarcely worth naming (£2 18s. 8d.) they are immediately placed on a footing with the country gentlemen, as to real estate, whilst their half pay drawn at stated intervals gives them an advantage possessed by very few in this country. Their Bills almost always bear a premium of from 7½ to 12 per cent, this, with the difference of currency, and the certainty that One Hundred Pounds will go farther in the purchase of all the little luxuries for the table, and for the conveniences of life, than Two Hunured Pounds will obtain in

* We have before stated that there is now an alteration in the *mode* of settling their claims.

England; besides the almost total freedom from Taxes, Assessments, and many other expenses that must be incurred by gentlemen of this class in Great Britain, altogether give them extraordinary advantages; and we have often thought that in no other part of the globe could they settle down so advantageously as in this province. Besides, by their attainments, and rank in life, they are immediately eligible for many honorable stations and employments, which add to their influence and consequence, if not to their wealth; and such gentlemen will have the additional satisfaction of finding much of that kind of society to which they have been accustomed, in almost every part of the Province, for there are now but few of the settled townships in which there are not some half pay officers, either in the Army or Navy.

We purposely omit saying any thing of Merchants and Tradesmen, because if any such persons embark *speculatively* in this country without being previously well acquainted with it and the mode of transacting business, it will undoubtedly be to their severe cost and loss. Mechanics of almost every description are certain to do well, if honest, sober and industrious. Spirituous liquors are unfortunately so extremely cheap, that temptations to drunkenness daily and hourly occur to him who is addicted to that most fatal of all vices.

To the small capitalist of from £5000 to £20,000 and upwards, the field that is opened in Upper Canada is *alluring, splendid and dazzling!!* But it is such a subject that it is difficult to know where to begin, and still more so, to stop! neither do we feel very willing to open the stores of our budget, in this particular, to the whole world, further than by touching generally on a few of those subjects to which such a capitalist should direct his attention, and by earnestly requesting him "*to come and see*," when we promise he shall know more. Capital alone is wanting to place Canada in the rank which her natural wealth and position entitle her to maintain in the scale of nations and as the right arm of Great Britain: and we would venture to insure a certain number of capitalists, of the calibre above named, a quadruple return for the sum expended, within the term of ten or a dozen years! It cannot be ex-

pected that we should state the mode of procedure on this occasion.

The buying and selling, the parcelling out and settling, and locating land, may be called the staple business of all new countries, and that in which both individuals and the State are most deeply concerned. Much therefore, nay, almost every thing, depends upon the way in which it is managed. It is an idle and absurd opinion that land jobbing is injurious. When carried on extensively it is very advantageous to any new country; it imparts life, spirit and enterprise, and converts what would otherwise become stagnant and putrid, into a living fountain of all that gives strength and power to empire. The whole history of the United States, and especially the account of the settlement of the Genesee Lands in the state of New York, to which we have already alluded, afford striking illustrations of this argument. The present times are very favorable for making extensive purchases of land in Upper Canada—the price, owing to that general depression in the value of all kinds of property which succeeded the late war, being nearly as low now as it was at the first settlement of many parts of the country. The Province is just now emerging like a new creation, into that general notice which it deserves, and the value of lands must speedily rise in an extraordinary ratio. The growth of Canada has never been forced; and, though it may have been considered tardy in comparison with that of the United States, (many parts of which are hot-beds of human population) its advancement has been natural, wholesome, and regularly progressive.

The usual mode of setting apart the Crown and Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, is certainly very much against those capitalists who may wish to embark in undertakings of this kind, and even against others who may desire to settle down together, and form a little commudity of their own. But it is probable the Provincial Government might be induced to vary from the common practice of allotting Reserves, on being convinced that it would be productive of public and private advantage, to any material extent, in any particular vicinity.

At the time when the question of the Charter to the Canada Company was agitated and the best mode of aiding

indigent settlers in this country was much canvassed, we were struck with the truth and pertinency of the following judicious remarks on some of the evidence adduced before the British House of Commons, and which were published in the Montreal Gazette of the day. They are well worthy of remembrance, and of preservation.

Alluding to Bishop Macdonnell's evidence, the writer observes:

"In his answer to the first query, notwithstanding the bishop's ample opportunities of judging of this subject, we would with all deference to his opinion, beg to say the plan he recommends, is not the most suitable for existing circumstances. To 'help Emigrants with the means of clearing the lands and settling themselves,' has been found not to answer; nor will it induce them 'to remain in the country,' but have a contrary effect. When what are called the military settlements were first established, those who took lands in them were allowed rations for one year, and furnished with tools for other necessaries. The great majority of these settlers idled away their time, without exertion, while thus receiving rations—and as soon as they were withdrawn, many left their lands, without making *any* improvements upon them. Some who remained, until the expiration of the time allowed for obtaining their deeds, having barely cleared what was required by the conditions of their location tickets—sold their lots and left the settlement. To give help to settlers to clear lands necessarily implies, that they are totally destitute, and to such settlers, the assistance they receive, is in almost evey case thrown away; whereas, those possessed of capital (which is the description of settlers for whom the information is sought in the query,) require no help for clearing—and it would be much better bestowed by enabling them to raise and cultivate different crops or to make improvements on their farms, after they are cleared, by the erection of buildings, the promotion of laudable schemes, such as building mills, draining, fencing, and other plans that would enhance, the value of a cleared farm or be serviceable to those in its vicinity. It will never answer to advance help to the settler who has no capital of his own to enable him to clear his lands. The Bishop in his answer to the second query recommends assistance to be given to

settlers to enable them to clear lands in '*the American way*,' from which it may be inferred that such a practice as that of advancing means to clear lands to the settler is common in the United States. This we have reason to think is not the case. Americans, or those so called, possess an uncommon turn for clearing wood lands, with facility. They will clear the same extent at one half the expense and in one half the time a settler from the old country could—and there are few of them so destitute of capital as to require any help for this purpose. Besides, the sentiments of those and of British Emigrants are generally, so diametrically opposite, as regards the possession of lands, that what might be of service to the one would be injurious to the other. When a native of Great Britain once becomes a proprietor of the soil he considers it as his stock in trade, he goes on to improve it, not only to raise from it his present necessacies and comforts, but to leave it as a portion and provision for his family. He has no intention of selling, and nothing but its being unsuitable for his purpose or his being pressed by necessity, will induce him to do so. What improvements he makes are not done to enhance the price of his property when brought to market, but to add to his own comforts and increase the means of providing for his children. The American, on the contrary, looks upon a farm as a piece of merchandize, or the clearing land in the same light that a mechanic views any piece of workmanship, he is engaged in. The sooner it is done the quicker he can bring it to market, and he never calculates on receiving any profitable return from it but by its sale. To advance help to the latter to clear their farms, is the same as lending money to a merchant to enable him to make a favorable speculation, and which may be returned next day when he effects a sale. But to give an advance to a British settler to clear his lands is hanging the weight of an obligation upon him which he cannot for years repay—and in addition to his other difficulties, in clearing wood lands, he has the melancholy reflection to think that he is in debt, and while he is so, he views the possession of his farm, not as a proprietor, but as a sort of lessee. It is not by this land jobbing system of retaking the lots after being given out, for the value of the improvements, that will ever attract British farmers to Canada; although

such a plan would perhaps induce some of the Americans who speculate in clearing and selling lands. It is the desire of becoming *bona fide*, the proprietor of the soil, and the hope of exemption from taxation, which forms the magnet of attraction to British Emigrants in Canada; none of them ever clear a farm with the hope of increasing their capital by the sale of it; but in the expectation of its descending to posterity as an heir loom, and a fortune to secure their families from want.

Sometimes an entire Township is offered for sale, as was the case in the District of Newcastle, in that of Seymour, through which the river Trent, one of the finest streams in the Province, and abounding with Mill Seats, runs in its course from the Rice Lake to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. This Township is admirably calculated for the formation of a beautiful and rich settlement; it is in the immediate neighborhood of the Marmora Iron Works; and surrounded on all sides by thriving settlements.

The following additional tracts have been also advertised for sale, on very liberal terms, viz:

Blandford, about,	20,000
Houghton, —	19,000
Middleton, —	14,000
Southwold, —	17,000
Yarmouth, —	11,000
Westminster, —	9,237
Sheffield, —	56,688

The whole of which, together with Seymour. were appropriated for the endowment of a College in this Province.

But there is scarcely any part of the Province where a man of judgment and of necessary funds, might not lay out his money with a certainty of great advantage.

To those who might wish to embark in a commerce of raw material, or in the extensive manufacture of staple articles of home consumption, there is here also a fine field for enterprise; since there are none of those restrictions which gave so much umbrage in the United States before their separation from the British Crown, and which were so much dwelt upon by the famous Dr. Price, in his work

on *Civil Liberty*, as being a just cause of discontent and remonstrance. Of the precious and valuable metals, Government reserves Gold and Silver only. Grantees are put into the full, free, and uncontrolled possession of all the Copper, Lead, Iron, Tin, or other Metalic or Mineral substances which may be found on their lands, together with Coal, and all other substances whatever; and the more this country is explored, by men properly qualified, the richer it will be found in valuable mineral productions.

The history of the establishment of the Marmora Iron Works, is alone sufficient to show the liberality of Government, and the hopes that any other capitalist may reasonably entertain of success in laying the foundation of future wealth, so far, at least, as the patronage and encouragement of Government, is concerned or desired.

There are several manufactories of a domestic nature in which large capitals are required, the want of which is at present seriously felt by all classes of people in this province. Of these, *Salt*, (which may be obtained by going to a sufficient depth in almost every part of the country) stands the first in the list of necessity, yet it is an article with which the Upper Canadians are not only supplied with great irregularity, but they pay at least double what they ought to pay for it, and are under the control, in this respect, to a serious and alarming extent, of a people who are always, rivals, and sometimes enemies. At one period during the last war, Salt was sold in this country at from $10 to $15 per bushel, and even now, it is frequently 5, 6, and 7$ per barrel, when it ought not to be more than 2$. The culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, and Wool, and Rape for the manufacture of Oil for exportation, also the establishment of improved Paper Mills, (none but paper of an inferior quality being as yet manufactured in the province;) of Nail and Screw Factories, Glass-Houses, Potteries, and a manufactory of Coarse Paint. All promise abundant returns for the outlay of capital; and to be of the most beneficial consequences to the country.

Public attention has been of late much drawn to the cultivation of Silk;—which is a most interesting and profitable investment for capital. The true Chinese *Morus Multicaulis*, with the *M Expansa*, *Alpina*, *Broassa*, *Canton*, and other varieties, being found to flourish as luxuriantly, and to be as productive, in those parts of Upper Canada,

where the experiment has been made, as in any part of the state of New York.

A great deal of enterprise and public spirit has been shewn in the Western District, where *Tobacco crops* have increased so considerably as to allow the exportation of *many hundred hogsheads.* We have heard of a single cultivator having 40 acres of this valuable crop. As the markets of the Lower Province are much too limited for the disposal of the quantity which will shortly be raised in the West, an application has been made to the Imperial Government at home, by our Legislature, in favor of the Canadian growers which had the most satisfactory result; the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having consented that Tobacco, the produce of Canada, shall be admitted into Great Britain on payment of a duty of three pence per lb. *less* than is payable on Tobacco the produce of any other country.

Amongst the Domestic Manufactures, that of Coarse Woollen Cloth is one of the most considerable, and throughout the country it is a trade, together with the weaving of linen, rapidly increasing.

Nature has designed this country to become rich, not only from its agricultural resources, which promise to be inexhaustible; but through the commercial advantages of her natural position, which cannot be surpassed; for no country in the world is possessed of so many public highways, by water communication, as Upper Canada. The rivers of the country may be compared to the arteries and veins of the human body, as being alike the channels, for communicating health, vigor, and life, into every part, and as if to shew that the bounties with which the benificent God of Nature has been pleased to bless this region, should be unbounded. The richest and most inexhaustible fisheries, probably in the whole world, exist at the outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron; and in other parts of the Great Lakes; but especially in the *Sault St. Maries, Isle of St. Joseph,* and that vicinity, where the White-fish, and Salmon Trout, especially, are of very superior size and flavor, and may be taken to any extent! Already, many thousand barrels are annually taken and cured for distant markets. Here is a living mine, far superior to any gold or silver mine in the world!

The River St. Lawrence, which we shall here consider as arising from the magnificent basin of Lake Superior, (which is more than 1500 miles in circumference) has a course to the sea of nearly 3000 miles, varying in its course from 1 to 90 miles in width, of which distance, including the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, it is navigable for ships of the largest class nearly 2000 miles, and the remainder of the river is navigable for barges, batteaux, and vessels drawing little water, of from 10 to 15, and even 60 tons burthen. Into this great *artery*, as it were, of the finest part of the country, fall many other rivers of such extent as would be esteemed waters of considerable magnitude, and of the highest importance, in any other country.

Some of these Rivers are the outlets of regions of vast extent that are watered by countless lakes and minor streams. Of these the Saguenay, which falls into the St. Lawrence below Quebec; and the Ottawa, or Grand River, whose embouchere is divided into two branches by the Island of Montreal; and the Trent, or River Otonibee, which is the outlet of a long chain of Lakes, in the northwest country towards Lake Huron, and which falls into Lake Ontario near Kingston, are the most considerable.* Steam Boats of the first class, and with the most elegant accommodations, are now found on all the large waters as far to the westward as the Lakes Huron and Michigan; and Canals are cutting in various quarters to facilicate commercial intercourse.

But it would be impossible in a sketch like this to mention a fiftieth part of the lakes and rivers which open and fertilize the extensive regions of Upper Canada. No one who looks at any existing map of the Province, can form an idea either of their number or magnitude.—Amongst the improvements lately suggested, is one of vast moment to the commercial interests of both provinces; and, indeed of all British America. Several public spirited individuals have formed themselves into a company which

---

* The Bay of Quinty is, in fact, rather the mouth of the River Trent, or Otonibee, than a Bay of Lake Ontario: as there is not only a perceptible current down its centre—but it has no side communication with the lake for many miles, until it arrives at what is termed the Upper Gap.

is called the "St. Lawrence Association." Their objects extend to an inquiry into the most feasible methods of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, throughout its entire course, by means of steam machinery, rail-ways, canals, deepening channels or any other method that may be suggested in the course of research. The improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, as well as of all the other smaller streams which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, will also claim the attention of this "Association," whose scope will, in fact, extend to whatever may increase or develope the resources of this country, in a commercial point of view.

The views of the Association are not confined merely to an improved method of ascending the Rapids between La Chine and Johnstown, although that is certainly an object of primary importance. To facilitate the conveyance of produce from one province to the other will prevent its taking direction through foreign channels, and must necessarily promote that profitable intercourse which should ever subsist between provinces whose interests are so immediately blended.

It appears upon inquiry that produce, should the contemplated improvements be carried into effect, might be brought with facility from Niagara to Quebec, a distance, of about 570 miles in the short space of 60 hours. With a favorable wind a vessel may traverse the length of Lake Ontario in 24 hours; a boat can descend the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Montreal in 20 hours; and the passage of a steam boat from the latter city to Quebec, would occupy 16 hours; making in all 60 hours!

To show the wonderful and unequalled advantages which the Canadas possess, in respect to internal navigation, to those at a distance, it may be proper to mention that besides the steam-boats which at present navigate the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, there are many of large dimensions and excellent accommodations, and several large schooners on Lake Erie, which ply from Buffalo to Detroit, a distance of more than 230 miles, and these vessels commence their regular trips at a point upwards of *One Thousand Miles* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence! The navigation from Quebec to Buffalo, with all the present interruptions may be performed in a week, and

from thence to the river St. Clair, [either to Detroit or Sandwich) in three days. From thence into the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, the impediments are few and trifling. From the Island of Anticosta at the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior, we have a navigation of an extent little less than three thousand miles; the greater part of which is ship-navigation; and may be run over, with all the present obstacles, during the summer months, at the rate of about 80 miles per day; and that through the greatest extent of fertile country to be found, in continuity, in any part of the world—and a climate highly favorable to agricultural labor!!

The population of Canada is increasing with great rapidity. Including the military and also the aborigines of the country, both provinces cannot contain at the present juncture, less than 1,350,000 of souls.

But it is very difficult to get at the truth, in this respect notwithstanding an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada compels the inhabitants of each Township, through their Town Clerk, to make an annual return. The census is usually taken in so careless and slovenly a manner, in the country, that it is seldom or never accurate, and the error is always in under-rating. In the Lower Province, the census is generally made by the resident Clergy.

The settled parts of Upper Canada contain 500 000 souls. The largest towns are Toronto and Kingston, of which Toronto is the most populous, containing 12,500 inhabitants.

The militia of Upper Canada have become formidable, not merely by their number, but for their quality and metal; and there cannot be more loyal nor better disposed men towards the British Government in any part of the Empire; no, not in the heart of England; and the last war with the United States having given them an immortal renown; their spirit is of so high and confident a character, that it will be extremely difficult if not impossible to subdue it,—and their conduct during the late disturbances, and in repelling the lawless invasions with which we have recently been assailed is above all praise. It is no longer a problem whether the Canadas will prove an easy conquest to the UnitedStates of America. 150,000 Canadian militia, (which both Provinces have now at command) so well disposed as

they certainly are, with the troops of Provincial Cavalry and riflemen which have been voluntarily raised, under the orders of an able General, from the nature of the country they have to defend, may bid defiance to any number that may be brought against them. And here we purposely omit saying any thing of Her Majesty's regular troops, and the aid to be derived from the Indians.

The Abbe du Pradt was never more mistaken than in his assertion, at page 479, of his famous work on the Colonies, where he says, in his usual pompous and conceited phraseology. "Acadie and Canada will have ceased to belong to England, on the day that the United States will be able to establish an army of 50,000 men." That experiment has been tried; even whilst the Canadian Hercules was as an infant in his swaddling clothes. We hope it will be long before it may be necessary to evince a greater maturity of strength, by a set-to in earnest.

Nothing is more tempting, and nothing is more dangerous, and fallacious, to minds of a certain grasp, than analagous reasoning. It requires a penetrating and comprehensive genius, especially in politics, to apply it with any hope of drawing safe and just conclusions. Du Pradt adds to the assertion just quoted: "The English will find themselves in a position, with respect to the Americans, equivalent to that which they formerly found themselves in France. They will be in the same circumstances in Canada as they were in France during the time that they held possession of Guienne and Normandy, as the Swedes were in Finland since a Petersburg existed, but with this difference that Guienne and Finland are situated only at the distance of a few leagues from England and Sweden, whereas the United States are by the side of Canada, and England is distant a thousand leagues from it."

This amusing and interesting Frenchman, forgets a very important fact; that a given extent of country, (especially one like Canada possessing so much wilderness, with strong natural boundaries and barriers,) even as a fortress of certain magnitude, requires no more than a sufficient number of men to garrison it; and that a greater number than what is required often proves an incumbrance, (when straightened in a siege,) rather than a benefit, as in such case, they only serve to consume the means of a protract-

ed defence. We think it was Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who said that he would not desire a larger defensive army than 40,000 men fit for actual service, to accomplish any military object; as such a force would always enable him to chuse his positions. It is indeed worthy of remark how few men, comparatively, have been actually engaged in all the most memorable battles, both of ancient and modern times. But to return, M du Pradt never reflected that, unlike Guienne or Normandy, or Finland, the Canadas were destined to become in a few years a match single handed, against any neighboring foe; and of this fact there cannot now be much doubt, whilst nothing could be more preposterous than to suppose the two French provinces, which have been named, were a match for all France; or, that Finland was capable of defending itself against the enormous power of the Russian Autocrat. Enough, however, has been said on the subject here.

The exports of Canada are already considerable; and, from the encouragement held forth by the "Trade Act," passed by the Imperial Parliament, in favor of this country it is reasonable to expect they will be greatly increased in a short time. Since the last war with the United States the exports from the two provinces have averaged (including Furs and Peltry,*) £2,000,000 per annum, and from 1,000 to 1,200 ships are employed every year in the foreign and coasting trade.

Many of what are termed luxuries can be had here in their proper season, at moderate prices, such as Oysters, Cod fish, Venison, and game in abundance.

The domestic animals of Canada admit of great improve-

---

* The value of Furs and Skins imported into London by the Hudson's Bay Company, from British North America, alone, amounted last year, (according to a correspondent of the Quebec Gazette,) to £250,000 sterling; and, as these valuable productions of the country, to a very large amount, at least £50,000, are annually carried into the United States from various parts of Canada, besides those exported to Great Britain; and if we include, also, the furs sold by Free Traders, and others remitted to Montreal and Quebec, from the interior, we may safely put down the total amount for this product at £325,000 sterling!

ment, and it is strongly recommended from the success of experiments which have been already made, to attend to this improvement rather by judicious selection and crossing than by importing fine breeds from the too highly refined stock of England; excepting only a few Stallions of the large improved Coach or Draft horses of England, which are much wanted to give weight and power to the spindle shanked, flimsy horses imported into the Upper Province from the United States; and to give size to the tight, compact, hardy, invincible little horses of the Lower Province.

It has often been asserted that the pony of Wales, and the Galloway of Scotland, are superior, for their size to any other horses in the world. But the writer of this article has no doubt that horses can be found in Montreal and Quebec of 14 hands high, and under, taking into consideration, and making due allowance for the difference in weight and inches, that, for drawing or carrying heavy weights, and for bottom and sheer hardihood, would far surpass the horses of any other country, not excepting any part even of Great Brltain, so justly renowned for the excellence of its ponies, as well as for the matchless character of its hunters and race horses; since the little horses of Lower Canada are every day performing what would be deemed great exploits were they recorded in the Sportsman's magazines of England. But excellent as these horses are, their inferior size renders them unfit for many purposes of draught in agricultural labor. It must be remembered that the renowned *Tom Thumb*, the matchless trotter, is a Canadian Horse.

The horned cattle of this country, merely want good wintering, and more attention than is now generally paid to a judicious cross in breeding, to be every thing that a farmer could desire.

This fact the writer has fully tested and better milch cows or draught oxen need not be, than what may be had in Upper Canada.

Sheep are for the greater part, imported from the United States, and have more or less of the 'merino' in their breed; too much so, in our opinion, to be profitable in this climate, and with the careless management they receive as they may be. It is thought that the improved 'Chevoit,'

whose fleece is weighty, and possesses a long staple, might be introduced into Canada with great success, and it is well worth while to make the experiment.* It is to be lamented that the different breeds of sheep are not more generally cultivated than they are in Canada, as the climate is very favorable to the growth of wool, which might hereafter become a valuable article of export; and, what is very remarkable, although little or no attention is paid to these useful animals, they are not here subject to the same disorders which are so frequent in Great Britain, such as the *scab*, the *rot*, the *foot-rot*, &c. &c. Although reputed to be of a tender constitution, the Improved Leicester sheep, succeed very well with us here. For our domestic manufactures whatever breeds are chosen, the long wooled should have the preference.

There are those who wish for an importation of the largest breed of English Hogs, to give weight to those of this country, as well as to render them of a more 'kindly nature,' as a breeder would term it. But, there is not the smallest doubt that a skilful and attentive farmer, who is a good manager, may have a breed of Hogs, without leaving Canada, equal to any thing that he may desire. Hogs which arrive at the weight of 300 lbs. are surely heavy enough for ordinary consumption, and from two to three hundred pounds weight is a common average for hogs intended for the barrel in Canada, without any particular attenton being paid to them.

Having now noticed the principal objects which claimed attention in the present sketch, we have only to point out a few subjects of vital importance to this Province, which, it is ardently hoped, will receive the most serious attention of our Legislature, at its approaching session.

LORD DURHAM should be supported by the strongest representations that can be forwarded to him from this Parliament, in favor of the CONSOLIDATION of BRITISH INTERESTS by the annexation of Montreal and the Eastern Townships to this province; or, by a UNION of BOTH PROVINCES.

---

* This experiment, we are happy to add, has been made, at great expense, by our highly esteemed friend E. WALKER, Esq. of Oro, lake Simcoe, and has been found to answer.

Nothing should be left undone to accomplish this great object.

The Peninsula of Upper Canada has inexhaustible resources of mineral wealth, in every direction, under the surface of her fertile soil. A Geological Survey ought to be ordered immediately, and maintained by the Government. The expense deserves not to be named in comparison with the beneficial results that must follow. We have gentlemen, too, fully qualified te undertake it. Of public men for this work we would name Col. BONNYCASTLE and Capt. BADDELEY, both of the ROYAL ENGINEERS; and we could name several private gentlemen worthy of being associated with them.

But the subject of paramount interest, importance, and, we may say, necessity, is that of *Emigration*. From various causes the tide from Great Britain has been in a great measure turned from us, and we are sorry, and even ashamed, to say that this serious aberration and defalcation has originated from that most unaccountable ignorance which still prevails, almost throughout the mother country, on every subject relative to the true state of things in these Provinces. This tide must be turned again upon our shores.—But how? First, by dispelling those clouds of ignorance which have hitherto kept from the knowledge of our countrymen at home, the superiority of the claims which this Province in truth possesses over all other Colonies in any part of the world, by every means in our power; and, secondly, by sending a Commissioner or Commissioners, at the public expense, or, at least let our Parliament grant a liberal sum towards the expense of such a commsision (and no money could be more advantageously appropriated for the public good) for the express purpose of visiting every quarter of England, Scotland and Ireland, from whence we might reasonably expect to derive that kind of wholesome emigration of which we now stand so much in need. We have not the least doubt that by the aid of such a commission, an emigration of 500,000 valuable settlers, with ample means, too, might be induced to our shores, within the space of three or four years from this time.

One gentleman, in particular, has been frequently namde for this mission who is admirably well qualified for it

and we have great pleasure in giving this public testimony in his favor. We allude to Dr. THOMAS ROLPH, of Ancaster. If an extensive knowledge of his subject, to which he has assiduously devoted his attention for several years;—if vast collections of facts and references in regard to the present state and future prospects of this country:—if talents of a very superior order;—sound British principles;—unwearied assiduity; and a most surprising activity and readiness in any cause he undertakes; an able pen; and above all, for our present purpose, a flow of eloquence that is always attractive and commanding, and sometimes irresistible, and overwhelming; if, we say, these are requisites in a candidate for such a mission, we hesitate not to add that Dr. THOMAS ROLPH possesses them all in an eminent degree, and no one better qualified for it can be found in this Province.

Our limits prevent us saying more on the present occasion; and we shall close this sketch, as we closed our last on a similar subject, in the eloquent language of a celebrated French Author:

"Every thing depends upon, and arises, from the cultivation of land. It forms the internal strength of states; and draws riches into them from without. Every power which comes from any other source except the land, is artificial and precarious, either in natural or moral philosophy. Industry and commerce which do not act immediately upon the agriculture of a country, are in the power of foreign nations, who may either dispute these advantages through emulation, or deprive the country of them through envy. This may be done either by establishing the same branch of industry among themselves, or by suppressing the exportation of their own unwrought materials, or the importation of those materials in manufacture. But a state well manured, and well cultivated, produces men by the fruits of the earth, and riches by those men. This is not the teeth which the dragon sows to bring forth soldiers to destroy each other: it is the milk of Juno, which peoples the heavens with an innumerable multitude of stars."

C. F.

TORONTO,
Jan. 1, 1839

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

p. 81. For "sound trees, in a perfect state, of from 200 to 280 feet in circumference," read "sound trees, of from 200 to 280 feet in height and 20 to 40 feet in circumferance were common!"

p. 82. It is important to add to the remarks, made towards the bottom of p. 82, that the establishment of the Court of Chancery, which has since been effected, may most materially affect, and destroy the mutual confidence between government and the people here spoken of;—at least, in a vast number of cases, where several applications may have existed for the same lot, thereby opening a way for the influence of "Favoritism." We have heard of a very recent decision by the Vice Chancellor, directly in point, but it cannot be detailed in this place.

p. 89. After the words, "evidence being given under oath," read, "That the Canada Company could have no possible interest in deception, is evident from the following statement:"

p. 90. In the fifth paragraph leave out the word "lately" and add, "during the last session," aftert he words "lately sent up to the House of Assembly."

p. 91. To the second paragraph add the words, "was under consideration."

p. 99. In the 18th line from the top, for "2,000," read "£2,000."

p. 103. After the paragraph, "and tri-annually, they have paid large sums for assessed taxes on their unsold lands," add, It will be observed that the same subjects are treated upon by the commissioners in each paper, which arose from circumstances unnecessary here to detail;—but as they have been adverted to in a somewhat different form in each, and, as omitting any portion of either document might, in some measure, impair the effect which we had in view, that of affording all the information in our power, on a subject so interesting to the province, and to the emigrant, we thought it preferable to insert the entire document. But having done so, we must beg of our readers to bear in mind that the remarks relative to the Goderich Harbour, have reference to the state it was in at the close of the year 1836.

Our concluding remarks will enable the reader to form a clearer idea of the unceasing efforts of the Canada Company in promoting the grand and beneficial objects of their Incorporation: viz. the improvement of the country;—the furtherance of emigration; and the promotion of the comfort and interest of their settlers. He will also place in contrast the description of the state of the Goderich Harbour at the close of the past year, with that of the pending one.

It appears that up to the 31st Dec. 1837, the Canada Company had expended in public works of the first importance in promoting the interest and comfort of their settlers, no less sum than £27,494,12,10.

p. 135. Since writing the paragraphs relative to the necessity which exists for an immediate *re-union* of the Provinces, we rejoice to find (March 17) that our House of Assembly, amongst other important resolutions on the state of the province, has just moved one, to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this House, a UNION of THE PROVINCES, having in view a *permanent security of British interests*, would remedy those glaring evils (previously pointed out), and place Canada in that elevated position contemplated by EARL DURHAM, with the least difficulty, and delay." &c.

p. 136. Hear what the Editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* says, when commencing his review of Mr. McGregor's British America: "One pledge for the future prosperity of Canada is found in her mineral wealth. Even *petalite*, the rarest of fossils is yielded by her soil, (near Toronto); *Iron*, of the best quality, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Plumbago*, &c., &c., and all the metals predominant in the useful arts, have been found already; nor do we recollect a single mineral which is indispensable to manufacturing industry, except only *Coal*, which has not been discovered in Canada. *Salt* and *Gypsum* are now produced in abundance. Even coal would probably have been detected long* ago, had the woods been less infinite. And, should it even appear that coal were never detected, still the vast coal-fields in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, (to say no-

* But coal *has been detected*. It exists in Whitby, Hope, and no doubt in many other places.

thing of what might be had from New Brunswick, or Cape Breton or Nova Scotia) are known to be sufficient for the consumption of all America, through very long periods of time."

And, with such a prospect before us, will our Representatives in Parliament do nothing towards a Geological Survey? That we may measure the length, and breadth, and depth of the bounties of Divine Prvidence towards us, if indeed, that be possible!

TABLES

OF THE

ANCIENT KINGS,

AND OF THE

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTORY VIEW OF ITS GOVERNMENT,
FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

(FIFTY YEARS BEFORE CHRIST)

TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONS, A. D. 449.

ALSO,

A TABLE

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

AND A LIST OF THE

BRITISH MINISTRY,

WITH A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THEIR VARIOUS DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES.

DURI

F

TO

B

We
unques
beautif
world,
nicians
of Eur
wild a
for ma
of ma
before
in the
But
doubt
peciall
unwrit
when
near.
Fro
Claudi

A BRIEF VIEW

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN,

DURING THE PERIOD IN WHICH IT WAS RANKED AS A PROVINCE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

FIFTY FIVE YEARS BEFORE CARIST,

TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONS, A. D. 449.

SKETCHED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esquire.

We agree with the learned Borlase, who has adduced unquestionable evidence of the fact, that the large and beautiful Island of Great Britain, the most renowned in the world, was known to, and partially settled by, the *Phœnicians* at a very early period, even when the greatest part of Europe remained an unexplored wilderness, rude and wild as the remotest fastness of America. It was inhabited for many ages; and, as Dr. Henry observes, was the scene of many wars, revolutions, and other important events, before it was invaded by the Romans under Julius Cæsar in the year before Christ, 55.

But it is not our purpose to plunge into the gloom and doubt of so remote on antiquity. We have no desire, especially in this place, to peer and pry into the darkness of unwritten History, or to gaze on the creations of fancy, when unimpeachable records, and substantial forms, are near.

From the retreat of Julius Cæsar, to the invasion of Claudius, a period of *ninety-seven* years, but little is known

of the Monarchs, Princes or Chiefs of the Island. Neither Augustus, Tiberius, nor Caligula, (although the latter Emperor had collected an army of no less than 200,000 men on the opposite coast of Gaul) attempted the invasion.

At the period of the invasion of Claudius, we hear much of Caractacus, a native Prince, who seems to have been worthy of the fame which has been bestowed upon him, by every historian of that age—and, after him, the renowned BOADICIA, Queen of the *Iceni*,* who was at one time, and in one engagement, at the head of 230,000 men. From the defeat of this immense army, to A. D. 207, the southern parts of Britain were chiefly under the rule of Governors sent thither from Rome; amongst whom, Agricola was the best and most famous. He not only defeated the *Caledonians* in many battles, but was the first who circumnavigated the Island, and determined its entire coast.

It was in the year 207, that the Emperor Severus arrived in England, where he remained for four years, and built the stupendous wall, from sea to sea across the Island towards the north, which bears his name:—it was for the purpose of checking, if not to prevent, the inroads of the Scots: and vestiges of the vast undertaking may be still traced. Severus died in the city of York, on the 4th Feb. 211, and three immense *Tumuli*, *Severus's Hills*, which were raised by his army, remain as an imperishable monument, within a mile and a half of the city walls, to this day.†

After the departure, from Britain, of the two new Emperors Caracalla, and Geta, to the accession of Dioclesian in 284, the Government remained in the hands of a regular succession of Roman Vicegerents, though but little is known of that long and dark period of our history.

---

* The *Iceni* inhabited the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

† There is a tradition amongst the country people of that part of Yorkshire, which the writer of this sketch has often heard, still remaining, which affirms that these hills were raised by earth carried from a hollow, (in which a village called *Hole Gate* now stands) *in the helmets of the whole Roman army!* Two of these hills or *Tumuli*, are not less than 100 feet high, with proportional bases!!

It was about this time that the *Franks* and *Saxons* began to figure on the stage of politics, and of war, acting chiefly as pirates. We hear of considerable numbers of these people, distinguishing themselves under Alecius, in his opposition to Constantius, when London was fortunately preserved from utter destruction, in the year 296.

Constantine the Great, began his reign and splendid career at York, A. D. 306. His mother Helena, is said to have been a daughter of COIL, one of the native Kings of Britain.—Many have affirmed that this Emperor was born in the Island,* and his warmest panegyrist exclaims, with much energy—"*O fortunate Britain! more happy than all other lands, for thou hast first beheld Constantine Cæsar!*"

After the death of this great Prince, the Government of Britain fell to his eldest son, who was likewise named Constantine, and who was slain in the year 340.

Gratianus Funarius, the father of Valentinian, appears as the Roman Governor of Britain, under the Emperor Constantine, in 354.

From the year 367 to 375, the excellent and brave Theodosius was Governor. From that period to 381, when he assumed the *Purple*, the Emperor Maximus, who had married the daughter of a British Prince, held the Government. Both Theodosius and Maximus were very much beloved by the people.

From the date of 393 to 412, we hear of Chrysantus, and Victorinus, as the military representatives of Imperial Rome—and, from 418 to 421 we find Gallio, a general of great ability, acting as Governor.—Afterwards, to the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, began the most disastrous and melancholy period in the whole history of our country,—harrassed by incessant attacks from the marauding Scots, and the yet more barbarous Picts, she became the prey of horde after horde of lawless savages from the north, till she had little left for the breechless vagabonds to plunder.

During this unhappy period, the Britons appear to have been without either order, law, government, or any chiefs worthy of the name; all was confusion, famine, pestilence, rapine, and plunder. The ROMAN had turned pale, and his empire, and name, and greatness, were tottering before

* *Vide* U. sect. de primord. Eccles. Brit. c. 8.

the threats, and actually falling before the power, of *the terrible* ATTILA!

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,

WHILST UNDER THE DOMINION OF ROMAN EMPERORS.

That the reader may form some distinct idea of the state of the country and its government, in the early part of its history, we here subjoin some lists of officers, and notes from the *Notitia Imperii*, a work of great antiquity and rarity.

Under the Government of the Honorable the Vicegerent of Britain, are:

Consular Governments of those parts of Britain, called
Maxima Cæsariensis,*
Valentia;

Presidial Governors of those parts of Britain, called
Britannia Prima,
Britannia Secunda,

This Honorable Vicegerent hath his Court composed in this manner: † A principal Officer of the Agents, chosen out of the Ducenarii, or under Officers.

A principal Clerk, or Secretary,
Two Chief Accountants, or Auditors,
‡ A Master of the Prisons,
A Notary,
A Secretary for Despatches,
An Assistant, or Surrogate,
Under Assistants,
|| Clerks for Appeals,

---

* The two most northerly provinces were governed by consulars, as being most exposed to danger.

† Under the lower empire there were many incorporated bodies of men of different professions; and these incorporated bodies were called Scholæ.

‡ The Master of the Prisons was called *Commentariensis*, from his keeping an exact calendar of all the prisoners in all the prisons under his inspection.

|| The *Exceptores* were a particular order of Clerks or Notaries, who recorded the proceedings and sentences of the Judges upon Appeals.

Sergeants, and other inferior Officers,

There were also *Nine Military* Stations, with the necessary Officers, under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore.

The Count of Britain had also a Court composed after the manner we have mentioned.

Under the Government of the Honourable the Duke of Britain were the PREFECTS, viz :—

Prefect of the Sixth Legion,		Prefect of the Scouts,	
" "	Dalmatian Horse,	" "	Directores,
" "	Crispian Horse,	" "	Defensores,
" "	Cuirassiers,	" "	Solenses,
" "	Borcarii Tigresienses,	"	Pacenses,
" "	Nervii Dictenses,	"	Longovicarii
" "	Watchmen,	"	Derventionenses

Also along the line of the *Wall*,

The Tribune of the 4th Cohort,

A Cohort of Carnovii,

1st Cohort of Frixagi,

1st Cohort of Batavi, and Tungri, and of the 4th Cohort of Gauls, and the 2d of Dalmatians, Dacians, Moors, Spaniards, and many others.

He had also a body of men in armour ; and in his court was a principal officer from the Courts of the Generals of the Soldiers in ordinary attendance, who was changed yearly.

To mark the extraordinary changes brought about by time, and the rise and fall of nations, we add the following striking comparative statement of the British and Roman empires, from authentic sources :

British Empire—at the accession of Queen Victoria, A. D. 1837.	Roman Empire—in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, Antonius. A. D. 180.
Extent.	Extent.
8,943,469 square miles. Population, 161,548,798. Army, Peace establishment	1,600,000 square miles. Population, 120,000,000. Army, Peace establishment, 375,000 legions and auxiliaries.
100,000 } Europe, Africa and America.	
284,000 British India.	
834,000	

Navy, in time of War, 184,000 seamen,	Navy, in time of War, 75,000 seamen.
Revenue.	Revenue.
G. Britain and Ireland. 55,125,000	£22,200,000 Halifax C'y
British India, 27,999,500	
H'x Currency, £83,124,500	
Population of London, 1,750,000.	Population of Rome, 1,188,162

OF THE SAXON HEPTARCHY.

Upon the establishment of the *Saxons* and *Angles* in South Britain, after the year 450, the whole of that part of the Island was divided into the seven following Kingdoms, viz :—

I—KENT, founded by *Hengist*, in 455—It terminated in 823.

II—SUSSEX, or the South Saxons, was founded by ELLA in 491, and ended about the year 600.

III—EAST ANGLES, founded by *Uffa*, in 751, and ended in 792.

IV—WESSEX, or the West Saxons, founded by *Cerdic*, in 519, and ended about 1012.

V—NORTHUMBERLAND, established by *Ida* in 547, and ended in 827.

VI—ESSEX, or the East Saxons, founded by *Ereenwin* in 527, and ended in 810.

VII—Mercia, founded by *Cridda*, in 584, and ended in 824.

TABLE I.

ENGLISH MONARCHS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.*

EGBERT—Began to Reign,	A. D.	801	Reigned	37	years.
Ethelwolf, "	"	838	"	20	"
Ethelbald, "	"	858	"	2	"

* Ancient Geographers aver that previous to the invasion of the Island by the Romans. that part which was afterwards named England, was peopled by seventeen different

Ethelbert,	"	"	860	"	6	"
Ethelred,	"	"	866	"	6	"
Alfred, the Great,		"	872	"	28	"
Edward I. *a Saxon.*		"	900	"	25	"
Ethelstan,		"	922	"	16	"
Edmond I.		"	941	"	7	"
Edred,		"	948	"	7	"
Edwin,		"	955	"	4	"
Edgar,		"	959	"	16	"
Edward II. *a Saxon,*		"	975	"	4	"
Ethelred,		"	979	"	37	"
Edmond II.		"	1016	"	1	"

TABLE II.

ENGLISH MONARCHS OF THE DANISH LINE.

Canute I. began to reign,		A. D.	1017	Reigned	19	years.
Harold I.	"	"	1036	"	3	"
Canute II.	"	"	1039	"	2	"
Edward, *the Confessor,*		"	1041	"	24	"
Harold II.		"	1065	"	1	"

tribes, each of which was governed by a Prince of its own. These tribes were independent of each other, except when a common danger threatened them, when they united under the authority of a single Chief, a man of the greatest renown amongst them.—*Pomponious Mela,* Lib. III.

TABLE III.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE CONQUEST TO VICTORIA I.

KINGS.	Began to reign.			Reigned. Y.	M.	D.	Years since reigned.		
Wm. Conqueror	Oct.	14	1066	20	10	26	753	Sept.	9
Wm. Rufus,	Sept.	9	1087	12	10	24	740	Aug.	2
Henry I.	Aug.	2	1100	35	3	29	705	Dec.	1
Stephen,	Dec.	1	1135	18	10	24	686	Oct.	25
Henry II.	Oct.	25	1154	34	8	11	651	July	6
Richard I.	July	6	1189	9	9	0	641	April	6
John,	April	6	1199	17	6	13	623	Oct.	19
Henry III.	Oct.	19	1216	56	0	28	567	Nov.	16
Edward I.	Nov.	16	1272	34	7	21	533	July	7
Edward II.	July	7	1307	19	6	18	513	Jan.	25
Edward III.	Jan.	25	1327	50	4	27	463	June	21
Richard II.	June	21	1377	22	3	8	441	Sept.	29
Henry IV.	Sept.	29	1399	13	5	20	427	March	20
Henry V.	March	20	1413	9	5	11	418	Aug	31
Henry VI.	Aug.	31	1422	38	6	4	379	March	4
Edward IV.	March	4	1461	22	1	5	356	April	9
Edward V.	April	9	1483	0	2	13	357	June	22
Richard III.	June	22	1483	2	2	0	355	Aug.	22
Henry VII.	Aug.	22	1485	23	8	0	331	April	22
Henry VIII.	April	22	1509	37	9	6	293	Jan.	23
Edward VI.	Jan.	28	1547	6	5	8	287	July	6
Mary I.	July	6	1553	5	4	11	282	Nov.	17
Elizabeth,	Nov.	17	1558	44	4	7	237	March	24
James I.	March	24	1603	22	0	3	215	March	27
Charles I.	March	27	1625	23	10	3	191	Jan.	30
Charles II.	Jan.	30	1649	36	0	7	155	Feb.	6
James II.	Feb.	6	1685	4	0	7	151	Feb.	13
Mary II.	Feb.	13	1689	5	10	15	146	Dec.	29
William III.	Feb.	13	1689	13	0	28	138	March	8
Anne,	March	8	1702	12	4	24	126	Aug.	1
George I.	Aug.	1	1714	12	10	10	113	June	11
George II.	June	11	1727	33	4	14	80	Oct.	25
George III.	Oct.	25	1760	59	3	4	19	Jan.	29
George IV.	Jan.	29	1820	10		28	9	June	26
William IV.	June	26	1830	7	7		2	June	20
Victoria I.	June	20	1837	*vivat regina*					

TABLE IV.

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Alexandrina] THE QUEEN, VICTORIA I. Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, and St. Patrick, born May 24, 1819. Succeeded her Uncle, William, IV., June 20, 1839. Proclaimed June 21st.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. ADELAIDE, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1792. Married July 11th 1818 to his late Majesty William IV. who died June 20, 1837.

Privileges of the Queen Dowager. It may not generally be known that a Queen Dowager has most of the privileges belonging to her as Queen Consort. But no man can marry her without special license "from the crown," on pain of forfeiting his lands and goods. Sir E. Coke says that this was enacted in the 6th of Henry VI. but the statute is not in print, and cannot be found. Blackstone states that a Queen Dowager, when married again to a subject, does not lose her regal dignity as peeresses dowager do their peerage when they marry commoners; for Catharine, Queen Dowager of Henry V., though she married a private gentleman, Owen ap Meredith ap Theodore, commonly called Owen Tudor, yet by the name of Catharine, Queen of England, maintained an action against the Bishop of Carlisle. And so the Queen Dowager of Navarre, marrying with Edward Earl of Lancaster, brother to Edward I, maintained an action of dower (after the death of her second husband) by the name of Queen of Navarre.—Nor can the Queen marry a subject without the "consent of the crown;" but, as her Majesty is "the crown," Queen Victoria for instance, could give her consent to her own marriage with any peer or person whom she might select.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN. Victoria Maria Louisa, sister of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, born Aug. 17, 1786.—Married May 29, 1818, to Edward, late Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty.—The Duke died Jan. 23, 1830.

UNCLES AND AUNTS OF THE QUEEN. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, was married to the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, and Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Fredericka Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz and widow of the Prince of Solms Braunfels. Issue, George Frederick. born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born Jan. 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774, married May 7th, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. Issue, George William born March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline, born July 19, 1822, Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, born Apr. 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Fred. Duke of Gloucester, who died Nov. 30, 1834.

Sophia, born Nov. 3. 1777.

COUSIN OF THE QUEEN, and sister to the late Duke of Gloucester,—Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

ABSTRACT OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, A. D., 1837,

EUROPE.

Countries.	*Square Miles.*	*Population.*
England	57,000	13,089,836
Wales		805,236
Scotland, Western Isles, Orkney, Shetland and other small Isles	30,000	2,365,807
Army and Navy		277,017
Ireland	30,000	8,000,000
Man and other Islands in the British Sea		90,000
Jersey, Gurnsey, Alderney, Sark and other Isles		50,000

Heligoland.....	1,500	2,200
Gibraltor.....		12,000
Malta and Goza.....		93,000
Ionian Islands...		230,000
	118,500	25,015,596

ASIA.

Presidency of Bengal.....		69,710 071
do Madras...		13,508,535
do Bombay.....		6,251,546
Doubtful Districts.....		600,000
Countries under British protection.		
The Nizam of Deccan...		10,000,000
Rajah of Naypoor.....		3,000,000
Kingdom of Oude.....		3.000,000
The Guickwar.....		2,000,000
The Satarah Rajah.....		1,500,000
The Mysore Rajah.....		3,000,000
Travancore and Cocheu.....		1,000,000
Kotah, Bondee, and Bopaul.....		1,500,000
Rajpoot and other States.....		15,000,000
Whole number of square miles to the above.....	1,300,000	
The following States are allies of the English East India Company, but excepting the Seicks have only a precarious independence		
The Maharatta Prince Scinda,.....4,000,000		
Rajah Nepaul.....2,000,000		
The Seicks.....3,000,000		
Ceylon.....	20,000	2,000,000
Other Islands, and settlements in the Indian Sea, including Malacca.....		50,000
Ceded by the Burmese in 1826		
Arracan, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergue, and Tenasserim.....	50,000	1,000,000
The following States which at one time formed part of the		

Birman Empire, are now nominally independent, as their respective Rajahs are appointed by the British Government in India:		
Mannipore, Radschar, Assam, Yeahung,.....		
New Holland, [in 1837].....	3,500,000	35,000
Van Dieman's Land.....	24,000	23,000

AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, settlements on the Gambia, Accra, Cape Coast; and the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, Isle of France, Muhe and Seychelles	250,000	350,000
	5,262,500	158,535,748

NORTH AMERICA.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island, New Foundland, L. Canada, U. Canada, Labrador, Hudson's Bay Territory, &c.....	3,500,000	2,000,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands,.....	165,000	120,000

WEST INDIES.

Bermudas.....	40	
Bahammas.....	5,500	
Jamaica.....	6,400	
Barbadoes.....	140	
St. Christopher's.....	80	
Antigua.....	100	
Nevis and Montserrat.....	72	
Barbuda.....	60	
Anguilla.....	60	884,050
Dominica.....	150	

St. Vincents.....	150	
Grenada.....	150	
Tobago.....	80	
Trinidad.....	2,897	
St. Lucia.....	90	
The Granadines and other small Islands in theCarribean sea.		
	8,943,469	161,289,798
Add		259,000
		161,548,798

Being more than *one-seventh* of the whole Human race, now on the globe.

Comparative statement of the British and Russian Empires—their extent, population, etc. on the accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

RRITISH.

The British empire extends over two thirds of the globe, in reference to longitude, and in latitude from in the Artic circle, 75 deg. North to the 44th deg. of south lati- so that it may be said, with truth, the sun always shines upon some part of the possessions of Great Britain, and that the four seasons of the year are enjoyed at the same time in her dominions. The whole empire contains 8,943,-469 square miles.

Population, 161,548,798. Army, peace establishment.

100,000	Europe, Africa, and America.
284,000	British India.
384,000	

The Russian Empire extends over nearly half of Europe, the whole of Northern Asia and a portion of the N. West of America, from longitude 38 deg. N. to 75 deg. N. and from the 19th deg. of East longiude, easterly to the 130 deg. of West longitude, embracing 211 degrees or considerably more than one half the circumference of the earth, and is computed to contain 8,000,000 square miles.

Population, 57,000,000 Army, peace establishment, 650,000.

Navy.	Navy
131 ships of the line.	32 ships of the line.
149 frigates.	25 frigates
330 small vessels.	100 smaller vessels.
610 exclusive of gun boats.	157
	150 gun-boats, &c.
Revenue.	Revenue.
G. Britain and Ireland, 55,125,000	£12,375,000 sterling.
British India, 27,999,500	
H'x C'y £83,124,500	
Population of London, 1,750,000.	Population of St. Petersburg, 400,000.

The empire of China contains 5,000,000 square miles, and a population of 143,124,734.

TABLE V.
THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	SOVEREIGNS	WHEN BORN.	Began to reign.
British Empire,	Victoria I.	May 24, 1819	Jun. 20, 1837
France, &c.	L. Phillipe	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 7, 1830
Russia,	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	
Spain,	Isabella II.	Oct. 10, 1830	Sep. 29, 1833
Portugal,	M. de Gloria	Apr. 14, 1819	May 2, 1826
Prussia,	FredWm III	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov 16, 1797
Sweden & Norway	Charles XIV	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark,	Frederick VI	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar 13, 1808
Austria,	Ferdinand I.	Apr. 19, 1793	Mar 2, 1835
The Popedom,	Gregory XIV	Sep. 18, 1765	Feb 2, 1831
Sardinia,	Chas. Albert	Oct. 2, 1798	May 1831
Ottoman Empire,	Mahmud II	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808
Naples and Sicilly,	Ferdinand II	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov 8, 1830
Holland	William I.	Aug. 24, 1772	1814
Belgium,	Leopold I.	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Saxony,	Frederick	May 18, 1797	
Hanover,	Ern'st A'g'sts	June 5, 1771	
Wurtemburgh,	William	Sep. 27, 1781	
Greece,	Otho.	June 1, 1815	Oct 5, 1832

MILITARY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

In the Almanach de Gotha for 1838, a publication of great authority and circulation on the continent, there appears a very detailed and apparently correct statistical table of the military and naval forces of all the powers of Europe, which in the present rather momentous state of affairs may not be without its value. According to this table the preponderance of military strength lies decidedly in favor of Russia, which, with a population of 50,000,000, and in addition to keeping a fleet of 130 sail, maintains an army of upwards of 1,000,000 of men, nearly one half of whom, however are distributed along the frontiers of the empire, with a view of overawing the different tribes which that power has from time to time incorporated in her dominion. Next in the scale of numerical military strength comes Austria, which country, with a population of 33,000,000, maintains a regular army of 400,000 men, exclusive of a Landwher, or militia of nearly equal number.—France with a population of 32,000,000, has a regular military force of 350,000, exclusive of the National Guards, and in addition possesses a fleet of 220 sail, of which more than one hundred are in commission. The military force of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 24,000,000, is set down at 109,000 men, exclusive of the East India Company's; while the navy is rated at 530 sail, either in commission or in ordinary, and mounted with 23,000 guns. Prussia, with a population infinitely smaller than any other of the leading states of Europe, maintains a very strong military force, the army being calculated at 250,000 men, with a Landwher or reserve of 350,000. Being, however, a purely agricultural country, she possesses no navy.

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury,... Viscount Melbourne,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,. Rt. Hon. Ths. Spring Rice,
Lord Chancellor,..... Lord Cottenham,
President of the Council, ... Marquis of Lansdowne,

Lord Privy Seal, and First Comr. of Land Revenue,	Viscount Duncannon,
Secretaries — *Home Departm't*	Lord John Russell,
Secretaries — *Foreign,*	Viscount Palmerston,
Secretaries — *Colonial,*.....	Lord Glenelg,
First Lord of the Admiralty,.	Earl of Minto,
President of the Board of Control,	Rt. Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse,
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,	Lord Holland,
Secretary at War,.....	Viscount Howick.

*** The above form the Cabinet.

Post-Master General,.....	Earl of Litchfield,
Lord Chamberlain,.....	Marquis of Conyngham,
Lord Steward,.....	Duke of Argyle,
Master of the Horse.....	Earl of Albermarle,
Paymaster General,.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell
Master of the Mint, and Vice President of the Board of Trade,	Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere
Master General of the Ordnance	Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart.
Chief Secretary for Ireland,...	Lord Morpeth,
Attorney General,.....	Sir John Campbell,
Solicitor General,.....	Sir Robert M. Rolfe.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,..	Earl of Mulgrave,
Lord Chancellor,.....	Lord Plunkett,
Commander of the Forces,....	Maj. Gen. Sir E. Blakeney
Attorney General,.....	Rt. Hon. Stephen Woulfe
Solicitor General,.....	Maziere Brady, Esq.

DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

The Office of the Lord Chancellor is to keep the Great Seal; not to judge according to the Common Law as other Courts do; but to dispense with such parts as seem in some cases to oppress the subject, and to judge according to equity, conscience and reason. Wherefore he is said to

have two powers—the one absolute, the other ordinary; the meaning of which is, he must observe the form of proceeding in other Courts; yet, in his absolute power, he is not limited by the written law, but in conscience and equity. He may issue Writs of Habeas Corpus at all times. He has power to collate to all Ecclesiastical benefices in the King's gift rated under £20 per annum in the King's books; his oath is to do justice to all persons, poor and rich; the King truly to counsel, and to keep the King's counsel, and not to suffer the rights of the Crown to be in any way diminished. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in power and precedence, Both are appointed by the King's delivery of the Great Seal; they differ only in this—the Lord Chancellor hath also letters patent, the Lord Keeper none.

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Lord President of the Council holds his post by Letters Patent *durante bene placito*. By the statute 21, Henry VIII, he is to attend the King's Person; to manage the debates in Council; to propose matters from the King at the Council, and to report to the King the resolutions thereupon.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

The Lord Treasurer, whose office is now executed by Lords Commissioners, hath the appointment of all Officers employed in Collecting the Revenues of the Crown; he hath the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all places and ways relating to the Revenue, and of the Kingdom; and power to Let Leases of the Crown Lands. The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is always held by one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, (except upon some very particular occasions when the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench is appointed to act as such). He is styled Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Exchequer; he has custody of the Exchequer Seal; he has also the controlment of the Rolls of the Lords of the Treasury; and he sits in the Court of Exchequer above the Barons of Exchequer. He has many lucrative offices in the Court of Exchequer in his gift.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

This great Officer is so called from his having the Privy Seal in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without war and under the King's Signet. This Seal is used to all Charters, Grants, and Pardons, signed bythe King before they come to the Great Seal.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Until the Reign of Henry VIII there was only one Secretary of State; and until the Reign of Elizabeth, the Secretaries were never of the Privy Council. From that time to the present there have been two Secretaries of State, and sometimes three; and thus a Council has seldom been held without the presence of at least one of them. From the death of Queen Anne to the Rebellion of 1745, there was a third Secretary for Scotland; and from 1768, to the loss of America in 1782, there was one for the Colonies. In 1795 there was another appointed under the denomination of the War Department. The Department of the two Secretaries were, previous to 1782, divided into one Foreign, and the other Domestic; with the Home Secretary, all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of any kind are made and executed. To the Foreign Secretary belong all despatches to and from other Courts, and all business appertaining to the same. They have the custody of the Privy Signet, because the King's private letters are sealed with it. There are four Clerks of the Signet, who are to make out grants, patents, &c. which have the sign manual, to which the Signet being added, it is a warrant to the Privy Seal; as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the Great Seal. The Paper Office belongs to the Secretary of State, where all letters, papers, memorials, and negociations, are deposited and preserved.

THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

The power of Lord High Admiral hath, since the Reign of Queen Anne, been executed by Commissioners, except for a short period when in the reign of Geo. IV., the Duke of Clarence (our late sovereign) was Lord High Admiral of England. The Statute of Charles II. ascertains his authority in these words:—"That the Lord High Admiral for the time being, shall have full power and authority to

grant commissions to inferior Vice Admirals or Commanders in Chief of any squadron of ships: to call and assemble Courts Martial, consisting of Commanders and Captains; and no Court Martial where pain of death shall be inflicted, shall consist of less than five Captains at least, the Admiral's Lieutenant to be, as to this purpose, esteemed as a Captain, and in no case wherein sentence of death shall pass (by the articles for regulating the government of Her Majesty's ships of war, or any of them except mutiny) there shall be execution of such sentence without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed in narrow seas; but, in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the Commander in Chief. He appoints Coroners to view dead bodies found on the coasts, and Judges in the High Court of Admiralty. To him belong all fines and forfeitures of all transgressions at sea, and at the sea shore; and in ports from the first bridge on rivers to the sea, goods of pirates, waifs, wrecks, &c. Since the revolution, the maritime laws have undergone alterations and revisions, and the office of Lord High Admiral has been considerably abridged of its perquisites.—Of late years this high office has always been in commission, and still remains an office of great honor, power, and emolument. The first commissioner of the Admiralty has a salary of three thousand pounds per annum, and the six commissioners £1,000 a year each, and all of them (the youngest commissioner excepted) has a house in the Admiralty.

ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Office of Lord Chamberlain is to take care of all the officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the Queen's bed-chamber, who are under the Groom of the Stole,) belonging to the Queen's chamber, who are sworn into their places by him. He hath the oversight of the officers of the Wardrobe at all Her Majesty's houses; and

the removing of wardrobes of beds; of tents, revels, music, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, of all handcrafts and artizans; and what is not common to other nations, although a layman, he hath the oversight of the Queen's Chaplains, and all the heralds, physicians, apothecaries, &c. It is his place to inspect the charges of coronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, and funerals; and all furniture for, and in, the Parliament houses, and rooms of addresses to the Queen.

LORD STEWARD.

The estate of the Queen's Household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed by his discretion; and all his commands in court are to be obeyed; his authority reaches over all officers and servants of the Queen's household, except those of the Queen's Chamber, stable and chapel. Under the Lord Steward, in the country house are the Treasurer of the household, Comptroller, Cofferer, Master of the household, clerks of the Green Cloth, &c. It is called the Counting House, because all the accounts and expenses of the King's household are daily taken and kept in it. The Board of Green Cloth was kept in it.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

The Master of the Horse hath the charge and government of all the King's stables and horses. He hath also power over equeries and pages, footmen, grooms, and farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades in any way relating to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use, one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the Queen's pay. In any solemn cavalcade he rides next behind the Sovereign.

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ENGLAND.

Under the reform bill an addition to the number of County Members is made in about the same proportion as

the number of Borough members is decreased, so that the whole number remains much the same as before the passage of that bill.

40	Counties in England, sent . .	80 Knights,
25	Cities, (Ely none—London 4) . .	50 Citizens,
167	Boroughs, 2 each, ...	334 Burgesses,
5	Boroughs, (Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdly, Higham Ferrars, and Monmouth,) 1 each, . . .	5 do
2	Universities, 2 each, ...	4 do
8	Cinque Ports, viz. Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and their 3 branches, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, ...	16 Barons,
12	Counties in Wales, 1 each, . . .	12 Knights,
12	Boroughs in do do . . .	12 Burgesses,
	Shires of Scotland, ...	20 Knights,
	Boroughs of do	15 Burgesses,
	Shires of Ireland, ...	64 Knights,
	Boroughs of do	36 Burgesses,
	Total, ...	658

The first returns of Representatives, for

Counties, and some Cities, was in the		49 Henry III
Shires, (on record)	do	13 Edw'd III
Cities and Boroughs,	do	23 Edw'd I
The principality of Wales,	do	27 Henry VIII

The House of Peers consists of 430 members.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

The number of acres in Great Britain are—according to the third report of the Emigration Committee—77,394,-433, in the following proportions and condition :—

	Cultivated	Uncultivated, but capable of improvement.	Waste.	Total.
England,	25,632,000	3,451,000	3,256,400	32,342,000
Wales,	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland,	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland,	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Islands,	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159

In England and Wales it is calculated that there are in profitable farming land—

Acres.		
3,252,000	employed in the cultivation of wheat.	
1,250,000	in that of barley and rye.	
3,200,000	do	oats, beans, and peas.
1,200,000	do	clover and artificial grasses.
1,200,000	do	field roots.
2,100,000	do	fallow.
48,000	do	hops.
17,300,000	do	meadow and pasture.
1,200,000	do	hedgerows, copses, woods, and waste.

Wealth of Britain.—Mr. McQeen. in his abstracts of the general statistics of the British Empire, estimates the property in land and farming stock in the United Kingdom at £2,971,756,670, yielding an annual return of £470,029,688. The property in manufactures is rated by the same writer at £201,000,000, yielding an annual return of £262,085,189.

CIVIL LIST

OF

UPPER CANADA.

NOTE. It is proper here to remark that the "*Toronto Almanack and Royal Calendar*," is not an *Official* publication, and, therefore, any arrangement in the various lists of Public Officers, as presented in this work, cannot in any degree, affect the precedence which any such officer may be entitled to. The Editor has taken every pains in his power to give correctness to the work, the official returns being all drawn, with great attention to accuracy, from the respective authorities; and he would desire to be found within the rules of propriety in respect to arrangement. Any hint from respectable authority will be attended to in future editions.

A LIST OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, PRESIDENTS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF UPPER CANADA, FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCES, IN THE YEAR 1791, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NAMES.	TITLES.	PERIOD OF ACCESSION.
Col. John Graves Simcoe,	Lieut. Gov.	July 8, 1792
Hon. Peter Russell,	President,	July 21, 1796
Lieut. Gen. Peter Hunter,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug. 17,1799
Hon. Alex'r Grant,	President,	Sep. 11, 1805
His Excellency Francis Gore,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug. 25,1806
Maj. Gen. Sir Isaac Brock,	President,	Sep. 30, 1811
Maj.Gen.Sir R. Hale Sheaffe, Bt.	do do	Oct. 20, 1812
Maj. Gen. F. Baron de Rottenburgh,	do do	June 19,1813
Lieut. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G. & B.	Prov. Lt.Gov	Dec. 13,1813
Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Murray, Bt.	do do	April25,1815
Maj. Gen. Sir Fred. Philipse Robinson, K. C. B.	do do	July 1, 1815
His Excellency Francis Gore,	Lieut. Gov.	Sep. 25,1815
Hon. Samuel Smith,	Adm'trator,	June 11,1817
Maj. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.	Lieut. Gov.	Aug. 13,1818
Hon. Samuel Smith,	Adm'strator,	Mar. 8, 1820
Maj. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C B.	Lieut. Gov.	June 30,1820
Maj. Gen. Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.	do do	Nov. 5, 1828
Maj. Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H.	do do	Jan. 25,1836
Maj.Gen. Sir GEORGE ARTHUR* Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, &c. &c. &c.	do do	March 1838

*It would be a great improvement, (an improvement we

contemplate in future editions) to this part of our work, if a sketch of the character and influence of each successive administration, from that of Gov. SIMCOE, downwards, was added to this list. At present this cannot be done; but, as we live in the midst of strange events, and in critical times; and as from the retired habits and unobtrusive character of our present Lieutenant Governor, it is scarcely possible that a very great majority of our people can form any just estimate of his qualifications for the high office which he has hitherto so satisfactorily filled; It may not be amiss here to state the estimation in which he was held in another British Colony, of which he may be truly said to have been the Father; VAN DIEMENS LAND,—over the Government of which he presided for the long period of *twelve* years. We have it from the best authority, that on his Excellency's assuming the reigns of government in that colony, all was confusion and anarchy; the streets were impassable, the roads (even the main road to Launceston) were impracticable; the buildings of mean construction and inconvenient; the harbors incommodious; bushranging, and attacks on the inhabitants of the interior by the aborigines, frequent; the laxity of morals was excessive, and concubinage deemed honorable; in short, an evil principle was abroad in the land destructive of the morals of the rising generation and even holding out honesty as a crime!

When Governor ARTHUR departed all was order and peace; the streets and roads were greatly improved; the public and private buildings would do honor to any country—particularly the Churches, Orphan-schools, Police offices, and Penitentiaries. The new Wharf will for generations to come, exhibit a stupendous monument of his great efforts in improving the country. Bushranging is now unknown, and the hostile aborigines have been quietly removed, without a single act of cruelty on the part of the authorities; morals have been vastly improved by the introduction of schools, and the erection of churches, but above all by the force of example; for, *never was there a man more attentive* to his duties as a husband, a father, and a Christian, than Governor Arthur. In short he succeeded in making Van Diemen's Land an honest country, and

life and property in that colony, is now said to be even more secure than in England!

But the greatest boon conferred by his administration was the consolidation of all the penal settlements at Port Arthur, and the admirable system of penal discipline prefected there, through which the worst of the population are by discipline rendered orderly and useful, and return, after due probation, to the settled districts better members of society. It is said to be the most perfect thing of the kind in the world.

When Governor Arthur left this Colony, the tears and the blessings of the vast multitude which had assembled to witness his departure, afforded an unequivocal testimony of the universal and high estimation in which he was held.

He has now a wider field for the display of his talents, and for the exercise of his virtues, and long may he remain to possess, as we believe he now does, the confidence of our people.

CIVIL LIST OF UPPER CANADA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

Aides de Camp. Capt. Frederick L. Arthur, 4th or King's Own; and Lieut. Compton Domville, 85th Reg't.

Assistant Military Sec'y. Capt. Frederick Halkett, Coldstream Guards.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

Hon. John Macaulay, *Civil and Private Secretary.*
Edward McMahon, Esq. *Chief Clerk.*
Arthur Gifford *2nd do.*
James McDonald, Walter McKenzie, } *Clerks.*

Office Keeper and Messenger, William Cloughy.
Assistant do Samuel Coulson.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. John Beverley Robinson, *Chief Justice*, Speaker.
[In whose absence, the Hon. Justice Jones Presides, by appointment of his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor.]

MEMBERS.

Hon. W. Dickson, Dumfries,
G. Crookshank, Toronto,
Ven. John Strachan, D. D. Archd'n of York, } do
Joseph Wells, Toronto,
G. H. Markland, do
J. H. Dunn, do
Wm. Allan, do
Chas. Jones, Brockville,
J. Gordon, Amherstburgh,
A. McDonell, Toronto,
Z. Burnham, Cobourg,
John Elmsly, Toronto.
A. Baldwin, do
P. VanKoughnet, Cornwall
R. B. Sullivan, Toronto,
A. Fergusson, Fergus,

Hon. J. Hamilton. Queenston
Walter Boswell, Cobourg,
P. Adamson, } Toronto Township,
Jas. Kerby, Fort Erie,
John Kirby, Kingston,
J. Crooks, Flamboro West,
Rt. Rev. A. Mc. Donell, Bp. of Regiopolis, } Kingst'n
Alex. Grant, Hawksbury,
Ab'm Nelles, Grimsby.
T. A. Stewart, Peterboro'
Wm. Morris, Perth,
J. Macaulay, Toronto,
T. Radcliffe, Adelaide,
J. S. Macaulay, Toronto,
R. C. Wilkins, Pr Edward,

John Joseph, Esq. *Clerk.*
Rev. Thomas Phillips, D. D. *Chaplain.*
John F. Taylor Esq. *Chief Clerk in the Office.*
J. F. Taylor, Jr. W. D. Powell. } *Clerks.*
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. *Master in Chancery.*

F. S. Jarvis, *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Hugh Carfrae, *Doorkeeper* & Lewis Bright, *Messenger*.

*** Petitions, Memorials, &c. are to be addressed—"To the Hon. the Legislative Council in Provincial Parliament Assembled."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AND OFFICERS.

The Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, *Speaker*

MEMBERS.

NAMES.	FOR WHAT PLACE.	RESIDENCE.
Alex'r Chisholm,	Glengarry,	Cornwall,
Donald McDonell,	do	do
Alex'r McLean,	Stormont,	do
D. Æ. McDonell,	do	do
Peter Shaver,	Dundas,	Matilda,
John Cook,	do	Williamsburgh,
G. S. Jarvis,	Cornwall,	Cornwall,
John Kearnes,	Prescott,	L'Original,
R. P. Hotham,	do	do
Thomas McKay,	Russell	By Town
Jno. B. Lewis,	Carlton,	Richmond,
Edw'd Malloch,	do	do
J. A. H. Powell,	Lanark,	Perth,
M. Cameron,	do	do
—— Burritt,	Grenville,	Brockville,
James Morris,	Leeds,	do
O. R. Gowan,	do	do
John Marks,	Frontenac,	Kingston,
Jas. Matthewson,	do	do
J. S. Cartwright,	Lenox &Addingt'n	do
John Detlor,	do	Napanee,
Edm'd Murney,	Hastings,	Belleville,
Anthony Manahan	do	Kingston,

NAMES.	FOR WHAT PLACE.	RESIDENCE.
J. R. Armstrong,	Prince Edward,	Toronto.
Chas. Bockus,	do	Hallowell,
Alex'r McDonell,	Northumberland,	Peterboro,
Henry Ruttan,	do	Cobourg,
Geo. S. Boulton,	Durham,	do
Geo. Elliott,	do	Monaghan,
J. W. Gamble,	1st Riding York,	Toronto,
Edw'd Thomson,	2nd do	Toronto Township
John McIntosh,	4th do	Toronto,
Wm. B. Robinson,	Simcoe,	New Markett,
Jas. Wickens,	do	do
Wm. Chisholm,	Halton,	Nelson,
Absalom Shade,	do	Galt,
Sir A. N. McNab,	Wentworth,	Hamilton,
Mich'l Aikman,	do	do
Rich'd Woodruff,	1st Riding Lincoln,	Grimsby,
Geo. Rykert,	2nd do	St. Catherines,
David Thorburn,	3rd do	Queenston,
G. McMicking,	4th do	Chippewa,
W. H. Merritt,	Haldimand,	St. Catherines,
Thos. Parke,	Middlesex,	London,
Elias Moore,	do	do
Mahlon Burwell,	London,	Port Talbot,
Roger R. Hunter,	Oxford,	
Rob't Alway,	do	Burford,
W. C. Salmon,	Norfolk,	Simcoe,
D. Dumcomb,	do	Waterford,
Wm. McCrae,	Kent,	Raleigh,
N. Cornwall,	do	do
John Prince.	Essex,	Sandwich,
Francis Caldwell,	do	do
R. G. Dunlop,	Huron,	Goderich,
Henry Sherwood,	Brockville,	Toronto,
C. A. Hagerman,	Kingston	do
Wm. Draper,	Toronto,	do
C. C. Ferrie,	Hamilton,	Hamilton,
C. Richardson,	Niagara,	Niagara,

James Fitz Gibbon, Esquire, *Clerk.*
Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
David McNab, Esquire, *Serjeant at Arms.*
William Winder, Esquire, *Librarian.*
Hugh McLelland, *Door Keeper.*
Æneas Bell, *House Messenger.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, *Presiding Councillor.*
Hon. William Allan,
Hon. Augustus Baldwin,
Hon. William Henry Draper,
Hon. Richard Alexander Tucker.
Clerk of the Executive Council. Vacant.
Confidential Clerk. Wm. H. Lee.
Clerks in the Council Office. { Thos. G. Hurd, Sam'l B. Smith, Wm. R. Bartlett,
Door Keeper to the Executive Council. Hugh Carfrae.
Messenger to the Office. William Walker.
House Keeper to the West Public Building. Mrs. Margaret Powell.

Land Council Days.—*Every Thursday.*

PUBLIC OFFICES.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFCE.

Receiver General. The Hon. John Henry Dunn.
First Clerk. Bernard Turquand, Esq.
2nd do J. F. Maddock, Esq.
3d do George Hamilton, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Inspector General. Hon. John Macauley.
First Clerk. James Nation,
2nd do. Raymond Baby.

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Secretary and Registrar. The Hon. R. A. Tucker.
Senior Clerk. T. Douglas Harrington.
2nd do Edward Kent,
3d do William Kent.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, and Agent for the sale of the Clergy Reserves,

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan.
Chief Clerk. R. H. Thornhill,
Clerks. A. Todd, J. Dean, T. Steers, W. W. Hammond,

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor Genl. The Hon Robert Baldwin Sullivan,
Senior Surveyor and Draftsman, } James G. Chewitt, Esq.
Chief Clerk. John Radenhurst, Esq.
Assistant Draftsman. Henry Lizars.
Clerks.—William Spragge,—John M. Caldwell,—Henry J. Castles—Philip Durnford,
Messenger. William Walker,

LICENSED DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

Allchin, Thomas	Wilmot
Blythe, T. Allen	Hamilton
Burwell, Mahlon	Port Talbot
Booth, John	Elizabethtown
Burwell, Lewis	Brantford
Bostwick, John	Port Stanley
Benson Sam. M.	Belleville
Black, Hugh	Esquesing
Birdsall, Richard	Asphodel
Burt, John	Erin
Bower, Thomas	Johnstown
Blakely, John	Bastard
Beckwick, A. J.	Kingston
Burrows, Thomas	Kingston Mills
Ball, Jesse P.	Niagara
Ball, Geo. A.	St. Catherines
Boyce, George	Kingston
Bruce, John S.	Osnabruck
Burke, William	Kingston.
Chewtt, Jas. G.	Toronto.
Conger, Wilson	Hallowell.
Callanack, Angus	Dalhousie Mills.
Currie, Robert	Lanark
Campbelll, William	Merricksville
Campbel, A.	Richmond
Cleaver, James	Nelson
Castle, H. J.	Toronto

Carroll, Peter	Oxford
Callaghan, P.	Gore of Toronto
Clapp, Gilbert P.	Napanee
Devin, John	Streetsville
Denneby, J. T.	Rice Lake
Dennison, John	
Decow, Ed.	Cayuga
Eagan, Michael R.	
Ewing, Henry	Whitby
Elmore, P. V.	Picton
Emerson, John	Thurlow
Fairfield, W. J.	Bath
Fraser, Thomas	Townp Kingston
Fraser, W,	Edwardsburgh
Farquharson, J.	Whitby
Fell, Zenos	Pelham
Fell, C. K.	do
Galbraith, John	Pickering
Goessman, John	Markham
*Gibson, David	Yonge Street
Harris, John	London
Hanchet, Hiram	
Huston, John	Cavan
Harley, William	
Hughes, Christopher	Toronto
Hall, James	
Hanvey, Danel	St. Thomas
Hawkins, William	Toronto
Howard, J. S.	do
Hamilton, James	do
Hood, Andrew	
Kennedy, Charles	Gainsboro'
Kilborn, W. H.	Kingston
Kirkpatrick, James	Flamboro'
Kelley, Thomas	Toronto
Keating J. W	Isle St. Josephs, Lake Huron
Kerr, R. W.	Dundas
Landon, Asa	Augusta

Lount, George	Holland Landing
Lind, Joshua	Hamilton
Lynn, Robert	Woodstock
McDonnell, Duncan	Charlottenburgh
McDonell, William	Cornwall
*Malcolm, Eliakim	Oakland
McNaughton. John	By-Town
McDonnell, Neil	Kenyon
Miller, Andrew	Hamilton
McDonald, John	Leeds
Merriman, J.	Cramahe
McDonald, John	Goderich
McIntosh, Alexr.	Chatham
McGillis. John	Williamstown
McDonell, Robert	
Misner, Jacob	Niagara Dist.
McLeod, John	do
McLean, Neil	Medonte
McMahon, Hugh	Guelph
McMillan, William	
Nelson, John	Markham
Nichalls, James	Kingston
O'Mara, John	
Quin, Owen	Beckwith
Ridout, Samuel	Toronto
Ridout, E. J.	do
Ryckman, Samuel	Barton
Richey, Jonas	Drummond
Rankin, Charles	Toronto
Richardson, Samuel	Barrie
Rykert, George	St. Catherines
Rubridge, F. P.	Cobourg
Ross, Robert	Barrie
Rees, Richard	Barton
Reid, John	Douro
Robertson, John	FitzRoy Harbor
Smith, John Jr.	Marmora
Smith, Samuel	Ancaster
Swallwell, Anthony	By-Town

Smyth, John	Fredericksburgh
Springer Benjamin	Deleware
Sterrett, James B.	Gore D.
Smith, Christopher	
Scott, John	Innisfil
Saunders, George	Cobourg
Shertleff, Lemuel	
Smiley, William	
Tiffany, G. S.	Hamilton
*Tidy, John A.	Norwich
Tracey, Wm.	Matilda
Wilmot, Samuel	Clarke
White, John Edward	Thorah
Wright, Richard	Cobourg
West, James	Kemptville
Wilkinson, John A.	Sandwich
Walker, William	Brantford

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Reports on applications to purchase crown lands,	2 6
Reports on Petitions, ...	2 6
Certificate under the hand of the Surveyor General,	2 6
On filing certificates of settlement duty, on grants to individuals not privileged,	2 6
Location tickets on grants not privileged, . .	3 9
Location ticket to privileged persons after first location, ...	3 9
On searching plan or record, ...	1 3
Copy of Township plan,.	12 6

Office Regulations.—The Surveyor General deems it necessary for the information of the public, to make it known, with a view to the careful preservation of the Official Records, that no entry whatever will be permitted to be made on the Town and Township Plans, but under the supervision of the Surveyor General himself, or the Chief Clerk, or in his absence, by the Officer next in succession.

And also, that no plans will be allowed to be taken down or inspected, or copies or extracts made therefrom, excepting under the sanction of the proper officer of the department.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Chief Justice,	THE HON. J. B. ROBINSON,
Puisne Judges,	" L. P. SHERWOOD,
"	" J. B. MACAULAY,
"	" ARCH. MCLEAN,
"	" JONAS JONES.
Attorney General,	CHRIST'R A. HAGERMAN,
Solicitor General,	WILLIAM H. DRAPER,
Keeper—J. Bridgeland,	*Usher*—Thomas Phipps,

Reporter of the Court of King's Bench.—HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq.

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas,—C. C. SMALL, Esq.

CLERKS IN OFFICE.

William H. Coxwell,	Charles J. Birch,
John W. Dempsey,	Thomas Coxwell,
Robert Pearson,	

Clerk of the Practice Court and Judge in Chambers.—William Heward.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN IN EACH DISTRICT.

John L. Williams,	Western District,
John Harris,	London District,
A. B. Rapelje	Simcoe District,
W. D. Miller,	Niagara District,
David A. Macnab,	Gore District,
H. W. Jones,	Newcastle District,
Cecil Mortimer,	Prince Edward District,
W. B. Smith,	Midland District,
T. D. Campbell,	Johnstown District,
J. McKay,	Bathurst District,
George Anderson,	Eastern District
Thos. H. Johnson,	Ottawa District,

LIST OF BARRISTERS.*

Christopher A. Hagerman, *Attorney General*,
William H. Draper, *Solicitor General*.

Joseph Davis	J. G. Armour	A. Cameron
R. O. Duggan,	J. C. P. Esten†	William Cayley,†
H. W. Blackstone	J. H. Cameron	R. Hervey, Jr
Colley Foster	Wm Boswell	Thomas C. Strut
Arch. Gilkison	D.W. B. McAulay	H. Tymhitt, *dead*
A. S. Milne	John Prince	J. M. Strachan
Gideon Acland	J. F. Pringle	R. H. Throop
G. Duggan, Jr.	B. W. Roberts	A. B Sullivan
John W. Gwynne	Read Burnitt	W. C. Loring
John Strachan, Jr.	W. B. Richards	L. Walbridge
C. A. Cumming	F. J. Wilkes	A. J. Fergusson
W. H. Blake,	D. E. Boulton	Jos. C. Morrison
	Rich'd H Steele	

LIST OF ATTORNIES (ADMITTED SINCE HILLIARY TERM) 1837.

G. M. Crysler	M. C. McNamara	John Moore
H. W. Blackstone	A. H. Dobbs	D. W.B. McAulay
Colley Foster	R. F. Steele	John Prince
T. D. Warren	R. H. Throop	E. J. Ridout
W. C. Keele	J. C Morrison	W. C. Loring
D. S. McQueen	William H. Blake	W. Lapenotiere
John Cameron	Harvy Fowler	J. F. Pringle
John Elliott	T. C Street	R. P. Crooks
F. J. Wilkes	J. McG. Strachan	W. Murney
J. Strachan, Jr.	J. P. Carey	J. K. Gowan

---

* It is to be observed that all Barristers in the Upper Province, are necessarily *Attornies*, also, it is not necessary, therefore. to republish their names under the head of Attornies.

† Mr. Cayley and Mr. Esten are not practising Attorneys.

B. W. Roberts,	G. B. Lyon	John Hector
J. W. Gwynne	J. G. Armour	Adam Wilson
W. B. Richards	A. B. Sullivan	L. Walbridge
D. E. Boulton	John Stuart	A. J. Ferguson
	J. H. Cameron	

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Peter La Force	Colley A Foster	Alex J Christie
W W Baldwin	Charles Secord	Ed Byers
John Ferguson	A L Wilcocks	W B Smith
Charles Gauvreau	Matthew Otley	Ed B Palmer
John Burch	James Keays	Henry J Hensleigh
William Elliott	Thomas Dalton	William C Keele
Alexis Maisonville	Oliver Tazewell	Joseph Davis
Amos McKenney	John Scott	John Law
C T F Ireland	W K Cornish	Wm Keating
Jonas Jones	J E Small	Rolland M'Donald
Hamilton Walker	Edw'd Goldsmith	Joseph Rorke
Daniel Jones	Robert E Burns	George Walton
Benjamin Geale	Alex Chewitt	Geo Benjamin
J W Ferguson	C H Sache	John J Huntley
P F Hall	John Bogart	John Walker
Walter Nichol	R J Burke	Robert V Crooks
John Clark	B Turquand	Francis H Wright
John McFarlane	George Malloch	John Strathy
Benjamin Delisle	Miles O'Reilly	Ed C Campbell
Simon Washburn	Wm J Kennedy	Jas Givins
Robert Smith	Walter C Crofton	Andrew Steven
Robert Stanton	John Patton	A M'Lean
Duncan McGregor	Joseph Allen	John Ridout
Wm. Simpson	William Notman	Robert C Horne
John Smith	James B Ewart	Robert Deacon
John Burwell	C Richardson	Thos Mair
J. K Hartwell	Reed Burritt	Thos C Phelps
T P Farrell	Henry Baldwin	James Cook
Robert Dickson	John F. Taylor	George Duggan Jr
A N McNab	W. Richardson	Chas Berezy
Henry Smith	James Kevill	Jas Boulton
Thomas Murphy	Anthony Lesslie	B T M'Kyes

Henry Smith	Wm Lapenotiere	John Strachan
Charles Ridout	James Hume	John B Lewis
James King	John Powell	Alan Cameron
James Kears	P T Clarke	W C McMillan
William Smith	Charles Daly	Charles S Ross
Andrew Steven	Edward Duffy	D E Boulton
Chas L Hall	William Rorke	Benj. Babington
George Dyett	Allan McDonell	John Miller
Joseph H Hartwell	John T Mallock	Hilary Depuy
Joseph C Lewis	Henry Hyndman	Thomas Askew
John S Smith	Arch'd Gilkison	Bejamin Throop
James Hodgert	George Willson	Joseph C Morrison
G Byron Lyon	John G Horne	James Stevenson
Wm Ewart	——Duggan	Thomas Burns
Alex Grant	George C Street	Angus Bethune
John Hamilton	Douglas Fraser	F J Wilkes
Alfred Turner	L D Raymond	Robert Beekman
Chas Johnston	T H Taylor	Alexander Gordon
R D Chatterton	Stephen Whitman	Gilbert M'Micking
John Noel	Francis Hincks	William Loring
Joseph Wenham	F B Tench	J H Cameron
S F Robertson	Francis Franklin	G. S Tiffany
Rod Mattheson	John Somerville	H. Dawe
William Boswell	James Dougal	William Twigg

COMMISSIONERS

For taking Affidavits in the Court of King's Bench in the various Districts, (appointed since Easter Term 6 *Wm.* 4. 1836.

HOME DISTRICT.

George Walton	J. S Smith	A. B. Howard
John Embleton	J. C. Morrison,	W. H. Blake
Edward Hitchings	J. H. Cameron	J. McG. Strachan
Colley Foster	A. B. Sullivan	R. G. Burns
R. Hervey, Jr	R. O. Duggan	John Moore
H. Baldwin, Jr.	Charles Magrath	John Elliott
M. C. McNamara	H. W. Blackstone	Allan Cameron

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

David Thompson	Archibald Gilkison	Francis Webster
J. H. McKenzie	H. Mittleberger	Marcus Blair
John Walker	T. H. Taylor	J. G. Taylor

LONDON DISTRICT.

J. Harris, D.C.C.	T. D. Warren	H. R. O'Reilly
C. Merrigold	David Don	Francis Wright
Arthur Acland	Thomas S. Short	M. J. Hamilton

WESTERN DISTRICT.

D. McGregor H. Vanallan

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

George Glasford	S. P. Thomas	Wm B. Richards
Ephraim Webster	D. S. McQueen	R. F. Steel

EASTERN DISTRICT.

David M. Bell	Angus McPherson	D. W. B. McAulay
	Alexander Wylie	

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

J. A. McPherson John Ryke

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Henry Hagerty	J. S. Smith	D'Arcy E Boulton
W. Boswell	Henry Covert	Samuel Solmes
T. H. Taylor	Jocob Ham	J. G. Armour
	Edward Duffy	

BATHURST DISTRICT.

S. F. Robertson, A. W. H. Powell

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

T. H. Johnson, D.C.C. D. W. B. McAulay

GORE DISTRICT.

D. A. McNab	George Wilson	F. T. Wilkes
D.C.C.	John Williamson	John Strachan Jr
R. O. Duggan	John Cameron	John Stewart

THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

AND ITS OFFICERS.

Chancellor. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Vice Chancellor, Robert S. Jameson,

Registrar, W. Hepburne, Esq.

Sergeant-at-Arms, W. B. Jarvis, Esq. *(Sheriff, H. D.)*

COURT OF APPEAL.

(From the Vice Chancellor's Court.)

Consists of:—

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, and
THE JUDGES, K. B.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

AND

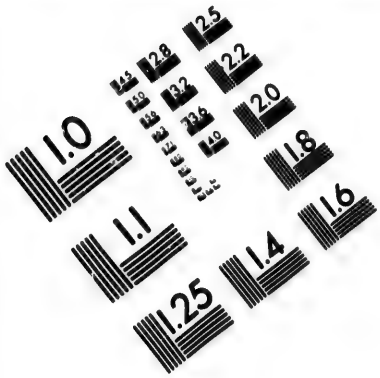
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

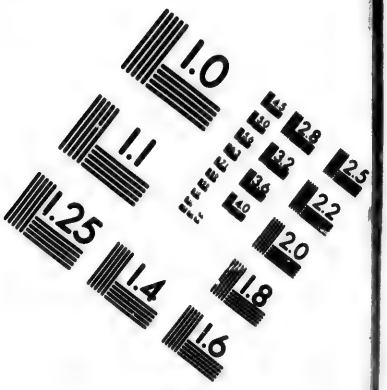
CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN U. C.

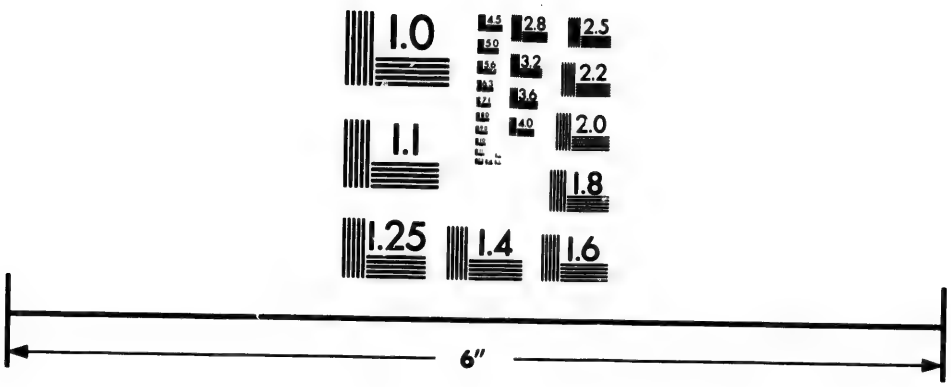
The Right Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D. D.
Lord Bishop of Montreal.
The Venerable George O'Kill Stewart, L. L. D.
Archdeacon of Kingston.
The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D.
Archdeacon of York.

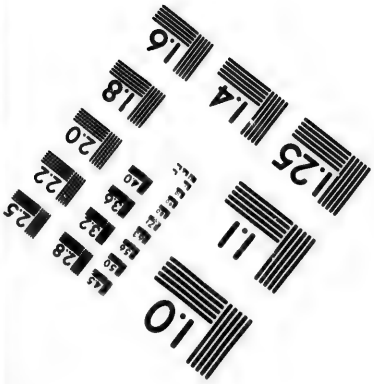
NAMES.	TOWNSHIPS.	DISTRICT.
Rev. Archbold, G.	Cornwall,	Eastern,
Anderson, John	Fort Erie,	Niagara,
Atholl, J.	Newmarket,	Home,
Atkinson, A. F.	Bath,	Midland,
Armour, Sam'l	Cavan,	Newcastle,
Bethune, A. N.	Cobourg,	do
Betteridge, Wm.	Woodstock,	London,
Blake, D.	Adelaide,	do
Blakey, Rob't	Prescott,	Johnstown,
Boswell, —	Carleton Place,	Bathurst,
Brough, J.	Manitoulin Island,	Lake Huron,
Burnham, M.	St. Thomas,	London,
Campbell, J.	Goderich,	Huron,
Cartwright, Rob't	Kingston,	Midland,
Caswell, H.	Brockville,	Johnstown,
Clarke, Jas.	St. Catherines,	Niagara,
Cronyn, Benj.	London,	London,
Cochran, John	Belleville,	Hastings,

NAMES.	TOWNSHIPS.	DISTRICTS.
Creen, Thos.	Niagara,	Niagara
Deacon, Job,	Adolphustown,	Midland,
Denroche, Ed.	Brockville,	Johnstown,
Elliott, F. G.	Colchester,	Western District,
Elliott, Adam	Grand River,	Gore,
Evans, Francis	Simcoe,	Talbot,
Fuller, T. B.	Chatham,	Western,
Geddes, J. G.	Hamilton,	Gore,
Givens, Saltern	Bay of Quinte,	Midland,
Graham, H.	Trafalgar,	Gore,
Grasett, J. H.	Toronto,	Home,
Green, Thos.	WellingtonSquare,	Gore,
Grier, J.	Carrying Place,	Prince Edward,
Grout, G. R. F.	Grimsby,	Niagara,
Gunning, W. H.	Elizabethtown,	Johnstown,
Hallar, G.	Medonte,	Simcoe,
Harper, W. T. J.	March,	Bathurst,
Harris, M.	Perth,	do
Herkimer, H.	Kingston,	Midland,
Hood, Richard	Carradoc,	London,
Hill, G.	Cayuga,	Gore,
Johnson, Wm.	Sandwich,	Home,
Kennedy, H.	Carke&Darlington	Newcastle,
Leeming, Wm.	Stamford,	Niagara,
Lindsay, J. G. B.	Matilda&W'msb'rg	Eastern,
Macaul, Dr.	Toronto,	Home,
Macaulay, Wm.	Picton,	Prince Edward,
Mack, Fred'ck	Amherstburgh,	Western,
Magrath, Jas.	Toronto Township	Home,
Matthews, Chas.	York Township,	do
Maynard, Geo.	Toronto City,	do
Mayerhoffer, P. V.	Markham,	do
Miller, J.	Chippewa,	Niagara,
Miller, Jno.	Ancaster,	Gore,
Macmurray, Wm.	Dundas,	do
Mortimer, Geo.	Thornhill,	Home,









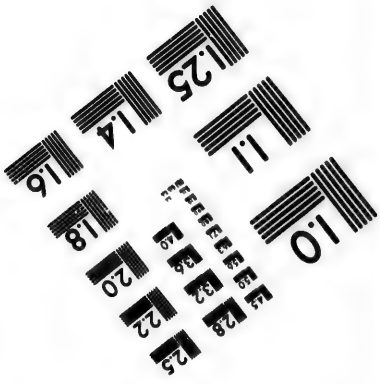


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

6"

Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
3.2
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.1
1.0

NAMES.	TOWNSHIPS.	DISTRICTS.
Moore, A.	Paris,	Gore,
Nelles, E.	Indian Vill G.River,	do
O'Meara, J.	Sault St. Mary,	Western,
O'Neil, Hugh H.	Travelling miss'ry,	
Ostler, T. L.	Tecumseth, &c.	Home & Simcoe,
Padfield, Jas.	Beckwith,	Bathurst,
Patton, Henry	Kemptville,	do
Palmer, Arthur	Guelph,	Gore,
Petrie, J.	Travelling miss'ry,	London,
Phillips, Thos.	Etobicoke,	Home,
Radcliffe, John,	Warwick,	London,
Rodgers, N. V.	Richmond,	Bathurst,
Rolph, Romaine,	Osnabruck,	Eastern,
Rothwell, J.	Ingersville,	London,
Short, Jonathan.	Port Hope,	Newcastle,
Scadding, Henry,	Scarborough,	Home,
Strachan, John	Toronto City,	do
Stuart, Geo. O.	Kingston,	Midland,
Usher, R.	Brantford,	Gore.
Wade, C. T.	Peterborough,	Newcastle,

The following Reverend Gentlemen, through age and infirmity, are retired; nevertheless, they occasionally do a little duty:

Joseph Thompson, Cavan, Newcastle District,
John Peterson, Markham, Home District.

REMARKS.

Hence it appears that the number of resident Clergymen of the Established Church, amount to..... 66

Missionaries of the Church residing amongst the Indians..... 2

Travelling Missionaries..... 3

Clergymen who are occasionally, but not fully employed, on account of their age, or infirmities, or having other duties to perform..... 5

Total number of Clergymen belonging to the Established Church at present in Upper Canada..... 76

The Clergymen above enumerated, regularly officiate, though at various intervals, at no less than *One Hundred and fifty* different places or stations.

Number of Churches already built..... 88
Number of do in progress towards being built, 20

Whole number of Churches..... 108

The present application for Clergymen, from various parts of the province, amount to more than *One Hundred.* There is indeed, scarcely a settled Township in the province in which a pious and active Clergyman would not find ample employment amongst our people who are every where to be found in considerable numbers, except, perhaps, in Glengarry, which is divided, almost equally between the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

The list above exhibited so far from shewing the *Established Church* to be in a languishing position in this Province, as its enemies assert, proves directly the contrary; and, if any deficiencies are discoverable, it will be found they are against, and not in favour of the Church.

In addition to this statement, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that, besides several ordinations within the Diocese, a large accession of Clergymen from England is hourly expected.

CLERGY CORPORATION OFFICE.

Office, Public Buildings, Front Street.
Secretary. Thomas Baines, Esq.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF UPPER CANADA.

Right Rev. Alexander McDonell, *Bishop of Kingston.*
Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, *Bishop of Tabraca.*
The Rev. W. P. McDonell, and the Rev. A. McDonell,
Vicars General.

Rev. John McDonald,	St. Raphael,
John McDonel, Vicar,	
George Hay,	St. Andrews,
James Bennett,	Cornwall,
James Clarke,	Prescott,
Phil. O'Reiley, Chas. Burke, and Patrick Dollard,	Kingston,
Peter Lefaire,	L'Original,
J. F. Canon,	By Town,
Terence Smith,	Richmond,
John H. McDonough,	Perth,
Michael Brennan,	Belleville,
Murth Lollar,	Hollowell,
Alexander Keirnan,	Cobourg,
John Butler,	Peterboro'
Patrick McDonough,	Toronto,
John Cassidy,	Lake Simcoe,
A. Charet,	Penetanguishene,
J. B. Proulx,	Manitoulin Island,
H. Fitzpatrick,	Adjala,
Eugine O'Reiley,	Gore of Toronto,
J. Fox,	Dundas,
Thomas Gibney,	Guelph,
Peter Schneider,	Waterloo,
J. M. Burke,	St. Catharines,
Ed. Gordon,	Niagara,
M. R. Mills,	London,
J. B. Morin,	Raleigh,
Ed. Yvelin,	Sandwich,
Augustin Vervais,	Amherstburgh.

CLERGYMEN IN COMMUNION WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, RESIDENT IN UPPER CANADA.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	*Elders.*	*Congregations.*
John Machar,	John Mowat,	Kingston,
James Ketchan,	——	Belleville,
John M. Roger,	——	Peterboro',
Thomas Alexander,	——	Cobourg,
Arch'd Calquhoun,	——	Otonabee,
Henry Gordon,	——	Ganonoque,
Robert M'Dowall,	——	Fredericksburg.

The Rev. James Ketchan, Belleville, Presbytery Clerk.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

Wm. Rintoul,	James M'Clure,	Streetsville,
And'w Bell,	E. W. Thompson,	Toronto Township,
Peter Ferguson,	D'd M'Kinnon,	Esquesing,
Wm. Ritchie,	——	Newmarket,
Duncan M'Millan,	D'd M'Quarrie,	Caledon,
Jas George,	Thos. Paterson,	Scarborough,
P. M'Naughton,	D'd Cameron,	Vaughan,
Wm. T. Leach,	——	Toronto City,
Robt. Murray,	——	Oakville,
John Tawse,	——	King,

The Rev. A. Bell, Toronto Township, (Etobicoke Post Office,) Presbytery Clerk.

GLENGARRY PRESBYTERY.

John M'Kenzie,	John M'Gillivray,	Williamstown,
Hugh Urquhart,	Justice M'Lean,	Cornwall,
A. M'Naughton,	Alex'r M'Dougall,	Lancaster,
John M'Isaac,	——	Lochiel,
——	——	Martintown,
——	——	L'Original,

The Rev. Alexander M'Naughton, Lancaster, Presbytery Clerk.

HAMILTON PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	*Elders.*	*Congregations.*
Alexander Ross,	——	Aldborough,
Robert M'Gill,	Hon. J. Hamilton,	Niagara,
George Cheyne,	——	Amherstburgh,
James Smith,	——	Guelph,
Mark Y. Stark,	Dr. Jas. Hamilton,	Ancaster & Dundas,
Alexander Gale,	Alex'r Fee,	Hamilton,
Donald M'Kenzie,	Hector Ross,	Zorra,
John Bayne,	——	Galt,
Angus M'Intosh,	——	Thorold,
Alex'r Gardiner,	——	Fergus,
Wm. McKillican,	——	St. Thomas.

The Rev. Alex'r Gale, Hamilton, Presbytery Clerk.

BATHURST PRESBYTERY.

John Cruikshank,	Thomas M'Kay,	Bytown,
Thos. C. Wilson,	John Robson,	Perth,
Wm. M'Alister,	Daniel Currie,	Lanark,
John Smith,	Alexander Dewar,	Beckwith,
John Fairbairn,	John Hutchieson,	Ramsay,
Geo. Romanes,	John Hunter,	Smith's Falls,
Wm. Bell,	Geo. Cuthbertson,	Perth,
P. C. Campbell,	James Morris,	Brockville,

The Rev. Thomas C. Wilson, Perth, Presbytery Clerk.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, OF UPPER CANADA.

Number and stations of the Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada, for the year 1838.

1. London. Edmund Stoney and A. S. Newbury.
2. St. Thomas. James Norris, and David Hardie.
3. Gosfield. J. K. Williston, and Henry Byers.
4. Howard. Stephen Miles.
5. Oxford. Thomas Fawcett.
6. Riv. Thames. John Baxter, and Thos. McMullen.
7. Brandtford. Thomas Bevitt.
8. Simcoe, Richard Phelps.
9. Dumfries. Robert Corson and Wm. Coleman.

10. Ancaster. Alex. McNab, and Peter Kerr.
11. Toronto city. Wm. Ryerson, and Egerton Ryerson, Ed. of the Guardian.
12. Yonge street. Adam Townley, and Wm. Scott.
13. Newmarket. Edmund Shepherd, and George Sanderson.
14. Toronto. Towley Hayland, and Simon Huntington.
15. Nelson. Hamilton Biggar, and John Law.
16. Hamilton and Stony Creek. J. C. Davidson.
17. Grimsby. Samuel Belton, and James Spencer.
18. St. Catherines. Joseph Messmore, and James Musgrove.
19. Stamford. Matthew Whiting, and Samuel Rose.
20. Whitby. Horace Dean, and John Lever.
21. Brock. Cornelius Flummerfelt.
22. Kingston. Matthew Lang.
23. Bay of Quinte. Courad Vandusen, and W. H. Williams.
24. Waterloo and Isle of Tonti. Ezra Healy, and Wm. Haw.
25. Hallowell. John Black, and J. E. Manly.
26. Belleville. Edwy Ryerson.
27. Cobourg. John Carroll, Hannibal Mulkins, Matthew Richy, A. M. Principal of the U. C. Academy, and John Beatty, Steward of the U. C. Academy.
28. Peterboro' and Rice Lake. George Poole and Sylvester Hurlburt.
29. Sidney. Lewis Warner, and Solomon Snyder.
30. Murray. Cyrus R. Allison, and Wm. Steer.
31. Brockville. Henry Wilkinson.
32. Elizabethtown and Gannanoque. James Brock and Daniel Berney.
33. Augusta. James Currie and Henry Shaler.
34. Matilda. Asahel Hurlburt, and Geo. Ferguson.
35. Rideau. William McFaddan.
36. Perth. John McIntyre.
37. Crosby. Wm. Young.
38. Cornwall. John Flannagan.
39. By Town. Richard Jones.
40. Ottawa. Alva Adams, and Geo. F. Playter.
41. Hull. Thomas Harmon.

42. Richmond. George Goodson.
43. Mississippi. John Armstrong and Wm. Willoughby.
44. Osgoode. Vincent B. Howard.
45. Clarendon. Stephen Brownell.
46. Pembroke. G. B. Butcher.

IN THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT.

47. Aldersville. Wm. Case.
48. St. Clair and Walpole Island. John Douse and George Henry.
49. Credit. Benjamin Slight.
50. Grand River. David Wright.
51. Murray. Solomon Waldron.
52. Goderich. Hugh Montgomery.
53. Saugeeng. Gilbert Miller.
54. Lake Simcoe, Coldwater, and Barrie. Jon. Scott, and W. Jeffers.
55. Guelph. Benj. Nankeville.
56. Walpole. C. B. Goderich.
57. Lake Superior. James Evans, and Thos. Hurlburt

PETER JONES is in England on the service of the connexion.

Total number of members in Upper Canada this year, [1838.]		15,328
Total last year,		15,453
Decrease,		125
Travelling Preachers,	95	
Superanuated,	12	

MEDICAL BOARD.

Under 59 Geo. III.

Chirst'r Widmer, *President* John King M D
William W Baldwin M.D. George N Ridley
R C Horne Samuel J Stratford
James Sampson Robert Hornby, M D
Peter Diehl Lucius O'Brien, M D

Walter Telfer — W C Gwynne M B
James Hamilton, M D — R D Hamilton
Frederick St George Wilkinson, *Secretary.*

The Board meets at Toronto on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Licentiates passed by the Board and Allowed to practice

John Gilchrist	Rob't Ironside	E. E Duncombe
Nathaniel Bell	T. F. McQueen	Elias B. Smith
E. W. Armstrong	John E. Tims	A. R. V. Pruyn
Putkin Grass	David Duncombe	Ephraim Cooke
Augustus Miller	Alexander Wylie	Jabez P. Powers
Harmonius Smith	Francis Ellis	James Cairns
Anthony Morton	John P. Daly	John Grant
George Baker	Thomas Black	David Scanlan
R. L. Cockroff	John B Crouse	Joseph Lister
Hiram Weeks	Basil R. Church	Henry Meade
S. Throckmorton	S. H. VanDyck	Luther Cross
John Vanderpool	John Thompson	Jas. E. Gilchrist
Chancey Beedle	Geo. C. Rankin	Isaac Stephenson
Oliver B. Tiffany	John Crumbie	M. Nesbit, (Midwifery only)
Alrx'r Burnside	Peter Schofield	
J. Adamson	J. E. Rankin	Daniel M. Black
Horace Yeomans	W. McMahon	Hiram U. Gilbert
Freeman Riddle	Marcus Whitman	James Cattermole
Elam Stimson	John Hutchison	John Hough, L. C. S. D.
Samuel Gilchrist	H. D. Jessup	
Matthew Gilchrist	J. C Goodhue	John Anderson
Samuel Woodruff	W. Beamish, jr	Robert Stewart
Steph. W. Avery	Marcus Merrick	J. Stoddart, (Midwifery only)
Jabez Kellog	William Rees	
F. L. Converse	John W. Leonard	James Coleman
James McAulay	Benjamin Walton	Paul Darling
David J. Bowman	Wm. H. Howard	John Flynn
William Bruce	Jira Skinner	Robert Aberdeen
Andrew VanDyck	Benjamin S Cory	Robert Murphy
Thomas Moore	Robert Gilmour	George Dunham
James Fairfield	Donald McGillis	J. A. Corry

Walter Telfer
John Beaty
John Stratford
T. W. Robinson
Thomas Duggan
James Miller
A. Williams
J. H. Parke
Charles Rolls
J. H. Blackwell
J. Wolverton
Francis Cameron
John Barnhart
J. W. Powel
W. L Badger
W. I. Scott
Patrick McGarry
F. S. Primrose
William Ferris
Samuel S. Knight
G. O'Reilly, L.C.S. D.
E. Klinkhardt
John Jarron
Robert McCosh
William Craigue
David Galbraith
S. Richardson, (in Surgery only)
W. H. Barratt
John Finlayson
T. B. Aylsworth
Flint L. Keyes
R. McDonald
George Southwick
Josiah Clarke
John R Fairfield
Wm. Taylor
Wm. Allison
Arthur Paterson
Henry Rolls
J. E. Burton
Cyrenus Hall
W. B. Nicol
Chas. McCosker
Daniel McIntyre
James Meagher
James Mitchell
M. Campbell
James Campbell
T. Chamberlain (for Physic and Surgery only)
John Turquand
R. McLean
Harvey Ross
Wm. Hops
George Burnham
J. G. Bird
G. R. Grassett
Wm. M. Smith
F. C. Mewburn
Wm. Clarke
C. McCooke
Daniel McIntyre

A List of Medical Gentlemen permitted to Practice within the last two years.

G. R. Grassett
Edward Morton *M R C S L*
Wm Tullige
Alfred Morson
Frederick Morson *M R C S L*
F C Mewburn
Wm M Smith
G G Bird
Wm Hope
George Burnham
Hervey Ross
John Turquand
Robert McLean
Henry Orton *M L S L*

The following persons have been admitted to practice under 8th George IV. Chap 3, they having produced testimonials of their qualifications so to do.

W. J. Scott
James O'Hara
G. N. Ridley
A. F. Reid
Peter Deihl
John Dormer
Robert Edmiston
John King, M D.
E. L. McDonald

William Lang
J. Whitelaw M D
Stewart Chisholm
S. J. Stratford
James Gilpin
Thomas Bayley
Newton Carlisle
Alfred Digby
John Allen, M D
T S Robinson
J S Wallen
Wm Adamson
J Allen, M D
H Clay
P McMullin
H Boyes, M D
Samuel Rustal, M D
Peter Marter
E J Bulteel
R Hornby M D
G A Latham, M D
J Moore, M D
W Ross, M D
Wm H Parsley,
J D Gillie
J Campbell M.D.
Samuel Norway
D Campell M D
T Steele, M D

J Stirling, M D
Wm Wilson
W R Hamilton M D
R N Starr
Wm Turner, M D
T J Ryder
A C Robinson
J A Rolls
W C Gwynne M B
U Ronayne
George Colls
C E Hanson
J Dowding
J Tolkein
W G Dickenson
J Ferguson
H G King M D
J B Walsh
J McIlmurray
J Mackelcan
Edmund Mills
E C Thomas
C E Sheward
James Haskins
Henry Whicher
Joseph Kerr
E M Hodder
George Goldstone
E Van Cortland

John Mewburn
G Moore
R Miller
N Burnie
John McSpadden
Lucius O'Brien, M. D.
J. Crawford, M D
J Cobban
T. Snow
J Hyde M. D.
T A Williams
J B Matthews MD
W H McCartney
W R Cubitt, M D
J S Egan
F W Hart
Henry Sullivan
Rogers Cotter M D
Wm S Myers
William Wynder M. D.
A Anderson
W G Gunn
R T Reynolds M D
Wm Tanant
E Morton, *M D*
Rowley Pegley

Practitioners Licensed, having practised before and during the Late War.

J B Chamberlain
T Raymond
John Spencer
David Wilcox

Trueman Hicock
Peter Poward
Ziba M Phillips
J B Elmore

Abm. Fleming
Samuel Bartlett
A K McKenzie
Brancis Benedict

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

SITUATED IN KING STREET CITY OF TORONTO.

TRUSTEES:

The Hon The Chief Justice	The Hon. J. H. Dunn
The Archdeacon of York	The Hon. W. Allan
The Hon. G. H Markland,	Christopher Widmer, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ATTENDING THE HOSPITAL

Christopher Widmer, John King, *M. D.* W. C. Gwynne, *M. B.*, R. Hornby, *M. D.*

Frederick StGeorge Wilkinson, Apothecary

Mr. George Sinclair, Steward.

Attendance every day at 12 o'clock. Out-door patients attended from 9 to 12 o'clock.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

RESIDING IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Alexander Burnside, Thomes Duggan, W. C Gwynne *M. B.*, Robert Hornby, *M. D*, John King, *M. D.*, Wm. Lang, James McIlmurray, William Rees, Henry Sullilvan, Walter Telfer, John E. Tims, Christopher Widmer, William Winder, *M. D.*

*** Just as this sheet was going to press we learned with much satisfaction that a Bill *has* passed the House of Assembly, and is now before the Legislative Council, with every prospect of becoming a Law—to constitute the Medical Board of Toronto a COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS for UPPER CANADA, with valuable privileges—a measure long required; and, by which the present Members of the Board become Professors.

KING'S COLLEGE LAND OFFICE.

Registrar and Bursar, . The Hon Lt. Col. Joseph Wells,
Clerk, ... Edmund J. Ridout,

The management of all matters connected with the Land belonging to the University of King's College, and likewise of the Upper Canada College, are conducted here.

EMIGRANT OFFICE.

OFFICE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FRONT STREET.

Superintendent,—Anthony B. Hawke,
Clerk,—Robert Beekman,

SOCIETY FOR CONVERTING AND CIVILIZING THE INDIANS, AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE DESTITUTE SETTLERS IN UPPER CANADA.

Formed 29th October 1830.

His Excellency The Lieut. Governor, *Patron*
The Hon. and Right Rev., the Lord Bishop of Quebec, *President*.
Alexander Wood, *Treasurer*
Rev. C. Matthews, *Secretary*.

CITY OF TORONTO INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ORPHAN, THE FATHERLESS, AND WIDOW.

Alexander Wood, *Treasurer*,
The Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of York, *Secretary*.

HOME DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Opened June 5, 1830.

At the Office of the Treasurer of the District, at the Court-House, King Street City of Toronto.—Open on Saturdays from 11 to 1 o'clock.
Alexander Wood, *Secretary*.

UNITED FRATERNITY OF FREE MASONS.

NAMES OF OFFICERS OF ST. ANDREWS LODGE

No. 1. CITY OF TORONTO.

Thos. Carfrae, W. M.	T. J. Smith, J. D.
C. R. Denham, S. W.	Thos. Moore, *Treasurer.*
Rob't Baines, J. W.	Dr. Crawford, *Secretary.*
J. Stephenson, S. L.	John Thompson, *Tyler,*

OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Henry Smith,	Warden,
Wm. Powers,	Dep. Do.
F. Bickerton,	Clerk,
Jas Sampson,	Surgeon,
W· M Herchmer,	Chaplain,
Ann Elmiherst,	Matron,

TOWN, COUNTY, AND DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ISSUING MARRIAGE LICENCES,

Cornwall,	Joseph Anderson,
St. Catherines,	Elias Adams,
Guelph,	Robert Alling,
Port Burwell,	John Burwell,
Richmond,	George T. Burke,
Bytown,	George R. Burke,
Oakville,	William Chisholm,
River Raisin,	John Cameron,
Chatham,	William Cosgrave,
Picton,	Andrew Deacon,
London,	John Harris,
Toronto Township,	Fred. Jarvis,
Thorold,	Jacob Keefer,
Cavan,	Wm. Lawson,

St. Thomas,	Murdock McKenzie,
Lochiel.	Archibald McLean,
Hamilton,	Sir Allan N. McNab,
Brockville,	George Mallock,
Niagara,	Thos. McCormick.
Bath,	William McKay,
Perth,	Hon. W. Morris,
Toronto,	Andrew Mercer.
Grimsby,	Henry Nelles,
Bellville,	Thos. Parker,
Prescott,	John Patton,
Napanee,	Alex. Campbell,
Ancaster	Alex. Roxburgh,
Brantford,	William Richardson,
Kingston,	James Sampson,
Simcoe,	George C. Salmon,
Peterboro,	Hon. Thos. A. Stewart,
Fort Erie,	Chas. Stanton,
L'Original,	Chas P Treadwell,
Port Hope,	Thos. Ward,
Sandwich,	Alex. Wilkinson,
Galt,	Absalom Shade,
Carrying Place,	Reuben Young,
Goderich,	W. B. Rich,
Carleton Place,	Robert Bell,
Cobourg,	Rob't H. Throop,
Chippewa,	James Secord,

---

*COURTS OF REQUEST FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

1st Division.—Townships of Whitby and Reach. Lawrence Hayden, John B. Warren, John Farquharson, and Daniel Griffin Esqrs. Commissioners.

---

* We had intended to give a list of all the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, throughout the Province. until we found they amounted to upwards of *One Thousand*, when their number precluded their admission.

2nd.—Pickering and Uxbridge. Charles Fothergill, Francis Leys, John Galbraith, Henry Boys, M. D., Joshua Richardson, Donald McKay, Esqrs. Comm's.

3d.—City of Toronto and Township of York. John Ewart, George Gurnett, Alex'r Burnside, Peter Patterson, George Duggan, Junr., Wm. Stennett, Esqrs. Comm's.

4th. Chinguacousy and Caledon. Benj. Monger, Francis Campbell, John Lemon, John Scott, Esqrs. Comm's.

5th.—Albion, and Upper Gore of Toronto. C. J. Baldwin, John Coates, James Johnston, Edward Wallace, Sam'l B. Sterne, Esqrs. Comm's.

6th.—Township of Toronto. Wm. Thompson, F. S. Jarvis, Chas. Magrath, Jas. W. Taylor, James B. Harris, Jas. Patterson, Esqrs. Comm's.

7th.—Vaughan. James Miles, Hector McQuarrie, Wm. Parsons, Benj. Thorne, David Bridgeford, John Barwick, Francis Boyd, Comm's.

8th.—Markham. Wm. Cruickshank, John Anderson, James Young, Richard Gapper, Geo. W. Girdlestone, Hugh Stewart. Comm's.

9th.—Whitchurch, E. Gwilliamsburg, and King. Jas. Henderson, Thos. Henderson, Wm. Roe, Wm. Langton, James Gamble, J. Hill, Henry Fry, Esqrs. Comm's.

10th.—W. Gwilliamsburg, Innisfil, Tecumseth, and Essa. Lewis Algio, George Ramsay, John Dawson, Thos. McConkey, Jeremiah Dewson, Robt. Armstrong, Andrew Cunningham, Esqrs. Comm's.

11th.—N. Gwilliamsburg and Georgina. Archb'd Smalley, Jno. O'Brien Bouchur, Henry Stennett, George Jack, Thomas Mossington, Sephas Goode, Silas Emes, Esqrs. Comm's.

12th.—Amaranth and Luther. John McFarlane, Mich'l McLaughlin,, John Tait, Jas. McMasters, George Jackson, Robert Henry, Esqrs. Comm's.

13th.—Proton, Melancthon, Mulmur, Tosorontio, Mono and Adjala. John Cobean, Frederick Stephens, Esqrs. Comm's.

14th.—Flos, Vespra, Merlin, Sunnidale, and Java. Frances Hewson, Jas. Gardiner, Sam'l Thompson, Jas. Wickens, Samuel Richardson, Edward Walker, Edward Lally, Wellesley Richey, Esqrs. Comm's.

15th.—Tiny and Penetanguishene. Jas. Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Woodin, Andrew Mitchell, Samuel Richardson, Wm. John Moberley, Esqrs. Comm's.

16th.—Tay, Orillia, Medonte, and Matchedash. John Carthew, John Thomson, Elmes Steele, Thos. G. Anderson, James Dallas, James Sanson, John Drinkwater, Gerarld Alley, Esqrs. Comm's.

17th.—Thora, Mara, and Rama. William Gibbs, L. McLean Cameron, Kenneth Cameron, (late Maj. 79th,) Francis Osborne, Michael McDonough, Esqrs. Comm's.

18th.—Township of Oro. Edw'd G. O'Brein, Edmund Lally, Chas. McVittie, Meyrick Lally, John Whitby, Esqrs. Comm's.

19th.—Scott, and Brock. Matthew Cameron, John Shire, Jr. and Joseph Lynch, Esqrs. Comm's.

20th.—Scarborough. A. McLean, Rob't Douglass Hamilton, G. Thompson, Esqrs.

21st.—Not named.

22nd.—Etobicoke, and Lower Gore of Toronto. John Gamble, Thos. Fisher, Peter Van Every, Esqrs. Comm's.

23d.—Township of King. John Snook, Thos. Cosford, Arthur Armstrong, Jeremiah Smith, Esqrs. Comm's.

REGISTRARS OF COUNTIES.

Prescott and Russell	R. P. Hotham,
Glengarry	Alex. Fraser,
Stormont	John McLean,
Dundas	Alex. McDonell,
Lanark	Geo. S. Burke,
Carleton	Alex. McMillan,
Grenville	John Patton,
Leeds	David Jones,
Prince Edward	Allan McLean,
Frontenac	Allan McLean,
Hastings	Allan McLean,
Lennox and Addington	Allan McLean,
Northumberland	Geo. S. Boulton,
Durham	Thomas Ward,
York	Samuel Ridout,

Simcoe	George Lount,
Halton	Thomas Racey,
Wentworth	D. A. McNab,
Lincoln & Haldimand	John Lyons,
Middlesex	M. Burwell,
Oxford	Jas. Ingersoll,
Norfolk	H. L. Walsh,
Huron	R. G. Dunlop,
Essex	Jas. Askin,
Kent	Wm. Jones,

INSPECTOR OF SHOP, STILL, AND TAVERN LICENCES.

Districts	*Inspectors*
Home	1. *Hon.* A. McDonell
Niagara	2. John Jordan
Gore	3. *Hon*, John Wilson
London	4. Joseph B. Clench
Talbot	5. Edward P. Ryerse
Western	6. William G. Hall
Midland	7. James Sampson
Newcastle	8, Henry Jones
Johnstown	9, John Weatherhead
Eastern	10, *Hon.* P. Vankoughnet
Ottowa	11. R. P. Hotham
Bathurst	12. Anthony Lesslie
Prince Edward	13. Adam Hubbs Esqrs.

BANKING AND OTHER COMPANIES.

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY.

4. *Fenchurch Street London.*

INCORPORATED 1670.

Governor—John Henry Pelley, Esq.
Dep'y Gov—Benjamin Harrison, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Andrew Colville, Henry H. Berens,
Edward. Ellice, M. P. Richard Drew,
Nicholas Garry, Aaron Chapman, M.P.
John Halkett, *Esquires.*

Secretary Mr. William Smith.

CANADA COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED 1826.)

Office in London No. 13. *St. Helens Place.*

Governor—Charles Bosanquet, Esq.
Dep. Gov—Charles Franks, Esq.
Directors—Robert Biddulph, Robert Downie, John Easthope, M. P. M. J. Hibbert, John Hullet Hart Logan, M. P. James Mackillop, F. H. Mitchell, Martin T. Tmith and Thomas Stokes, Esqrs.
Secret'y—John Perry, Esq.
Cashier—M. Charles O. Newman.

THEIR COMMISSIONERS IN UPPER CANADA.
Hon. William Allan, and Thomas Mercer Jones, Esqrs

Office in Frederick Street.

Clerks.—John Huddlestone, J. M. A. Cnmeron, E L. Cull, D. B. Clunie, R. A. Kelley, Thomas Galt, Donald McDonald.

Agents.—Messrs. Hart, Logan & Co. Montreal, C. Atkinson, 16 Beaver-street, New York.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION

No. 11. Leadenhall Street, London.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Nathaniel Gould, Esq. Robet Brrown, C. H. Chapman, A. Gillespie, Junr. Henry Logan, G. R. Robinson, C. Stainbank, W. H. Tilstone, Esqrs.

Colonial Agent—Henry Bliss, Esq.

Hon. Secret'ry—Robert Carter. Esq.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

Office No. 4. Barge Yard Bucklersbury.

(INCORPORATED 1834.)

Governor—G. R. Robinson, Esq,

Dep. Gov—Nathaniel Gould, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Boileau, W. P. Crawfurd, Russell Ellice, Alex. Gilliespie Jun'r, John Kirkland, Edward W. Mills, W Pemberton, Patrick M. Stewart, John Shuter, and Lewis Stride, Esqrs.

Sec'y—Henry P. Bruyeres, Esq.

Clerk—Mr. John Ross.

Commissioners in Canada, J. Fraser, Arthur C. Webster Esqrs.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated under an act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

CAPITAL £100,000

IN SHARES OF TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

The Honourable WILLIAM ALLAN,—Governor.

JOHN S. BALDWIN, Esq.—Deputy Governor.

Doctor Burnside.
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Mr. Sheriff, Jarvis,
J. L. Perrin, Esq.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jun'r, Esq.
John Ellah, Esq.
John Ewart, Esq.
Alex. Hamilton, Esq.
Thos. Helliwell, Esq.
Wm. Proudfoot, Esq.
Peter Paterson, Esq.
Geo. P. Ridout, Esq.
Charles Stotesbury, Esq.
Doctor Widmer,

TRUSTEES. { DOCTOR BURNSIDE.
JOHN EWART. Esq.
WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, Esq.

Managing Director,—THOS Wm. BIRCHALL, Esq.
Solicitor,—CLARKE GAMBLE.

BANK,—THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

OFFICE,—*Duke Street, (opposite the Bank of Upper Canada, City of Toronto.*

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

President.—John S. Macaulay, Esq.
Directors appointed by the Governor. { Hon. John Wilson, Joseph Hamilton, Esq.
Directors appointed by the Shareholders. { Wm. H. Merritt, Esq. Ogden Creighton, Esq.
Superintendant.—Wm. B. Robinson,
Secretary.—George Prescott, Esq.
Chief Engineer.— Calady, Esq.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

(*Chartered by Act of Parliament in* 1821.)

WILLIAM PROUDFOOT ESQ. PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble R B Sullivan	Samuel P. Jarvis
" " Col. Wells	William Gamble
" " W. H. Draper	Thomas Helliwell
" " John Macaulay	Samuel Ridout
" " Jno. S Macaulay	Col. O'Hara
Alexander Wood	Dr Widmer
John S Baldwin	John Barwick

ESTABLISHMENT AT TORONTO.

Thomas G. Ridout	Cashier
Robert G. Anderson	1st. Teller
Robert C Horne	2nd do
Edward Goldsmith	Chief Clerk
Wm G. Hinds	Corresponding Clerk
Charles S. Murray	1st. Book-keeper
John Mosley	2nd. do
James Hamilton	3rd. do
Maurice Scollard	Discount Clerk
Alfred Stow	Bill Clerk
Frederick P. Stow	Clerk

AGENCIES AND OFFICES

At Montreal—Joseph Wenham, Manager
" " J F. Sabine, Clerk
Niagara—Thomas McCormick, Cashier
" " Isaac B. Stanton, Clerk
At Kingston—Hilary Dupuy, Cashier
" " John G Horne, Clerk
London—W. W. Street, Clerk
" " Henry J. Askin. Clerk
Amherstburg—Hon'ble James Gordon Agent
Port Hope—Elias P, Smith do
Brantford—Thomas I. Legatt do
Chatham—Chas W. McCormick do

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Messrs Prime Ward and King New York
Messrs Glyn Halifax Mills and Co. } *Bankers London*
Messrs Coutts and Co. }
The British Linen Company Bank and it Branches.—Scotland

(Attested) T. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 5th April, 1838.

COMMERCIAL BANK MIDLAND DISTRICT KINGSTON.

Capital £200,000.—Chartered by Act of Parliament.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, M. P. P, PRESIDENT, JOHN MARES M. P. P. VICE PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS.

John Strange	Douglass Prentiss
John Movat	Henry Cussady
Wm. Logie	John A. Macdonald and
Joseph Bruce	John Watkins
Solicitor	Henry Cassady Esq.
Francis A. Harper	Cashier
Alexander McDonell	Secretary
Christopher Edie	Teller
Andrew Drmmond	Book-keeper
Joseph Rorke	Discount Clerk
James C Geddes	Assistant Book-keeper
Hugh McKinstry	Bill Clerk
Henry Harvey	Messenger

Discount Days—Monday, and Thursday in each week.

OFFICE IN TORONTO.

207. King Street.

DIRECTORS.

James F, Smith Chairman	Thomas Kinnear
D'Arcy Boulton	Wm. Hepburn
Benjamin Thorne	Peter Diehl, and
John Ewart	Francis M. Cayley

Solicitor—Christopher A. Hagerman Esq. Attorney Gen.

John Cameroh	Cashier
John Vavasseur Noel	Book-keeper
Charles Smith Ross	Teller
James Watson	Discount Clerk
James S. Thomson	Assistant Book-keeper
Robert O'Brien	Manager

Discount Days—Tuesday and Friday in each week.

OFFICE AT COBOURG.

Ebenezer Perry, Chairman and six other Directors

Solicitor	Donald Bethune Esq
Robert Henry	Cashier
Bedford C. Robins	Book-keeper
Wm. Harper	Clerk

Discount Day—Thursday in each week.

OFFICE AT BROCKVILLE.

Alexander Morris, Chairman and nine other Directors.

Solicitor.	George Mallock Esq
James Morris	Cashier
Thomas Mair	Teller
W F. Mendell	Book-keeper

Discount Days—Monday and Thursday, in each week,—

Agents at Cornwall	Guy C Wood,
" " *Prescott*	John Punott
" " *Perth*	Anthony Lesslie
" " *Bytown*	James Stevenson
" " *Belleville*	John Turnbull
" " *Picton*	David Smith
" " *Peterborough*	Edward Duffy
" " *Port Hope*	David Smart
" " *Dundas*	James Bell Ewart
" " *Niagara*	James Lochhart
" " *Montreal*	Montreal Bank
" " *New York*	Christmas Livingston and Prince
" " *London, England*	London Joint Stock Bank Boyle Low, Prime & Co.
" " *Dublin, Ireland*	Commercial Bank of Scotland and Branches.
" " *Scotland*	

(Attested) JOHN CAMERON,
Cashier.

Office Commercial Rank, M. D.
Toronto, 5th April, 1839.

*** Banks, &c. continued in Addenda.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

SHERIFFS.

Eastern	District	Alexander McMartin
Ottawa	do	C. P. Treadwell
Johnstown	do	Adiel Sherwood
Bathurst	do	J. A. H. Powell
Prince Edward	do	Owen McMahon
Midland	do	A. McDonell
Newcastle	do	Henry Ruttan
Home	do	W. B. Jarvis
Niagara	do	Kenneth Cameron
Gore	do	Allan McDonell
Talbot	do	H. V. A. Rapelje
London	do	James Hamilton
Western	do	Robert Lachlan

LIST OF CORONERS.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Alexander Wiley	William Bruce	John Finlayson
James Sterling	Angus McPherson	James H. Crysler
John P. Crysler	John Grant	Angus McDonald
	Daniel McIntyre	

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Alfred Chesser	Donald McDonald	John J. Campbell
William Smith	William York	Olmstead Gates
	Humphrey Hughes	

BATHURST DISTRICT.

A. J. Christie	Thomas Read	John Ritchie
John McIntyre	And. Buchanan	John Hall
Thomas Sproule	James Morris	George H Reade
James Drysdale		William Ryerson

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

J. K. Hartwell	Robert Edmonson	Benjamin Tett
W. J. Scott	Alexander Grant	John Weatherhead
Colin McDonell	J. L. Schofield	Wm. P. Loucks
William Merrick	S Henderson	Rich'd De Renzie
James Maitland	Milo McCargan	Cleveland Stafford

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Samuel Shaw	David L Thorpe	Anthony Marshall
John D Gilbert	Thomas Corbett	George H Detlor
	John W Ferguson	

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Thomas Moore	John Dougall	Reuben Young
Paul E Washburn		John Keogh

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Benjamin Ewing	T J Grover	John H Capell
T V Tupper	William Lawson	S Strickland
John Gilchrist	F Henderson	James Rutledge
David Brodie	R D Chatterton	J R Benson
Donald Campbell	C Knowlson, Jr	Charles Hughes
Thomas Corbitt	John Hutchison	John Scott
	Richord Athill	

HOME DISTRICT.

Arad Smalley	John S cott	David Bridgeford
T G Anderson	James Coleman	S Richardson
George Duggan		William Simpson

GORE DISTRICT.

David Beasley	James Applebe	A Proudfoot
James Kirkpatrick	E U Leonard	Robert Alling

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Cyrenus Hall	A S StJohns	Joseph Wynn
G McMicking	James W Perkins	John Moore
Samuel Wood	George Nelles	Peter B Nelles
Wm D Miller	Zenas Fell	Samuel Usher
Edward Lee		John Mewburn

LONDON DISTRICT.

Jonathan Austin	S J Stratford	Edmund Mills
David Bowman	Thomas Phillips	John J Hutley
George Moore	J C W Daly	John Burwell
	Daniel Lizars	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

James Little	T W Rothwell	L Rendt
William G Hall	James Baby	Benjamin Bell
William Ambridge	P P Lacroix	Solomon Thebo
	James Kevill	

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEACE FOR THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

(With the dates of their respective Records.)

THE JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS ARE EX-OFFICIO MAGISTRATES IN EACH AND EVERY DISTRICT IN THE PROVINCE

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Recorded, January 2nd 1838.

Sam. Anderson
J. McIntyre
John Crysler
Joshua Anderson
L. McKay
Benj. French
Alex. McKenzie
Wm. Morgan
Alex. McMartin
Duncan McDonell
Guy C. Wood
Alexander Rose
Amb. Blacklock
Allan Cameron
Alex. Chisholm
Alex. Frazer
J. McGillivray
James Pringle
D. Thompson
Dun. Cameron
Simon Frazer
J. D. Campbell
Hugh McGillis
Peter Shaver
J. McDonnell, *(of Matilda.)*
J. McDonald, *(of Gray's Creek.)*
Angus McDonnell
J. McLellan
Alpin Grant
David Jones
John Cameron
Simon Clark
M. Empey
J. Archibald
John Waldroff, Jr.
D. Æ. McDonnell
Wm. Cline
Alexander McDonald, *(late of Glengarry Light Infantry.)*
John McBean
Donald Cattenach
Alex. McNab
Arch. McDonald
Neil McDonald
Duncan Clarke
J. W. Powel
Angus Catenach
Hiram Norton
Geo. Longley
W. R. F. Berford
James Hume
Adam Dixon, and
John Cook,
Esquires.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Recorded, December 17th, 1836.

John McDonnell	James Fox	Peter Stirling
Geo. Hamilton	Neill Stewart	Wm. Wait
David Pattie	Dan. Wyman	G. S. Jarvis
Philo Hall	Elisha F. Loucks	Simon Frazer
John Brush	Arch. McDonnell	Arch'd Petrie
Chauncey Johnson	Peter McLaren	N. Gifford
J. P. Cass	Alex. McDonnell	Rob't Lang
John Kearnes	Hugh McLaughlan	H. Wyman, and
James Molloy	Chas. A. Law	John Brady
John Chesser	Wm. Coffin	*Esquires.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Recorded November 30th 1833.

Alex. Thom	Arch'd McNabb	John Hutchinson
Wm. Marshall	Geo. Lyon	James Rae
Geo. T. Burke	J. B. Lewis	James Wilson
Alex. McMillan	R. Sheriff	John LeBreton
W. B. Bradly	Daniel Baird	James Hume
J. D. Weatherly	Henry Glass	Anthony Phillip
John B. Monk	John Ferguson	J. McIntyre
Joseph Maxwell	John Berford	F. Rall
Josias Taylor	James Pinhey	G. W. Baker
Sewel Ormsby	Wm. Rutherford	Matthew Connell
Benj. Street	Wm. Birford	Dan. O'Connor
John Watson	Dan. Fisher	Benj. Billings
R. McPherson	M. Leach	S. Frazer
A. Fraser	D. Mortimer	T. McKay
Anthony Lesslie	John Grenville	Alpin McMillan
D. Fraser	E. S. Bradley	John Grant
J. Elliott	John Briney	Andrew Buchanan
C. N. Sache	Alex. McVicar	Jamse Wylie
Henry Graham	Geo. Tennant	E. Willson, and
C. J. Bell	Ed. Logan	Joshua Adams
R. Stephens	James Grierson	*Esquires*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Recorded, July 29, 1833.

Joel Stone	John Weatherhead	R. Powell
Gideon Adams	Justus Merwin	W. Freeland
Stephen Burritt	Archibald McLean	Geo. Crawford
Rich'd Arnold	Alpheus Jones	S. Thomes, Jr.
Hugh Munro	H. Jones	Geo. Longley
Daniel Burritt	E. Hubbell	W. Weatherhead
H. Saville,	Dunham Jones	Wm. Brooks
P. Phillips	Wm. Brown	Paul Glasford
Lewis Grant	James Morris	John Potter
S. Wright	Wm. Berford	J. L. Reade
B. Munsell	John McLean	H.D.Jessup
R. Frazer	J. McDonald	H. Bradfield
Thomas Frazer	Wm. Whiting	J. L. Scholfield
Alex. Morris	P. Shook	N. Horton
Thos. D. Campbell	J. Diming	Thos. Sheffield
P. Henderson	Wm. Kay	J. Kilburne
Wm. Walls	W. P. Lawers	James Shaw
Abraham Dayton	B. R. Church	J. Hobson
Alex. McMillan	Jonas Jones	R. Harvey
Bart. Curley	Wm. McQueen	Hiram Norton
W. Bottom	J. McIlmoyle	John Berford
W. Morris	Wm. J. Scott	R. Johnson
Trumon Hurd	Peter Scholfield	J. Goff
Henry Burritt	G. Breakenridge	R. Edmonson, and
Philip Dalmage	J. R. Hartwell	N. Briser
Francis Smith	Walter Atkins	J. Leggett
John Fulford		*Esquires.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT

Recorded, October 25th, 1836.

Robert Williams	S. Hazleton	John Church
John Embu y	M. Clarke	S. Dorland
Thomas Markland	T. Spurham	C. Germain
Wm. Crawford	B. Fairfield	C. Anderson
J. B. Chamberlain	Isaac Frazer	Allan McPherson

James Sampson
A. Marshall
Alex. Pringle
C. McKenzie
R. Richardson
R. Lawe
John Turnbull
W. J. McKay
Jon. Allen
Jacob Rambaugh
John Marks
R. Hitchen
Orton Hancox
Hugh McGregor
Jacob Shibley
Wm. Ketcheson
T. Parker
A. Manahan
S. Clarke
A. Caton
Wm. Bawen
Henry Smith
G. A. Ridley
L. Herchimer
S. Casey
A. Krien

Arch. McNeil
J. McFarlane
Geo. Baker
W. H. Gray
A. McDonald
John Scott
Edward Fidler
Allen Munro
Elijah Ketchum
T. D. Appleby
Solomon Solmes
Calvin Wheeler
D. Murchison
B. Seymour
Peter Davy
E. Howard
D. Hawley
Wm. Colditch
Wm. Simpkins
H. Yeomans
Wm. Logie
A. Cowan, Sen.
Thos. Askew
J. Strange
E. Beach
G. D. Detlor
Stephen Benson

Henry Baldwin
James McNab
B. Flint, Jr.
Donald McKenzie
Peter O'Reilly
F. McAnnany
George Blucher
Richard Newton
J. Anderson
Wm. Wilson
G. W. Yarker
John Mowatt
C. W. Grant
Duncan Beith
J. Matthewson
C. Cheshire
M. Asselstine
W. J. Fairfield
M. Ruttan
P. VanA. Dorland
Arch'd Campbell
B. Ketcheson
R. Purdy
J. Blacker, and
John Landon
Esquires.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Recorded, March 13th, 1834.

John Stinson
James Cotter
Reuben Bedlie
Henry McDonnell
R. C. Wilkins
S. Washburn
ames Dougall
Alex. McDonell

Hugh McDonnell
Griffith Hawel
Henry Dingman
G, Demorest
A. Deacon
B. Hubbs
S. Solmes
C. Biggar

D. Smith
D. Walt
Arch. McFaull
Thomas Nash
O. McMahon
David Bethune
Charles Burker
D. B. Stevenson

W. Dougall
D. Hare
D. Stinson
J. Thompson
T. Flagler
P. Clapp
J. P. Roblin
J. B. Way
T. M'Mahon
A. Kerr
J. Lane
H. Van Duren
J. Hawell
J. P. Duren
J. Fairfield
P. W. Ruttan
G. Drury and
B. Weller Esqr

NEWCASTLE.

Recorded July 3rd 1837.

R. Lovekin
A. Fletcher
R. Hare
J. D. Smith
J. Platt
R. Henry
S. S. Wilmot
A. M'Donald
C. Rubridge
Wm. Owston
J Hutchison
S. Hawley
W. Sowden
D. Smart
W. Falkner
J. Brown
J. A. Keeler
J. Lister
R Reid
J. T, Williams
R. Fairbairn
W. Warren
R. M'Guire
J. Huston
E. Burnham
J. G. Rogers
F. Connin
T Carr
R. Brown
J. Logie
J. Thompson
G. Hughes
T. Murphy
E. L. Hickson
E, Sandford
E. Duffy
D. Griffith
J. L. Stevenson
J. Dunbar Moodie
Walter Crawford
J. Thompson
R. Jameson
J. Wallis
J, Darcus
T. Need
G. A. Hill
R. P. Madge
W. Smart
D. Campbell
T. Masson
J. B. Crowe
W. Robertson
J. Gilchrist
J. C. Boswell
B. Throop
Geo. Ham
A. C. Walbridge
G. Manners
Geo. Elliot
Asa Burnham
Ben. Clarke
H· S, Reade
W. Cubitt
C. S. Ruttan
A. M'Donnell of Clarke
R. L. Holland
J. Callcutt
R. D. Chatterton
J. W. Boswell
T. Allan
W. Haudley
C. Short
E. W. Meyers
D. M'Tavish
W. Caulson
T. Benson
I. D. Gosler
W. M'Kyes,
J. Ham
R. Dennistonn
J. Platt
B. B. Ranney
R. W. Marmion

T. Walker
J. Steele
R, Birdsall
A. M'Donnell of Peterboro.
J. Burnham
G. G. Bird
A. Sharp the Elder
E. Perry
R. P. Boucher
Chas. Buller
T. Reid
W. Kingsmill
D. Campbell
J. Kwowlson
Allan Wilmot
Henry Monroe
A. S. Fraser
T. Traill
B. M'Mahon
H. L. Visconte
W. Bowen
J. V. Murphy
J. Langton Esqrs

HOME DISTRICT.

Recorded September 21, 1837

A. Wood
W. Chewitt
S. Jarvis
W. Thompson
W. Tyler
D'Arcy Boulton
J. Miles
J. FitzGibbon
F. S. Jarvis
R. C. Horne
W. B. Robinson
J. Scott
W. Parsons
C. Widmer
J. O. Bouchier
C. Fothergill
W. Dunlop
R. Stanton
. W. Gamble
W. Proudfoot
W. Turner
W. Crookshank
Lewis Algeo
A, Smalley
W O'Hara
G. T. Dennison
R. Harding
J. Scarlett
B. Thorne
R. Gapper
J. Barwick
Simon Lee
J. Wadsworth
C. J. Baldwin
T. B. Philips
J. W. Taylor
J. Lynch
F. Campbell
J. Young
G. Lount
J. Dawson
W. Laughton
J. Henderson
A. Barker
J. Button
P. Recsor
J. Anderson
F. Leys
J. Gamble
J. Hill
Henry Fry
R. Armstrong the Elder,
E. Lally
J. Wickens the Elder
. Snook
W. Simpson
K. Cameron late Major 79th foot
W. M'Donaugh
J. Whitley
J. Drinkwater the Elder
F. Primrose
C. Scadding
K. Scobie
G. Wilson of Medonte
A. Burnside
J. Ewart
S. P Jarvis

J. Galbraith
H. M'Quarrie
J. Carter
P. M'Donald
S. Ridout
C. C. Small
J. Lemon
W. Birdsall
P. Milne
B. Monger
J. Adamson
L. Hayden
I. B, Warren
G. Ramsay
T. G. Anderson
J. W. Hamilton
E. O'Brien
E. F. Davis
A. Carthew
C. Stanley Monck
J. Adam
R. Oliver
W. V. M'Vitty
W. Gamble
J. King
G. Munroe
A. Mercer
T. Birchall
A. Murray
J. Ross
J. S. Baldwin
J. F. Smith
P. Patterson
J. G. Chewitt
T. G. Ridout

Allan M'Lean Scarbro
R. D. Hamilton
W. Raines
F. Osborne
W. Gibbs
T. Mossington
H. Ewing of Eldon
W Bragshaw of Brock
M. Cowan
E. Steele
E. Ryal
J. Coates
T. M'Conkey
J. Carthew
J, Thompson of Orillia
A, B. Hawke
T. Henderson
S. Richardson
F. Stevens of Tecumseth
M. Lalley
E. W. Thompson
J. Moberly
W. Cayley
S. A. S. John
T. Workman
C Rankin
M. M'Donnell
C. M'Vittie
J. Gardiner
Wm. Roe

T. Carfrae
W. C. Gwynne
I. R. Armstrong
T. Fisher
P. M'Collum
J. Farquharson
H. Richardson
J. Proudfoot
W, H. Patterson
L. O'Brien
J. Creighton
D. M'Quarrie
G. Thompson
S. B. Sternes
L. Smith
G. Gurnett
J. M'Grath the younger
R. Moodie
D. Cameron
B. Yarnald the younger
D. M. Murray
T. Drury the younger
G. Jack
F. Boyd
G. Alley
S. Good
H. Stewart
A. Bugshaw
W. R. Graham
T. Townrow
J. Patterson Esq.

GORE DSTRICT.

Recorded March 12th 1838.

J. Wilson
H. Wilson
W. Ellis
J. Racey
J. Secord
M. Auerfield
W, Proctor
T. Smith
W Home
E, Secord
R. Murray
R. Beasley
W. Chisholm
W. Scollick
W.Dunlop
W. Richardson
W.M·Kay
R. Laud
P- H. Hamilton
W. V. Vanevry
B. Wlison
N. Bell
A. Proudfoot
H. Trout
G. Chalmers
J. Sterritt
W. Haith
John Inglis
J. Loader
H. Smith
John Sprout
T. Tyffe
H. Crene
D. Servos
D. Lewis

D. A. M'Nab
M. Aikman
G. Lynch
C. Campbell
O. C. Huntley
J. Winniett
W. Muirhead
H. Smith
A. Gage
J. Wilson
Chas. Kennedy of Erin
J. Burns
J. Bowes
G, Brown
C. Biggars
J. Williamson
C, Choate
G. Chisholm the younger
A. T. Kirby
J. Aikman Junior
J. Hamilton
J. B. Ewart
W. Reynolds
T. W. Henhall
T. Cooper
A. M. Chisholm
H. W. Peterson
A. Ferrie Junior
G. Clemens
A. Burrows
G. Curtis
T. Hammill
James Chep

W. S, Burn
Sir A. N. M'Nab
H. Hawood
P. Kenny
R. Webster
J. Crooks Junior
J. Davidson
T. Coleman Sen
W. Dixon Junior
G. Stanton
J. L. Wilson
W. M'Donnell
A. Steven
A. Campbell
Brooke Young
J. Poore
W. Hewatt
E. Murton
G. Grange
W. Thompson
E. H. Fleming
T. Sanders
E. Heath
A. Ferguson
E. C, Griffin
E. Bingham
J. Hapkirk
J. W. Williams
J. L. Biggars
T. Racey
D. Campbell
J. Webster
Levi Wilson
A. D. Fordyce
H. Morgan

A. Newell	P. Cooley	W. Pudecombe &
A. Shade	A. M'Donnell	R. N. Alling Esqrs
A. Roxburg	E. Ritchie	W. Gourlay

DISTRICT OF TALBOT

Recorded March 23rd 1838.

J. Ryerson	I. Gilbert	J. M'Kilcan
G. C. Salmon	J. Racey	J. Coverington
T. Bowlby	E. P. Ryerse	J. Tisdale
W. Wilson	T. B. Hutchinson	H. Webster
J. Hutton	A. Rapelje	J. B. Hatt
D. Campbell	D. M'Call	T. Williams
F. L. Walsh	H. F. Williams	W. Anderson
W. Backhouse	E. Foster	J. Vulmash
E. T. Perley	J. Powell	E. Dickerson
A. Walsh	A. M'Nilledge	J. Brown
A. Vance	J. Chadwick	J. Fraser and
D. Fisher	W. Finlay	W. Clarke Esqrs.

LONDON DISTRICT,

Recorded Dec. 31*st* 1836.

P. Teeple	A. W. Light	W. B. Rich
J. Mitchell	J. Warren	J. Bignall
J. Ryerson	R. Dunlop	R. Potts
M. Burwell	E. Buller	W. Pugh
G. C. Salmon	P. Graham	H. Ransford
T. Bowlby	H. Vansittart Sen.	H. Hindman
W. Dunlop	C. Beer	D. Lizars
J. Hamilton	T. Radcliffe	I. Adamson
J. Graham	P. J. Curran	T. Corry
J. Racey	E. Ermatinger	W. Daly
L. Patterson	J. C. Crysler	R. Donkin
H. Warren	R. Johnston	W. Thompson
J. Bostwick	B. Springer	J. Carroll
J. Hatch	W. Gordon	T. J. Horner
S. Lossing	W. M'Kenzie	E. S. Vigar
J. W. Powell	H. Allisson	T. Wade

W. Wilson	R. N. Starr	A. Vance
A. Dobie	J. Gibson	S. M'Cormick
D. M'Kenzie	R. Hunter	W Robinson
Isaac Draper	R. Riddell	I. K. Woodward
J. Potts	John Wier	J. Jackson
D. Campbell	G. W. Whitehead	J. Austin
H. Carroll	T. L. Walsh	J. Frazer
J. Waddell	P, Hodgkinson	Geo. Hay
G. Wrong	D. M'Kenney	J. Arnold
D. Warren	G. Munroe	J. Shaw
W. Robertson	J. Hutchinson	R. Brown
J. G. Iossey	J. Langs the younger	J. S. Buchanan
B. Wilson		T. H. Ball
C. Prior	W. Backhouse	R. Richardson
J. Brewster	E. T. Purley	C. Hall
A. Drew	A. Walsh	W Holcroft
J. Barwick	Aaron Barber	B. G. Bonviere
J. Hutton	W, Heatilie	R. Webb
P. Carroll	J. P. Bellairs	R. Deeds
J. Ingersoll	H. Killealy	D. Fisher
J. Burwell	L. Lawreson	I. Gilbert
J. B. Clench	H. Cook	E. Ryerse
J. Nevills	W. Mills	J. Backhouse
S. Eeles	E. C. Taylor	J. B. Hutcheson &
W. Young	J. M'Donald	W. Gosling Esqurs

WESTERN DISTRICT

Recorded March 29th 1837.

F. Baby	A. Toulman	T, M'Crea Junior
J. B. Baby	R. Watson	V. Sumner
G. Jacob	F. Talfourd	1. A. Wilkins
W. Duff	G. Durand	C. Askin
J. Dolson	A. Vidal	R. Loughlin
W. McCrea	F. Talfourd	J. Dougall
W. M'Cormick	L. Rendt	W. Anderton
W. Jones	H. Allisson	R. Reynolds
C. Govin	A. Freear	D. O'Reilly
I. Bell	T. W. Rothwell	J. Ferriss

C. Eliot
G. V. Kerly
D. M'Gregor
M. Elliott
C. Fortier
W. E. Wright
J. Prince
J. Wood
H. Jones
G. Hyde
Jas. Little
J. Scratch
P. Girty
W. Ambridge
John Watson
L. Gordon
J. Asken
F. Caldwell
H. Jones Senior
H. Van Allan
J. Read
Jas Smith
G. Buchannan
H. Nelson
B. Lavater
J. Gardner
R. Mercer
N. Cornwall
T. Renwick
W. Baby and
J. F. Elliott
D. Warren
Robt Innis

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

Recorded June 27th, 1833.

J. Muirhead
R Nelles
W. Crooks
R. Grant
P. Ball
S. Street Samuel
G. Adams
G. Keefer
T. M'Cormick
J. Cumming
J. Macklin
J. D. Servos
W. H. Merritt
J. Clarke
W. Nelles
G. Ball
J. Ussher
R. Hamilton
H. Warren
D. M'Dougald
M. Chrysler
T. Merritt
H. W. Nelles
S. Griffin
B. Canley
E. Evans
T. Butler
G. Ridout
G. J. Murray
R. Melville
J. Lochart
J. C. Ball
W. Ball
J. Mewburn
L. Clement
O. Creighton
J. Robinson of the Falls
Lieut Col Philip DeLatre
M. Lang
J. Keefer
J. H. M'Kenzie
W. Mylne
A. Douglass
J. Johnson
Lieut Col. Arthur Jones
E. Ricely
H. Mittleberger
W. Adams
J. W. O. Clark
J. M'Glashen Jun
C. Summer
E. S. Adams
Capt. Humphry
J. Tench
J. Johnson
W. Graybiel
A. Bradshaw
D. M'Farland
L. Patterson
J. Cleveland
M. Pareling
J. Gibson
R. Woodruff

J, P. Tweed
H. Nelles
J. Black
W. Anthony
J. Claus
G. Stevens late 76th Regt,
R. H. Dee
D. Thompson

D, J, Lafferty
G. Rykert
J, Birdsell
G, Connolly
B, Tench
W, Nelles
W Duff
W',Smith

J. P, Almer
C, Wilson
Lieut C, Jones
J, Cooper near Queenston
S, Birdsall and
W, M, Ball
Niagara Esqrs

TREASURERS OF DISTICTS

Districts	*Treasurers*
Western	John B. Baby,
London	John Harris,
Talbot	Henry Webster,
Gore	Henry Beasley,
Niagara	Malcolm Long ,
Home	Francis F Billings,
Newcastle	*Hon.* Z. Burnham ,
Prince Edward	D. Smith,
Midland	John Marks,
Bathurst	John McKay,
Johnstown	Adiel Sherwood,
Eastern	Alex. McLean,
Ottawa	Thomas H. Johnson, Esqrs.

PROBATE AND SURROGATE COURTS.

The Lieut. Governor is Judge ex officio. This Court is the supreme Ecclesiastical Court of the Province, in which Wills, &c., are proved. It is held in Toronto four times in each year, on the first Monday in January, the last Monday in March, first Monday in June, and last Monday in September.

The Surrogate Court is held in every district on the same days as the Probate Court, and relates to Wills, &c. which can be proved, and letters of administration granted any day at the office of the District Surrogate.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS AND THEIR CLERKS.

Districts	*Judges*	*Clerks*
Eastern	David Jones,	Geo Anderson,
Ottawa	G S Jarvis,	R P Hotham,
Johnstown	G S Jarvis,	S D Campbell,
Bathurst	Geo Mallock,	C H Sache,
Prince Edward		Cecil Mortimer,
Midland	J S Cartwright,	Alex Pringle,
Newcastle	W Falkner,	W Covert,
Home	John Powell.	H C Heward,
Niagara	Rob't F Burns,	Johnson Clench,
Gore	Miles O'Reilly	John Law,
Talbot	J P. Carey,	W M Wilson
London	R Williams,	J B Askin,
Western	Chas Elliot,	Chas Askin,

SURROGATE JUDGES AND REGISTRARS.

District.	*Judges*	*Registrars*
Eastern	John McDonell	A McLean
Ottawa	David Patter	R P Hotham
Johnstown	Ormond Jones	James Jessup
Bathurst	E J Hubbell	C H Sache
Prince Edward	Simeon Washburn	P F McCuaig
Midland	Thomas Markland	Isaac Fraser
Newcastle	Thomas Ward	M F Whitehead
Home	J G Spragge	Wm Chewitt
Niagara	Warren Clause	C B Secord
Gore	John Willson	George Rolph
Talbot	John P Carey	*None appointed*
London	James Mitchell	F L Walsh
Western	John A Wilkinson	James Askin

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Districts	
Eastern	Jas Pringle,
Ottawa	R P Hotham,
Johnstown	Jas Jessup,
Bathurst	G H Reade,
Prince Edward	D L Fairfield,
Midland	Jas Nickalls,
Newcastle	Thomas Ward,
Home	George Gurnett,
Niagara	C Richardson,
Gore	Robert Berrie,
Talbot	W M Wilson,
London	J B Asken,
Western	Chas Baby,

COMMISSIONERS FOR ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Eastern District.—Joseph Andrews, Alexander McMartin, Guy C. Wood, James Pringle, Alexander Fraser, and John McGillivray, Esquires.

Ottawa District.—Alexander Grant and John McDonell, Esquires.

Johnstown District.—Joseph K. Hartwell, James Jessup, and Adiel Sherwood, Esquires.

Bathurst District.—The Honourable William Morris, George Hume Reade, George T. Burke, William Marshall, and C. H. Sache, Esquires.

Midland District.—Thomas Markland, Thomas Parker, Allan McPherson, and Simeon Washburn Esquires.

Newcastle District.—Hon. Walter Boswell, Hon. Z. Burnham, Richard Bullock, Elias Jones, and Charles Hayes, Esquires.

THE

MILITIA REGISTER

OF

UPPER CANADA;

WITH

A STATEMENT

OF THE

VOLUNTEER CORPS

WITHIN THE PROVINCE, AND DATES OF COMMISSION,

&c. &c. &c.

1839.

MILITIA

OF

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant General, Col. RICHARD BULLOCK,
19th December, 1837.

Assistant Adj't General, Col. Walter O'Hara,
14th June, 1827.

Clerk, Lieut. William M. Steers.
10th Dec. 1837.

PRESCOTT.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.

J. McDonnell, Apr. 1, 1822

Lieut. Colonel.

G. Hamilton, Jun. 18, do

Major.

Hon. A. Grant, Aug. 23, 33

Captains

J. Harrigan, Feb. 26, 12
J. Kearns, May 6, 20
D.R.McDouald, Nov. 27, do
Elijah Browne, do 28, do
James Molloy, Mar. 10, 24
C. Johnson, Sep. 25, 26
J. Chesser, Jr. Sep. 26, do
W. Coffin, Sep. 28, do

Lieutenants.

W. Sherman, Nov. 25, 30
C. A. Low, Mar. 10, 24
G. S. H. McDonald, Feb. 1, 32
W. Z. Cozens, Feb. 2, do
A. Chesser, Feb. 3, do
F. Robertson, Feb. 4, do

Ensigns.

J. McRae, Dec. 2, 20
J. S. Whitcomb, " 28, 26
J. W. Grant, Aug. 22, 32
J. W. Marsden, " 24, do
Neil Stewart, " 25, do
S. Cass, " 27, do
E. Kellogg, " 28, do
J. P. B. McDonnell, Aug. 23, 33
B. St. Julien, Jan. 11, 36

Adjutant.

J. Kearns, Capt. May 9, 24

Quarter Master.

S. Warren, Nov. 24, 20

Surgeon.

Limits: East and West Hawksbury, Longueil, Clarence, Cumberland, Alfred, Plantagenet, and Caledonia.

GLENGARRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Ar. Frazer, Apr. 1, 22

Lt. Colonel.

A. McMartin, Mar. 6, 37

Major.

D. Frazer, Jan. 1, 38

Captain.

A. McGillis, Jun. 19, 22
D. McPherson, " 20, do
P. Ferguson, Apr. 13, 30
J. McDonald, Jan. 1, 38
W. Urquhart, do. do
J. McLennan, do do
A. McDougal, do do
D. McPherson, do do
A. Frazer, do do
F. McDonald, do do

Lieutenants.

W. McKenzie, do do
J. McDonnell, do do
P. Graut, do do
A. McDonnell, do do
D. Frazer, do do
J. Dingwall, do do
J. Cummings, do do
J, McBain, do do
J. Hay, do do

K. Murchesson, do do

Ensigns.

Jno. McPherson, do do
A. McPherson, do do
A. McDonnell, do do
R. McLennon, do do
J. Rose, do do
Jas. Grant, do do
D. McPherson, do do
M. McGraer, do do
J. Curry, do do
D. Cameron, do do

Adjutant.

J. Cummings. do do

Quarter Master.

A. Campbell, do do

Surgeon.

Dr. E. McIntyre, do do

Limits, Township, of Lancaster.

2d REG. GLENGARRY.

Colonel.

Dd. McDonnell, Jan 1, 22

Lieut. Colonel.

Dn. McDonnell, do do

Major.

Jno. McIntyre, Apr. 16, 12

Captains.

A. McKenzie, Apr. 21, do
W. McLeod, do do
D. McMillan, Apr. 25, do
J. McDonnell, Jan. 25, 14
Angus Kennedy, do do
Alex. Graut, do do
D. McDonnell, May 21, do
P. McIntyre, do do
A. Wilkinson, Feb. 25, 22
A. McDonald, July 15, do

Lieutenants.

P. Cameron, Apr. 23, 12
D. McMartin, Apr. 25, do
A. S. McDonnell, do do
R. McDonnell, do do
A. McDonnell, da do
R. McLeod, Oct. 20, 15
J. McDonnell, " 21, do
J. McMartin, " 22. do
D. Chisholm, " 24, do

Ensigns.

D. McPhail, Jan. 25, 14
J. McIntyre, do do
D. McDonnell, Oct. 19, 25
A. McDonnell, " 20, do
M. McMartin, " 21, do
A. Kennedy, " 22, do
N. McIntosh, " 24, do
R. McDonnell, " 25, do
J. McGillis, " 26, do
R. McDonnell, " 27, do
J. Frazer, " 28, do

Adjutant

D. McDonnell, " 19, do

Quarter Master

R. McDonnell, Nov. 22, 20

Surgeon.

Limits: Township of Charlottenburg.

3d REG. GLENGARRY.

Colonel.

A. Chisholm, June, 27, 25

Lieut. Colonel.

Guy C. Wood, do do

Major.

D. McDonald, Dec. 20, 37

Captains.

D. McCloud, Nov. 13, 20
A. Cameron, " 1, 27
A. Catenach, " 7, do

A. McNab, " 9, do
D. McGillivray, Apr. 12, 30
T. Duncan, Apr. 28, 35
K. McKenzie, do do
D. McDonald, Dec. 20, 37
A. Cameron, do do
J. Stewart do do

Lieutenant.

E. McMillan, Nov. 3, 27
D. McDonald, " 7, do
D. McCrae, Apr. 13, 30
D. McDonnell, Apr. 28, 35
A. McDonald, do do
R. McGillivray, Dec. 20, 37
D. McMillan, do do
W. McDonald, do do
D. McPherson, do do
J. McMillan, do do

Ensigns.

T. Chisholm, do do
J. McMillan, do do
A. Campbell, do do
D. McDonnell, do do
R. McLeod, do do

Limits: Township of Lochiel.

4th REG. GLENGERRY.

Colonel

A. McDonnell, June, 27, 37

Lieut. Colonel.

A. McDonnell, Oct. 18, do

Major.

A. McDonnell, do do

Captains.

G. McDonnell, do do
N. McDonnell, do 19, do
A. McDonnell, do 20, do
A. McKennan, do 21, do
J. McKenzie, do 23, do

Lieutenants.

A. McDonnell, do 18, do
C. Chisholm, do 19, do
K. McLennan, do 20, do
J. McDonald, do 21, do
D. McDonald, do 23, do

Ensigns.

A. Fisher, do 18, do
D. McDonald, do 19, do
J. McGillis, do 20, do
A. McDonald, do 21, do
H. Hunt, do 23, do

Limits: Township of Kenyon.

STORMONT.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.

A. McLean, Apr. 1, 22

Lieut. Colonel.

D. McDonnell, Jan. 28, 30

Major.

W. Rainsford, Dec. 26, 38

Captains.

S. Frazer, Jan. 4, 22
J. McIntosh, do 13, do
A. McDonnell, do 14, do
A. Burton, sen. do 15, do
H. McDarmid, Nov. 9, 27
D. Scott, May, 26, 35
R. McDonnell, do do
A. McDonnell, Feb. 1, 38
R. McDonnell, do do
J. Cameron, do do
J. McDonnell, Dec. 26, 38

Lieutenants.

A Burton, Jr. Nov. 8, 27
A. McDonnell, do 9, do

M. McMartin, do 10, do
W. McIntosh, May 26, 35
P. Amer, do do
W. McLaughlan, do do
G. French, Feb. 1, 38
D. Campbell, do do
A. McDonnell, do do
D. McDonnell, Dec. 26, 38

Ensigns.

J. Robertson, Nov. 12, 27
J. McDonnell, do 13, do
W. Burton, May 26, 35
A. McDonnell, do do
I. B. Anderson, Feb. 1, 38
D. McMillan, do do
A. McDonnell, do do
J. F. Poapst do do
Joel Eastman, do do
James Graves, Dec. 26, 38

Adjutant.

A. Burton, Jan. 15, 22

Quarter Mastér.

D. McPherson,

CAVALRY.

Captain.

G. S. Jarvis, Jan. 5, 38

Lieutenant.

J. Chesley, do do

Cornet.

M. Carman, do do

Limits: Township of Roxburg, and part of the Township of Cornwall.

2d REG. STORMONT.

Colonel.

P. Van Kough-
nett, Feb. 29, 36

Lieut. Colonel.

G. Anderson, Sep. 27, 38

Major.

I. Bochus, do do

Captains.

A. Dickson, Feb. 21, 22
J. Ault, May, 2, 28
G. Morgan, do 27, 37
M. Stewart, do 29, do
H. Shaver, do 30, do
P. Chelsey, do 31, do
J. W. Empey, June, 1, do
G. Robertson, May, 4, do
W. Clive, do do
A. Shaver, Sep. 27, 38
J. Vanduzen, Nov. 27, do

Lieutenants.

I. Steeck, Feb. 18, 22
J. Dafoe, May 29, 27
J. Waldroff, do 30, do
M. Ross, do 31, do
R. Clive, June 1, do
J. Eamon, do 2, do
P. W. Empey, do 3, do
G. Morgan, May 4, 35
T. Maxwell do do
J. R. Wood, Sep. 29, 38
Jas. Forsyth, Nov. 27, do

Ensigns.

H. McLean, June 1, 37
T. J. Brown, do 2, do
Jas. Link, do 3, do
I. Eastman, do 5, do
P. Van Kough-
nett, Jan. 4, 38
A. McNarin, do do
G. Grant, do do
C. Chrysler, do do
N. Empey, Sep. 27, 38

D. McMillan, do do

Adjt. & Paymaster.

Jas. Main, do do

Quarter Master. do

E. French, do

Surgeon. do

R. Burns, do do

Limits; Township of Osnabrugh, Finch, and part of Cornwall.

DUNDAS.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

John Chrysler, Apr. 29, 37

Lieut. Colonel.

J. McDonnell, do do

Major.

D. Clarke, do do

Captains.

J. Markley, do do
S. Casselman, May 1, do
J. Markley, Jr. do 2, do
John Dick, do 3, do
P. Munro, do 4, do
W. Casselman, do 5, do
J. P. Chrysler, do 6, do
J. Hickey, do 8, do
G. Cooke, do 9, do
W. Kyle, do 10, do
R. Grey, do 11, do

Lieutenants.

I. Rose, May 1, 37
J. Dillabrough, do 2, do
A. Needle, do 4, do
G. Weaver, do 5, do
S. Dorin, do 6, do
W. Swayne, do 8, do
C. Casselman, do 9, do
C. DeCastle, do 10, do
J. Southwarth, do 11, do

Ensigns.

Jno. Williker, May 1, do
P. Loucks, do 2, do
J. Louks, do 3, do
A. Calquhoon, do 4, do
J. L. Markley, do 5, do
J. Suttle, do 6. do
J. Dorin, do 8, do
W. Bell, do 9, do
A. Summers, do 10, do
J. Murselllers, do 11, do

Adjutant.

J. Dick, (Capt.) do 3, do

Quarter Master.

J. Haynes, do 11, do

Surgeon.

J. Grant, do 11, do

Limits: Townships of Williamsburg and Winchester.

2d REG. DUNDAS.

Colonel.

G. Markley, Apr. 29, 37

Lieut. Colonel.

J. McDonnell, do do

Major.

Captains.

D. Robinson, May 1, do
M. Brown, do 2, do
J. Dorin, do 4, do
N. Shaver, do 5, do
P. Boulton, do 6, do
J. Ault, do 8, do
J. Browse, do 9. do
N. Wart, do 10, do
W. Shaver, do 11, do

J. Shaver, do 12, do
P. Shaver, Jan. 21, 22
Geo. Hall, May 3, 37

Lieutenants.

G. Browse, Apr. 29, do
S. West, do do
C. Dillabrough, May 1, do
S. Shaver, do 2, do
N. Browse, do 3, do
G. F. Shaver, do 4, do
P. Carman, do 5, do
J. Steader, do 9, do
S. Ault, do 10, do
P. Service, do 11, do
J. Little, do 12, do
J. Van Camp, do 13, do

Ensigns.

E. Van Camp, Apr. 29, do
J. Parlow, May 1, 37
D. Doons, do 3, do
G. Carman, do 5, do
N. N. Browne, do 6, do
Isaak Keeler, do 8, do
H. M'Carger, do 9, do
P. Shaver, do 10, do
J. McIntyre, do 11, do
H Boulton, do 12, do
G. Dorin, do 13, do

Adjutant.

N. Browse, Jan. 21, 22

Quarter Master.

R. Gray, do 11, do

Surgeon.

Alex. Wylie, do 18, do

Limits : Townships of Matilda and Mountain.

GRENVILLE.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

H. Munro, Aug. 7, 30

Lieut. Colonel.

P. Delmage, do do

Major.

P. Grant, do do

Captains.

G. Adams, June 19, 22
J. Lawrence, do 25, do
J. Adams, Sep. 6, 26
D. Jones, do do
T. M'Cargar, May 9, 35
J. Weagant, do do
G. Drummond, do do
S. B. Frazer, do do
S. Frazer, do do
D. Murray, Dec. 22, 37

Lieutenants.

J. Adams, June 18, 24
G. Boulton, Sep. 4, 26
W. Beach, do 6, do
R. Miller, do 7, do
J. McIlmoyle, Nov. 9, 35
S. Peters, do do
C. Adams, do do
M. Link, do do
W. Minelly, do do
M. Beach, do do
E. Dennant, Dec. 22, 37

Ensigns.

J, Hick, Apr. 30, 35
W. Frazer, May 1, 35
S. Spencer, do 4, do
E. Denant, do 5, do
J. S. Forester, do 6, do
S. Delmage, do 7, do
G. Delmage, do 8, do
J. Blakey, Dec. 22, 37

Adjutant.

E. W. H. Frazer, May 1, 35

Quarter Master.

Surgeon.

W. Scott, June 18, 22

CAVALRY.

Captain.

W. Kays, May 9, 35

Lieutenant.

A. McQueen, do do

Cornet.

J. McIlmoyle, do do

Limits: Township of Edwardsburgh, and North and South Gower.

2d REG. GRENVILLE.

Colonel.

R. D. Frazer, Apr. 17, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

H. Burritt, do do

Major.

M. Burritt, do do

Captains.

T. D. Campbell, Oct. 21, 15
W. H. Bottom, Feb. 10, 17
E. Burritt, do 12, do
T. M'Crae, do 13, do
F. Hurd, June 18, 22
Z. M. Phillips, do 19, do
R. Landon, Aug. 1, 25
E. Coller, do 21, 28
J. Maitland, do 17, 30
W. McQueen, Mar. 20, 31

Lieutenant.

G. C. Read, Feb. 14, 17
H. Harris, do 15, do
W. Merrick, Jr. do 17, do
D. Thomas, Jan. 6, 20
J. S. Merwin, June 18, 23
M. Towsley, do 19, do
J. H. Davis, do 20, do
D. Harris, Aug. 1, 25
A. Adams, do 2, do
B. Nettleton, do 21, 28

Ensigns

M. Burritt, Feb. 15, 17
G. L. Burritt, do 17, do
J. H. Phillips, do 18, do
J. Jessup, Jan. 18, 23
D. H. Burritt, do 19, do
D. McLeod, Aug. 1, 25
C. B. Stevens. do 2, do
J. Wright, do 3, do

Adjutant.

J. Maitland, Apr. 17, do

Quarter Master.

J. Hick, Oct. 17, do

Surgeon.

R. C. Henderson, Jan. 18, 22

Pay Master.

—— M'Queen, Dec. 14, 38

CAVALRY.

Cornet.

S. Henderson, May 20, 31

Limits: Township of Augusta, Bedford, Wolford, Montague and Marlboro'.

LEEDS.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

A. Sherwood. Apr. 17, 30

Lieut. Colonel.

A. McLean, do do

Major.

J. McLean, Sep. 27, 38

Captains.

P. Cole,	Jan. 28,	17
A. Morris,	Apr. 11,	22
J. Purvis,	do 17,	30
W. Buell,	do 19,	do
J. White,	May 27,	25
J. Booth,	do 28,	do
M. M. Howard,	do 30,	do
W. M. Drenham,	do 31,	do
G. Sherwood,	Dec. 4,	37
C. Booth,	Sep. 27,	38
F. L. Lathrop,	do	do
W. J. Minchell,	do	do

Lieutenants.

F. Moore,	Mar. 27,	35
Jacob Smith,	do 28	do
John Smith,	do 31,	do
G. Easton,	Dec. 4,	37
W. Stewart,	do	do
J. Gardiner,	Sep. 27,	38
J. P. Powell,	do	do
D. Mair,	do	do
D. Fairbairn,	do	do
P. Cole,	do	do
J. E. Sabine,	do	do
T. Caulfield,	do	do

Ensigns.

S. Richards,	Mar. 30,	38
J. Ross,	Sep. 27,	38
W. Carvan,	do	do
H. Freeland,	do	do
J. Stewart.	do	do
N. Landon,	do	do

Adjutant.

—— ——

Quarter Master.

S. Jones,	Mar. 28,	35

Surgeon.

E. Hubbett,	do 27,	35

CAVALRY.

Captain.

J. Rogert,	Sep. 27,	38

Lieutenant.

J. Reynolds,	do	do

Cornet.

J. C. Potter,	do	do

Limits: 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, and that part of the 5th comprised between lots no. 18, and 37, including both these lots.

2d REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

Hon. C. Jones,	Jan. 2,	22

Lieut. Colonel.

—— ——

Major.

L. Soper,	Mar. 19,	31

Captains

S. Reed,	June 18,	23
N. Hicok,	do 19,	do
A. Deany,	Jan. 19,	24
O. R. Gowan,	do 12,	38

Lieutenants

J. Kilborne,	Mar. 3,	20
S. Halliday,	do 4,	do
W. Robertson,	Jan. 11,	22
R. Cheetham,	do 18,	23
J. S. Schofield,	do 30,	do
A. Sweet,	July 19,	24
S. Keltsey,	do	do

Ensigns

R. Johnson,	do 16,	28
P. Shook,	do 17,	do
J. O'Connor,	do 19,	do
C. McDonnell,	do 21,	do
J. Weatherhead,	Jun 18,	23

E. Chamberlain, do 19, 23
P. Bresed, Jan. 19, 24
J. Dixon, do 20, do

Adjutant.

A. Denny, Jan. 19, 24

Quarter Master.

E. Parrish, do do

Limits: Township of North and South Crosby, 7, 8 and 9, to 10th Concession, Bastard and all those parts of Leeds and Landesdowne lying on the West side of the Ganonoque, or S. Lake waters, commanding all the S. W. extremity of S. Lake, which crosses the district line, between the Johnstown and Midland districts from thence running along said waters to Willsee Lake, from thence by the Townland of Yonge, to the Township of Beverly.

3d REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

G. Reade, Jan. 2, 33

Lieut. Colonel.

J. Morris, do 30, 36

Major.

J. Shaw, Sep. 30, 37

Captain.

A. Wright, Mar. 25, 23
J. Case, Apr. 23, 38
D. Donaldson, do do
W. Brookes, do do
W. McDonald, do do
W. Weatherhead, do do
A. Ward, do do
G. Muttleberger, do do
W. Bell, do do
John Bell, do do

Lieutenants.

A. McFarlane, do do
A. Cameron, do do
W. Watson, do do
J. Beckett, do do
W. Spalding, do do
E. Harper, do do
G. W. Bailey, do do
J. Weatherhead, do do
W. McPherson, do do
D. McTavish, do do

Ensigns.

J. Watkins, do do
J. Waddle, do do
J. Elliot, do do
J. M'Cormack, do do
W. Sache, do do
J. Forger, do do
J. Barber, do do
G. Oliver, do do
D. Campbell, do do
A. Cameron, do do

Surgeon.

J. McLean, do do

Limits: Township of Burgess and Elmsley.

4th REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

B. Carley, June 18, 23

Lieut. Colonel.

S. Wright, do do

Major.

D. Jones, Mar. 9, 24

Captains.

J. McNish, Apr. 13, 22
T. Freel, Jan. 19, 22
E Dunham, do 22, do
S. S. Beach, Mar 10, 24
S. Caswell, do 12, do
A. N. Buell, Oct 20, 25
E. Howard, Jan 13, 28
G. Mallock, do 14, do
J. Kilborn, Apr 30, 30
J Jessup, Dec 31, 37
W. Bryant, Jan 1, 38

Lieutenants

G. Manhart, do 23, 22
G. Gardiner, Mar 12, 24
B. Warren, do 15, do
A. Ducolon, Oct 20, 25
A. Fletcher, do 21, do
E. Parrish, Jan 13, 38
G. Purvis, do 14, do
S. Pinnock, do 16, do
N. Horton, do 1, do
R. Dyer, do do
E. Chapman, do do
T. Hill, do do

Ensigns

E. Adams, Mar 10, 24
J. P. Buell, do 15, do
S. Deming, Oct 21, 25
H. Landon, Jun 13, 28
W. Davis, do 14, do
T. Foley, Jan 1, 38
W. Woods, do do
J. Bryant, do do
R. Davis, do do
John Moore, do do

Adjutant

B. Warren, Mar 15, 24

Quarter Master

M. Bootle, do 21, do

Surgeon

J. Campbell, Dec 31, 37

Limits: That part of the 5th Concession of Elizabethtown between lots no. 1, and 17, (both those inclusive) the whole of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, concessions of the same.

5th REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

— —

Lieut. Colonel.

A. Grant, Mar 25, 37

Major.

G. W. Arnold, do do

Captains.

E. J. Hubble, Jan 9, 38
J. Brennan, do do
S. Read, do do
J. Gaff, do do
E. Harrison, do do
F. P. Scolfield, do do
J. Blakeley, do do
P. Brazie, do do
J. Polke, do do
W. P. Loucks, do do

Lieutenants,

E. G. Holden, do do
G. Grassford, do do
W. J. Johnson, do do
H. Arnold, do do

C. Gunness, do do
W. M. Young, do do
J. Morris, do do
R. Goodfellow, do do
A. Chamberlain, do do
W. Wall, do do

Ensigns

D. Woods, do do
W. Patterson, do do
M. Young, do do
L. Carley, do do
W. Browne, do do
T. Smith, Jr. do do
L. Frague, do do
J. Kilbourne, do do
H. M'Kee, do do
H. N. Reade, do do

Adjutant,

W. P. Loucks, do do

Surgeon.

R. Edmondstone, May 9, 38

Limits: Township of Netley, and the first six Concessions of Bastard.

6th REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

J. K. Hartwell, Jan 11, 32

Lieut. Colonel.

— —

Major.

G. Johnston, May 26, 37

Captain.

J. Bacon, Jan 18 38
T. Kidd, do do
E. Webster, May 26 37
T. Chambers, do 27 do
W. Robinson, do 27 do
W. Earl, do 30 do
T. Gilbert, do 31 do
S. Steward, Jan 1 do
W. Armstrong, 2d do do
J. Neill, do 3 do
C. M'Cuen, do do

Lieutenants.

W. Taylor, May 26 do
J. Birmigham, do 27 do
S. Johnston, do 24 do
R. Webster, do 30 do
M. Tompkin, do 31 do
J Crea, June 2 do
J. M'Intyre, do do
J. Nortall, do do
S. Copeland, do do
B. Chapman, May 18 38

Ensigns

A. Hurst, May 26 37
G. White, do 27 do
J. Redmond, do 30 do
J. Bowen, do 31 do
J. Landon, June 1 do
T. Webster, do 2 do
M. Webster, do 3 do
A. O. Hartwell, do do
W. Birmingham, Jan 3 37
J. Kidd, do do

Adjutant.

J. Birmingham, June 3 37

Quarter Master.

G. Cook, do do

Surgeon.

R. Edmondstone, Jan 30 38

Limits: The front of Leeds and Landsdown, that is to say, the parts not included within the boundaries of the 2nd. Regt. meaning such portions of those.

7th. REG. LEEDS.

Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel.

G. Crawford, Mar 22 38

Major.

J. Sabine, do do

Captain.

D. B. O. Forde, do do
P. Anderson, Sep. 27 38
J. A. M'Lean, do do
T. Purvis, do do
W. Horton, do do
J. Crawford, do do

Lieutenants.

H. Easton, Sep 27 38
A. Mansell, do do
A. M'Lean, do do
W. M'Lean, do do
W. Judd, do do

Ensigns.

W. Weatherhead, do do
I. Griffin, do do
O'Kill Jones, do do
J. Dowsly, do do
W. M'Creasly, do do

Adjutant

J. Crawford, do do

Surgeon

George Watt, do do

Limits : Township of Yonge.

LANARK.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

A. McMillan, Mar 15, 32

Lieut. Colonel

C. Sache, do do

Major

A. Playfair, do do

Captains

A. Graham, Aug 22, 21
J. Powell, Feb 5, 23
J. Balderson, Mar 15, 32
James Young, Apr 20, 35
A. Frazer, Jan 1, 38
A. Cameron, do do
B. Radwell, do do
J. Tadock, do do
P. Campbell, do do
James Quail, do do
W. Tully, do do

Lieutenants

A. Frazer, Sep 22, 32
J. Segury, Apr 20, 35
James Morris, do do
B. Avery, do do
David Hogg, do do
S. Robertson, May 1, 38
E. Wilson, do do
J. McIntyre, do do
Frances Allen, do do
A. Powell, do do
H. Montgomery, do do
H. W. Sache, do do
G. B. Lyon, do do

Ensigns

S. Farquharson, do do
David Frazer, do do
T. Brooke, do do
J. Thompson, do do
C. P. Frazer, do do
P. Doodall. do do
Peter McNee, do do
John Livingston, do do
John Carroll, do do
Robert Lees, do do

Adjutant

A. Frazer, Sep 22, 32

Quarter Master

S. Goodall, Feb 3, 33

Surgeon

W. R. Hamilton, Sep 22, 32

Limits: Township of Bathurst, Dalhousie, 2 Sherbrookes, the town of Perth and 1st and 2nd Concession of Drummond.

2nd REG. LANARK.

Colonel.

Wm. Morris, Feb 11, 31

Lieut. Colonel

R. Mattheson, do do

Major

John McKay, do do

Captains

M. Leach, Aug 28, 31
A. Ferguson, June 18, 22
J. A Murdock, do 20, do
Harry Glass, Apr 26, 24
F. Leliviere, do 17, 30
W. Frazer, do 19, do
J. Richey, Jan 20, 37
W. Matheson, do do
J. Ferguson, do 21, do
G. Tenant, do 23, do
George Gould, do 24, do

Lieutenants

Wm. Gould, Apr 19, 30
R. Muirhead, Jan 20, 37
James McNice, do 31, do
George Thorn, do 23, do
T. Treton, do 24, do
A. Montgomery, do 25, do
J. Mallock, do 26, do
Sutton Frizzell, do 27, do
Arch. Young, do 28, do
J. Richardson, Oct 10, 38

Ensigns

Wm. Stacy, Jan 21, 37
Thos. McCaffry, do 33, do
John Yeldon, do 24, do
John Hall, do 25, do
John James, do 26, do
Thomas Codd, do 29, do
James McLaren, do 28, do
John Penman, do 30, do
T. Bright, Oct 10, 38
A. Angus, do do

Adjutant

Wm. Matthison, Jan 20, 37

Quarter Master

Wm. Morris, do do

Surgeon

James Wilson, June 18, 23

Limits: The Township of Lanark and the remainder of Drummond.

3d REG. LANARK.

Colonel

— —

Lieut. Colonel

D. Frazer, Dec 10, 29

Major

— —

Captains

J. Glendenning Jan 18, 22
Wm. Ritchie, do do
J. Robertson, do 19, do
J. Ferguson, do 22, do
J. Lelievre, do 25, do
T. Wickham, do 20, 34
G. Nesbitt, do 22, do

D. Fisher, do 23, do

Lieutenants

I. Webster, do do
J. McFarlane, do do
J. Crane, do do
Wm. Baird, do do
P. McGregor, do do

Ensigns.

J. Nesbitt, Mar 24, 22
A. Dewar, do 25, do
J. Dewar, do 26, do
M. Nowlan, do 27, do
D. Ferguson, do 28, do
J. Fuller, Jan 19, 29
P. Fullan, do 20, do
O. Quinn, do 21, do
J. Donoughue, do 22, do

Adjutant

W. Ritchey, Mar 18, 22

Quarter Master

D. McMann, do do

Limits: Township of Beckwith and Ramsay.

CARLTON.

1st REGIMENT

Colonel

G. T. Burke, Jan 10, 22

Lieut. Colonel

W. B. Bradley, do 26, 26

Major

Sewell Ormsby, do do

Captains

J. Maxwell, Aug 9, 21
J. Reade, do 30, do
T. Sproule, do 31, do
Edward Loggan, June 18, 23

Lieutenants

S. Dempsey, Aug 7, 21
Andrew Joynt, do 31, do
John Sproule, Sep 4, do
J. Smith, do 5, do
C. Bradley, do 6, do
H. Edwards, Jan 18, 23
F. Davidson, do 26, 26
E. Loggan, do 27, do
J. Wilson, do 28, do

Ensigns

G. Fitzgerald, Aug 30, 31
W. Thompson, Jan 18, 23
G. R. Burke, do 19, do
D. McLaren, do 20, do
E. Mullock, do 27, 26
C. Thompson, do 28, do
T. A. Christie, Mar 6, 27
J. C. Usher, do 7, do

Adjutant

S. Dempsey, Aug 7, 21

Quarter Master

J. Fallon, do 2, do

Surgeon

A. Christie, Mar 5, 27

Limits: Townships of Goulburn, Nepean, Huntley, and March.

2nd REG. CARLTON.

Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel

Arch. McNabb, July 19, 36

Major

John Ritchie, do do

Captains

Alex. Sheriff, do do
Jas. Bubble, do do
Alex. McDonnell, do do
And'w Dickson, do do

Geo. Buchanan, July 19, 36
Alpin McMillan, do do

Lieutenants.

Thos. Landon, do do
Mich. Roddy, do do
Hugh McMillan, do do
A. McGillivray, do do
Geo. Ross, do do
Wm. McAdam, do do

Ensigns

Jas. Riddle, do do
D. McNab, do do
John McVicar, do do
John Richie, Jr. do do
D. McNaughton, do do
Wm. Morris, do do

Limits: Township of McNab, Fitzroy, and Packenham.

RUSSELL.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel

T. McKay, Feb 19, 38

Lieut Colonel

A. McDonnell, Jan 4, do

Major

Bradish Billings, do do

Captains

A. Petrie, Apr 19, 36
G. Lang, do 20, do
W. Smith, do 21, do
D. Cameron, do do
G. McNab, do 23, do
D. O'Connor, do 25, do
N. Gifford, Nov 16, 36
J. Symes, Jan 4, 38

Lieutenants

A. Forbes, Apr 19, 36
I. McTaggart, do 20, do
Harry Hana, do 21, do
Peter McLaren, do 22, do
E. F. Loucks, do 23, do
D. McDonald, Jan 4, 38
C. J. Fox, do do
H. Symes, do do
J. Campbell, Sep 27, 38

Ensigns

F. Urquhart, Apr 20, 36
D. McIntosh, do 21, do
D. McMartin, do 22, do
Wm. Brennan, do 23, do
T. McKay, do 25, do
D. McArthur, Dec 16, 36
J. Stevenson, Jan 4, 38
Wm. Lang, do do
A. Scott, do do
B. Billings, Sep 27, 38

Adjutant

Henry Hanna, June 4, do

Quarter Master

R. Lang, Apr 16, 36

Surgeon

Limits: Comprises the entire County of Russell.

FRONTENAC.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel

Lieut. Colonel

J. Kirby, Apr 20, 21

Major

D. J. Smith, Mar 9, 38

Captains

N. McLean,	Aug 31,	31
J. Strange,	June 18,	22
O. McDougall,	Jan 19,	24
J. Watkins,	May 30,	33
J. Meaher,	Aug 27,	35
J. McFarlane,	do	do
Wm. Wilson,	do	do
H. Smith, Jr.	do	do
T. Greer,	June 12,	38
D Prentiss,	do	do

Lieutenants

J. Herchimer,	Feb 22,	27
J. Counter,	Aug 27,	35
J. Mowatt,	do	do
R. B. Armstrong,	Nov 4,	37
F. M. Hill,	do 5,	do
S. Muckleston,	do 6,	do
W. G. Cassidy,	do 7,	do
T. McNeider,	June 12,	38
N. Bates,	do	do

Ensigns

A. McNabb,	do 27,	36
J. H. Greer,	Aug 25,	37
J. Thirkill,	June 12,	38
Chas. Hale,	do	do
H. McKinstray,	do	do
J. Meagher,	do	do
T. Glassup,	do	do

Adjutant

N. Bates.	June 12,	38

CAVALRY

Captain

J. R. Forsyth,	Feb 16,	38

Lieutenant

A. Dobbs,	do	do

Cornet

A. McLean,	do	do

Limits: Town of Kingston, and lot 24, 1st Concession, Township East of Kingston.

2d REG. FRONTENAC.

Colonel

Hon. J. MaCauley,	Mar 17,	35

Lieut. Colonel

F. Raynes,	Apr 1,	30

Major

R. Ellerbeck,	Oct 1,	38

Captains.

A. Pringle,	Aug 29,	21
H. McGregor,	Sep 11,	do
E. Beach,	do 8,	do
P, Switzer,	June 17,	35
A. McMichael	do	do
L. Wartman,	do	do
H. Oliver,	Oct 1,	38
H. Cassidy,	do	do
G. W. Yarker,	do	do
A. McDonnell,	May 2,	35

Lieutenants

H. Shibley,	Apr 18,	36
L. Hackum,	Oct 10,	38
B. Wartman,	do	do
J. Everett,	do	do
J, Hickinson,	do	do
W. Holditch,	do	do
C. Oliver,	do	do
J. Campbell,	do	do
G. S. Sparham,	do	do
G. Webster,	do	do
A. Beattie,	do	do

Ensign

H. Grass,	Apr 18,	36
A. Day,	do	do

I. Blake, Oct 1, 38
G. Dennison, Jr. do do
J. Grass, Jr. do do
G. T. Beamishs do d
J. Purdy, do do
D. Everett, do do
R. Smith, do do
A. Raynes, do do
I. Shaw, do do

Adjutant

A. Beattie, do do

Quarter Master

L. Daly, do do

Ass't Surgeon

J. Campbell, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

T. Wilson, Jan 4, 39

Lieutenant

—— ——

2nd Lieutenant.

C. Raynes, Nov 16, 38

Cornet

—— ——

Limits: Township of Portland Longboro', Bedford and Hinchenbrook, and all the Township of Kingston, except lot 24, 1st Concession, and that portion called the Eastern addition, that is to say, all East of lot 24 in the several concessions.

——

3d REG. FRONTENAC.

Colonel

J. B. Marks, Jan 13, 38

Lieut. Colonel

Wm. Logie, do do

Major.

J. Sampson, do do

Captains.

J. R. Bowers, do do
F. A. Harper, do do
J. Matthewson, do do
Alex. Cowan, do do
T. R. Sanders, do do
D. Ainslie, do do
Angus Cameron, do do
D. Beith, do do
H. W. Benson, Mar 6, do
G. Strachan, Oct 1, do

Lieutenants.

Geo. Bailey, Jan 13, 38
A. Cowan, do do
E. Waggoner, do do
E. Matthewson, do do
T. Burrows, do do
A. Starcke, do do
Geo. Hill, do do
A. McIntyre, do do

Ensigns

C. Stuart, do do
John Waldron, do do
R. McDonald, do do
J. S. Smith, do do
B. O'Connor, do do
J. Henderson, do do
M. Harrington, do do

Quarter Master

M. Harrington, do do

Surgeon

T. Robinson, do do

Asst. Surgeon

Jas. Meaher, do do

Limits: Eastern addition of the Township of Kingston,

with the Township of Pittsburg and Wolfes Island.

ADDINGTON.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Isaac Frazer, Jnly 6, 32

Lieut Colonel

J. C. Clarke, do do

Major

O. Hancox, Apr 23, 38

Captains

B. Boothe, Mar 22, 25
J. B. Lockwood, Dec 18, 26
Mat. Clarke, do 19, do
M. Asseltine, May 30, 33
Ed. Howard, do do
J. Howard, Apr 23, 38
John Parrott, do do
C. Bristol, do do
Peter Davy, do do
B. Seymour, Nov 9, 38
J. Losee, do do

Lieutenants

Lucas Sharpe, May 3, 33
John Davy, do do
S. H. Macauley, do do
John Hitchins, do do
Chas. Frazer, do do
Geo. McLeod, do do
T. Howard, do do
M'Cay Clark, Nov 9, 38
Sam'l Purdy, do do
Jere. Amey, do do

Ensigns

Benj. Ham, May 30, 33
Ric'd Frazer, do do
G. S. Gordon, Apr 23, 38
W. Walker, do do
Wm. Ball, do do
H. Richards, do do
Sam'l Miller, Nov 9, 38
Geo. Howard, do do
Rob't Preston, do do
Jo. Spring, do do

Adjutant

Chas. A. Booth, do do

Quarter Master

Wm. Ball, Apr 23, do

Surgeon

Jas. Tolekin, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

J. L. Fralick, Nov 9, 38

Lieutenant

W. J. Fairfield, do do

Second Lieutenant

M. Fralick, June 23, 23

Cornet

John Gardner, Nov 9, 38

Limits: Amherst Island, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Concessions of Ermstown.

2nd REG. ADDINGTON.

Colonel.

W. J. McKay, Aug 12, 24

Lieut. Colonel

C. McKenzie, do do

Major

J. Asselstine, Nov 5, 38

Captains

Jno. Piercy, Sep 18, 22
C. Wheeler, Nov 5, 38
Lewis Stover, do do
Henry Conner, do do
Sam'l Clarke, do do

Isaac Briscoe,	Nov 5,	38
John Miller,	do	do
Miles Shorey,	do	do
J. G. Switzer,	do	do
Lieutenants		
G. Carscallan,	do	do
Peter Empey,	do	do
J. Rombough,	do	do
Martin Stover,	do	do
H. M'Lean,	do	do
James Bell,	do	do
Ed. Scisson,	do	do
Hort. Spafford,	do	do
Wm. Bell, Jr.	do	do
Ed. Hinch,	do	do
Geo. Clark,	do	do
Ensign		
Abs'm Daly,	do	do
Neil Stewart,	do	do
Geo. Amey,	do	do
Allen Miller,	do	do
R. D. Finley,	do	do
James Wheeler,	do	do
Christ. Bush,	do	do
Thos. Price,	do	do
Cephas H, Miller,	do	do
Adjutant		
Geo. Clarke,	do	do
Quarter Master		
Calvin Miller,	do	do
Surgeon		
Rob't Stewart,	do	do
CAVALRY.		
Captain		
Sam'l Clarke,	July 1,	22
Lieutenant		
—— ——		
Second Lieutenant.		
B. Aylesworth,	Mar 24,	25
Cornet		
L. Carscallan,	do	do

Limits: Township of Camb-den and the remaining con-cessions of the Township of Ernestown.

——

LENNOX.

1st Regiment.

Colonel.		
S. Dorland,	Apr 18,	38
Lieutenant Colonel.		
J. Kirkpatrick	June 18,	38
Major.		
J. Trompeur,	Mar 13,	34
Captains.		
J. G. Chute,	May 2,	26
P. V. Dorland,	do 3,	do
I. Anderson,	do 4,	do
J. Church,	Apr 16,	30
D. McKenzie,	do 17,	do
Jos. B. Ellison,	May 17,	do
Wm. Spencer,	Mar 14,	34
Henry Davis,	June 11,	38
A. Campbell,	do	do
Bur. Haycock,	do	do
Lieutenants.		
John Clapp,	Jan 23,	23
Asahill Philips,	May 1,	26
Alex. Campbell,	do	do
L. Carscallan,	Apr 20,	30
J. V. Detior,	do 21,	do
Ed. Carscallan,	May 17,	do
Aw. Emburgh,	Mar 13,	34
Wm, Sills,	do 14,	do
Geo. Scriver,	Apr 23,	38
Mat. Ruttan,	June 18,	do
W. M. Roblin,	do	do

John Rogers, do do
Jacob Ruttan, do do
Thos. Dorland, do do
J. Chamberlain, do do

Ensigns.

John Young, May 4, 26
John VanDyke, do 10, 30
Benj. Seymour, do 12, do
Wm. Crawford, Apr 23, 38
Richard Hana, June 18, 38
Wm. Sow, do do
Wm. Dimond, do do
John Defoe, do do
Sam. Vanalstine do do
M. Hough, Jr. do do
A. D. Cameron, do do
W. L. Casey, do do
John Hoffman, do do

Adjutant.

George Screvin, Apr 23, 38

Quarter Master.

T. Douglass, June 18, 38

Surgeon.

Jas. Allen, April 23, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain.

Samuel Casey, Mar 13, 34

Lieutenant.

Jacob Delton, Apr 23, 38

Cornet.

Thomas Casey, do do

Limits :—— Townships of Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown.

2nd REG. LENOX

Colonel

C. Hagerman, Apr 5, 25

Lieut. Colonel

J. S. Cartwright, May 3, 37

Major

A. McPherson, Apr 17, 26

Captains

Geo. H. Detlor, May 1, do
A. McDonald, do 2, do
Rich'd Lowe, do 3, do
John Benson, Sep 24, 30
Jas. Frazer, May 17, 32
J. Chamberlain, do 18, do
Is'c Carscallan, Jan 18, 38
Arch'd Eaton, do do
Arch'd McNeil, do do
J. Kimmerley, do do
Wm. Bowen, do do

Lieutenants

J'h'l Hawley, Feb 7, 37
D. Kimmersley, May 17, 32
J. Demerest, do 18, do
John Empey, do do
F. Empey, Jan 18, 38
Simon Pringle, do do
Wm. Sager, do do
G. Chamberlain, do do
Paul Wright, do do
J. W. G. Detlor, do do
T. Ramsay, July 4, 38

Ensigns

D. McPherson, Jan 11, 38
W. Granger, do do
Jno. Hawley, do do
F. A. Oliver, do do
D'd Stewart, do do
C. Chamberlain, do do
D. McBride, do do
C. McGear, do do
E. F. Dunham, do do

Adjutant

T. Ramsay, July 4, 38

Quarter Master

D. Pringle, May 11, 38

Surgeon

Rob't McLean, do do

Ass't Surgeon

David Allen, do do

Limits: Township of Richmond.

HASTINGS.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel.

John Turnbull, Jan 3, 38

Major.

Edward Murray, do do

Captains.

Ben. Ketcheson, Jan 9, 24
Chris. O'Brien, Mar 3, 31
R. McMichael, Feb 17, 34
D. McLelland, do 18, do
Geo. Blacker, do 20, do
W. Murney, Feb 3, 38
do do do.
Tobias Blucher, Sep 27, 38
P. Tywick, do do
John Reid, do do

Lieutenant.

Geo. Tywick, Feb 21, 34
Robert Grass, Jan 3, 38
Robert Everett, do do
Harry Grass, do do
Smith Bartlett, Feb 3, 38
Thomas Slicer, Sep 27, 38
. Hagerman, do do
Thos. Farley, Sep 27, 38
Ed. Chandler, do do
Wm. Wardrop, do do
Samul Bull, Feb 3, 38

Ensigns.

G. Ketcheson, May 24, 36
Chr. O'Brien, Jr do do
David Purdy, Jan 3, 38
L. Wallbridge, do do
George Fillater, do do
J. O. Petrie, Sep 27, 38
C. J. Lewisconte, do do
G. C. Bogert, do do
Royal Munro, do do
Harvey Fowler, do do

Adjutant.

Chris. O'Brien, Mar 3, 31

Quarter Master.

Surgeon.

G. N. Ridley, July 22, 26

CAVALRY.

Captain.

Ben. Dougall, Sep 27, 38

Lieutenant.

Jacob Fralick, Jan 3, do

Cornet.

Hector Leavens, do do

Limits: Township of Thurlow.

2nd REG. HASTINGS.

Colonel

A. Manahan, Sep 18, 30

Lieut. Colonel

C. Willard, Apr 14, 36

Major

Thos. Parker, May 3, 30

Captains

Rob't Parker, do do
W. Robertson, Sep 18 30
Ed. Fiddler, do 21, do
D'd McKenzie, do 25, do
W. Campion, Apr 24, 30
F. McAnnanny, do do
Peter O'Reilly, do do
John Lowe, June 12, 38
Bat. Johns, do do

Lieutenants

B. Johns, Apr 24, 30
Nesbit Reach, do do
Martin Ryan, Jan 12, 38
Wm. Davis, do do
Wm. Hilton, do do
Sim. McKenzie, do do
Noble Barry, do do
John Stewart, do do

Ensigns

P. Ketcheson, Mar 12, 38
Sam'l Spence, do do
James Curran, do do
St. Young, do do
H'y Ketcheson, do do
Pat. Huges, do do
T. W. Gamble, do do
— Brackenridge, do do
George Gray, do do
S. M. Benson, do do

Adjutant

P. O'Reilly, Apr 24, 30

Quarter Master

—— ——

Surgeon

—— ——

CAVALRY.

Captain

C. O. Benson, June 12, 38

Lieutenant

Rich'd Potts, do do

Cornet

C. L. Herchimer, do do

Limits: Township of Rawdon, Marmora, Madoc and Huntingdon.

——

3d REG. HASTINGS.

Colonel

John Landon, Apr 14, 36

Lieut Colonel

D. Murcheson, do do

Major

J. H. Blacker, do do

Captains

Wm. Church, do do
John Portt, do do
Rich'd Lezar, do do
James Davy, do do
George Portt, do do
Larry Lewis, do 19, do
J. McFarlane, do 20, do
Rob't Clarke, do 21, do
Geo. Frazer, do 22, do
Wm. Portt, do 23, do

Lieutenants

Matt. Benson, do 14, do
James Phelps, do do
James Thompson, do 10, do
Dan'l Morden, do 18, do
Rob't Portt, do 19, do
Mich'l Malin, do 20, do
Sam'l Taylor, do 21, do

James Smith, Apr 22, 36
John Smith, do 23, do

Ensigns

. W. Church, do 14, do
Alex. McLaren, do 15, do
Wm. Robinson, do 16, do
Sam'l Tripp, do 18, do
James Osborne, do 19, do
Hugh Keys, do 20, do
Chas. Sweeny, do 21, do
Milton M. D. Williams, do 23, do

Adjutant

C. W. Warren

Quarter Master

——— ———

Surgeon

——— ———

Limits: Township of Tyendenaga and Hungerford.

———

4th REG. HASTINGS

Colonel

W. Ketcheson, Jan 23, 38

Lieut Colonel

Arch'd Chisholm, do do

Major

H. Hagerman, do do

Captains

E. Ketcheson, Feb 16, 38
Wm. Bowen, do do
John Purdy, do do
G. Benjamin, do do
Dan'l Canniff, do do
John Phillips, do do
Rich'd Davis, do do
Simon Astrom, do do
T. A. Corbett, July 23, 38

Lieutenants

Wm. Hutton, Feb 16, 38
Wm. Irving, do do
And'w Hamilton, do do
D'l G. Bowen, do do
John Fretz, do do
Duncan Irvine, do do
G. Flecker, do do
P. Emburg, do do

Ensigns

W. E. Shorey, do do
G. Ketcheson, do do
H. Hagerman, do do
J. M. Ostrom, do do
Benj. Frabeck, do do
St. B. Gilbert, do do
Jacob McMullen, do do
James Gilbert, do do

Adjutant

T. A. Corbett, July 23, 38

Quarter Master

——— ———

Surgeon

T. Chamberlain, Feb 16, do

Limits: Township of Sidney.

———

PRINCE EDWARD.

1st Regiment.

Limits: Township of Mayburgh.

———

2nd Regiment.

Limits: Townships of Hillier and Ameliasburgh.

———

3d Regiment.

Limits: Township of Sophiasburgh.

4th Regiment.

Limits: Township of Hallowell.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1st Regiment

Colonel.

Hon. Z. Burnham, Mar 3, 37

Lieutenant Colonel.

George Ham, Apr 21, 37

Major.

Wm. Faulkner, Jan 27, 22

Captains.

Jno. Grover, do 26
Benjamin Ewing, do 14, do
E. Burnham, Feb 17, 32
W. F. H. Kelly, do 18, do
Charles Clark, May 21, 33
James Young Sep 2, 37
Caleb Mallory, do 4, do.
B. R. Williams do 5, do
Willis M. Kyes do 7, do
Rd. Chatterton, Dec 7, 37
James Pringle, do 9, do
D. E. Boulton, Nov 14, 38

Lieutenants.

Matt. Andrews, Oct 22, 27
William Ouston, Feb 16, 32
Tim'y. Rogers, do 17, do
Wm. Kitson, do 18, do
Philip Ham, do 20, do
Alex. Nobles, do 21, do
B. F. Ewing, do 22, do
Robt. Rogers, do 23, do
—— —— do 24, do
Chas. Buller, do 25, do
Asa A. Burnham, Sep 5, 37
Donald Hare, do 6, do
Walter Boswell, do 7, do
Thomas Evans, do 8, do
Wm Beamish, May 21, 33
Robert Craig, do do
Henry Meredith, Dec 7, 37

Ensigns.

John Wade, Feb 21, 32
Wm Boswell, do 22, do
Joseph Phillips, do 23, do
D. Watson, do 24, do
Tho. Scripture, do 25, do
J. Hagerman, do 28, do
Walter Woolcot, do 29, do
John Irvine, Sep 2 37
C. S. Deane, do 4, do
Henry R. Norton, do 5, do
—— —— do 6, do
John Innes, do 7, do
H. Eddy, do 8, do
Ken. McKenzie, do 9, do

Adjutant.

James Pringle, do do

Quarter Master.

—— ——

Surgeon.

G. Goldstone, Feb 22, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain.

J. G. Rogers, Feb 7, 37

Lieutenant.

D. Campbell, Oct 21, 26
Thomas Scott, Sep 9, 37

Cornet.

George Spencer, do do

Limits: Townships of Hamilton and Haldimand.

2d REG NORTHUMBERLAND.

Colonel

A. McDonnell, Jan 5, 38

Lieut. Colonel

J. C. Cowell, do do

Major

Wm. Sowden, do do

Captains

Francis Page, Sep 13, 22
S. Kirkpatrick, Dec 6, 37
J. W. D. Moodie, do do
J. C. Boswell, do do
Thos. Trail, do do
George Hall, do do
Jno. R. Benson, do do

Lieutenants.

H. B. Holland, do do
Thos. Fortye, do do
J. B. Fortune, do do
Wm. Dixon, do do
John Harvey, do do
Wm. Wood, do do

Ensigns

Jas. Elliott, Sep 13, 22
Geo. Boswell, June 18, 23
Silas Pearson, Oct 10, 27

Adjutant

J. R. Benson, Dec 6, 37

Quarter Master

——— ———

Surgeon

——— ———

Limits: Townships of Monaghan, Smith, Ennismore, and town of Peterboro'.

———

3d REG. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Colonel.

H. Ruttan, Jan 28, 25

Lieut. Colonel.

S. Hawley, May 21, 25

Major

J. D. Goslee, do do

Captains.

W. M. Bullock, Jan 20, 31
J. V. Murphy, do 21, do
C. Bullock, do 22, do
Rich'd Spencer, May 21, 35
Rich'd Stevens, do do
Abijah Smith, do do
Rob't Weller, do do
Peter Wood, do do
W. A. McDonnell, do do
D'd Campbell, do do

Lieutenants

J. C. Proctor, do do
Gibb Squire, do do
Benj. Weller, do do
Jesse Wells, do do
Henry Stickles, do do
W. P. Drury, do do
Brg. M'Kyes, do do
W. Caulston, do do
E. W. Myers, do do

Ensigns.

A. W. Spencer, do do
Asa Weller, do do
Jos. A. Crandle, do do
Orrin H. Strong, do do
Rob't Smith, do do
Matt. Young, do do
P. H. Maybee, do do
James Wright, do do
Isaac Gould, do do
George March, do do

Adjutant.

Rich'd Spencer, do do

Quarter Master.
E. W. Myers, do do
Surgeon.
M. G. Gilchrist, Jan 18, 31

Limits: Township of Cramache and Murray.

4th REG. NORTHUMBERLAND.
Colonel.

— —

Lieutenant Colonel.
Robert Brown, Feb 17 31
Major.
W. Crawford, Nov 7, 32
Captains.
Rich'd Birdsall, Sep 11, 22
Moore Lee, May 29, 31
William White, do 30, do
J. Wilson Love, do 31, do
Lieutenants.
S. J. Carver, May 28, 31
Fred. Rubridge, do 30, do
Ed. Breeston, do 31, do
Geo. Crawford, June 1, do
J. Armstrong, do 2, do
Ensigns.
Z. McAlland, Sep 9, 22
Henry Higginbotham, May 30, 31
J. Ferguston, do 31, do
F. Rowlandson, Jan 1, do
Adjutant.

— —

Quarter Master.
J. Armstrong, Jan 2, 31
Surgeon.
F. Cormon, do do
Assistant Surgeon.
J. G. Rodeby, June 2, 31

CAVALRY.
Captain.
J. Thompson, May 27, 31
Lieuutenant.
John Hull, do do
Cornet.
R. Crawford, do do

Limits: Townships of Douro, Asphodel, Otonabee, and Dummer.

5th REG. NORTHUMBERLAND
Colonel.

— —

Lieut. Colonel.
D. Campbell, Jan 10, 38
Major.
Adam H. Myers, do do
Captains.
T. McIntosh, do 26, do
Rob't M'Cleugh, do do
J. V. Geary, do do
John Fire, do do
James Platt, do do
I. Humphries, do do
. A. Corbett, do do
B. Ranney, do do
Lieutenants.
A. W. Denmark, do do
J. I. Carlow, do do
Jas. Young, do do
Frank. Ewing, do do
J. H. Meyers, do do
John Platt, Jr, do do
Wm. Kay, do do

M. S. Cusson, do do
Henry Rowed, June 19, do

Ensigns.

St. J. C. Keys, Jan 26, do
James Bean, do do
John Mitchell, do do
J. Errington, do do
John Curtis, do do
Sam'l Stone, do do
Isaac Blair, do do
Wm. Penton, June 19, 23

Adjutant.

M. S. Cusson, Jan 26, 38

Quarter Master.

Wm. Kay, do do

Surgeon.

Thos. Eade, do do

Limits: Township of Seymour and Percy.

DURHAM.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Wm. Kingsmill, Jan 1, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

H. S. Reid, Jan 30, 39

Major

Erasmus Fowke, do do

Captains.

Allan Wilmot, Oct 5, 30
J. C. Trull, Aug 16, 31
R. Fairbairn, do do
W. Kirkpatrick, Dec 6, 37
Thos. Benson, May 26, 36
Lewis Wilmot, Jan 1, 38
Levi Bigelow, do do
Wm. Wallace, do do
Chas. Hughes, Jan 30, 39
Ezra. C. Smith, do do
W. H. Kingsmill, do do
W. H. Thompson, do do

Lieutenants.

Rich. Barrett, May 26, 36
W. S. Marsh, Dec 6, 37
Edward Clarke, do do
R. J. C. Cubitt, do do
Joseph Greer, do do
N. Kirkhoffer, do do
Robert Adair, Jan 30, 39
W. Henderson, do do
Edward Drury, do do
James Spencer, do do
Morgan Jellett, do do

Ensigns.

Henry Black, Nov 30, 37
Thos. Murchell, Oct 10, 28
Isaac Dorman, Aug 16, 31
Ed. Lunn, Dec 16, 37
Elias W. Ward, do do
Samuel Hutton, do do
George Smith, Jan 30, 39
James Ward, do do
Wm. Youell, do do
Richard Hughes, do do
James H. Reid, do do

Pay Master.

Harry Hagerty, Nov 19, 38

Adjutant.

R H Catherwood, Jan 5, 38

Quarter Master.

George Jacob, Nov 27, 38

Surgeon.

Sam. Gilchrist, Nov 26, 27

Assistant Surgeon.

W. B. Nichol, do 17, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain.

Wm. Sisson, Jan 5, 38

Lieutenant.

Geo. C. Ward, Jan 16, 31

Cornet.

Wm. Burnham, do do

Limits: Townships of Hope, Clarke and Darlington.

2nd REG. DURHAM.

Colonel.

Rob't Henry, May 1, 30

Lieut. Colonel.

G. S. Boulton, do 3, do

Major.

John Lister, do do

Captains

John Hutton, Jan 27, 26
J. Thompson, Oct 10, 28
D. Armstrong, do 3, do
Pat. M'Guire, do 4, do
Rob't Graham, do 8, do
Geo. Elliot, do 9, do
F. Henderson, do 31, 38
W. Cottingham, do do
T. Mitchell, do do
Jno. Knowlson, do do
Alex. Brown, do do
T. V. Tupper, do do

Lieutenants.

J. Thompson, Oct 1, 28
Wm. Fee, do 6, do
Jas. Laidly, do 7, do
S. Cottingham, do 8, do
J. R. Benson, Sep 24, 32
Thos. Fotter, Oct 30, 38
Wm. Armstrong, do do
Jos. Graham, do do
W. Mitchell, do do
Thomas Kells, do do
Jno. Mitchell, do do

Ensigns

Ed. M'Canus, June 14, 26
Wm. McNish, do 4, 26
John Hall, do 6, do
George Dixon, do 7, do
John Wilson, do 8, do
Henry Argie, do 10, do
G. H. Grierson, Sep 24, 32
H. J. Ruttan, Jan 24, 38
J. V. Sowden, Oct 30, 38
C. Knowlson, Jr. do do
Hugh Huston, do do
Jas. McGill, do do
Wm. Wallace, do do
T. Armstrong, do do
C. Hamilton, do do
Isaac English, do do

Adjutant.

John Huston, Jan 27, 26

Quarter Master.

John Welsh, Oct 30, 38

Surgeon.

A. Patterson, Jan 2, 38

Limits: Townships of Cavan, Emily, Manvers and Cartwright.

EAST YORK, OR TORONTO.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Geo. Duggan, Dec 22, 37

Lt. Colonel.

J. W. Gamble, do do

Major.

J. B. Brooke, do 26, do

2nd Major.

Sam'l Nation, do 27, do

Captain.

Wm. Baldwin, Apr 24, do
John Taylor, do 25, do
John Playter, Dec 2, do
Alex. Murray, do do
Geo. Duggan, Jr. do do
James Brown, do do
James Beatty, do do
John Sproule, do do
T. D. Harris, do do

Lieutenants.

Ed. Hitchins, do do
Thomas Bell, do do
J. C. Morrison, do do
Jos. Workman, do do
Wm. Cawthra, do do
Thos. Milburn, do do
Nich. Crawford, do do
John Duggan, do do
John Warffe, Apr 25 37
J. D. Ridout, do do

Ensigns

W. A. Giddes, Dec 27, 37
Peter Heward, do do
A. McDonnell, do do
D. Patterson, do do
B. W. Roberts, do do
Ed. Nation, do do
A. Hamilton, do do
John Moore, do do

Limits: City of Toronto East of Yonge street, and 1st and 2d Concessions, fronting the bay, also East of Yonge street to Scarboro.

2nd REG. EAST YORK, or PICKERING and WHITBY.

Colonel.

J. Radenhurst, Mar 8, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

Frances Leys, May 23, 35

Major.

J. B. Warren, do do

Captains.

Rich'd Brook, Dec 27, 37

CAVALRY.

Captain.

J. Farquharson, May 15, 32

Lieutenant

T. Fleming, Nov 16, 38

Cornet.

T. Anderson, do do

Limits: Township of Pickering and Whitby.

3d REG. EAST YORK, or SCARBORO'.

Colonel

A. H. McLean, Jan 19, 36

Lieut. Colonel.

R. D. Hamilton, do do

Major.

W. Proutfoot, do do

Captains.

J. McDonnell, do do
A. Glendenning, do do
Wm. Thompson, do do
J. Torrence, do do
James Gibson, do do
John Tubber, do do
G. H. Fitzgerald, do do

Joseph Secord,	Jan 9,	36
John Howel,	do	do
Lieutenants		
D. Graham,	do	do
J. Willaghan,	do	do
Dan'l Knowles,	do	do
Alfred Stow,	do	do
Wm. Pharrell,	do	do
John Elliot,	do	do
I. B. Street,	do	do
John Wilson,	do	do
Alex. Grant,	do 20,	do
A. McDonnell,	do	do
Ensigns.		
W. J. Fitzgerald,	do 19,	do
Thos. Chester,	do	do
Jas. Whitend,	do	do
John Elliott,	do	do
John Kennedy,	do	do
John Pilkey,	do	do
Adjutant		
G. H. Fitzgerald,	do	do
Quarter Master		
—— ——		
Surgeon		
—— ——		

Limits: Township of Scarboro'.

WEST YORK OR TOTONTO.

1st. REGIMENT.

Colonel.		
Rob't Stanton,	July 16,	35
Lieut. Colonel.		
J. G. Chewitt,	do	do
Major.		
Geo. Dennison,	do	do
2d. Major.		
B'd. Turquand,	Jan 1,	38
Captain.		
Walter Rose,	May 16,	32
Geo. B. Willard,	do 18,	do
Clarke Gamble,	do 19,	do
Andrew Todd,	Jan 1,	38
Thos. Baines,	do	do
Ed. Ridout,	do	do
A. B. Hawke,	do	do
James Saxon,	do	do
Wm. Boulton,	do	do
J. G. Spragge,	Dec 13,	38
Lieutenants.		
G. D. Wells,	May 24,	37
Theo F. Hart,	do	do
Alex. Straw,	Jan 1,	38
W. J. Coates,	do	do
W. J. Fitzgerald,	do	do
John Somerville,	do	do
Wm. Dalton,	do	do
John Armstrong,	do	do
J. G. Howard,	do	do
Wm. Wakefield,	do	do
J. F. Maddock,	do	do
Ensigns.		
Dun. Cameron,	Jan. 1,	38
Wm. Hawkins,	do	do
H. J. Castles,	do	do
Henry Lizars,	do	do
Wm. Powell,	do	do
Ed. Kent,	do	do
J. F. Taylor,	do	do
W. W. F. Gerald	do	do
Agus. Sawyer,	do	do
John M'Lean,	do	do
James Sinclair,	do	do
Wm. Rowsell,	do	do

Quarter Master

John Ritchie, do do

Adjutant

——— ———

Surgeon

W. Rees, Oct 29, 38

Pay Master

W. J. Lee, Jan 1, 28

CAVALRY.

Captain.

R. Dennison, May 10, 38

Lieutenant

——— ———

Ensign.

E. A. Fisher, Nov 6, 38

Limits: City of Toronto, West of Yonge Street, and 1st. and 2nd. Concession, fronting the Bay. Also West of Yonge Street, and the River Humber.

———

2nd REGT. WEST YORK

Colonel.

W. Thompson, May 17, 30

Lieut. Colonel

F. S. Jarvis, do do

Major

Wm. Birdsall, do do

Captains

Samuel Price, May 18, 30
Chas. M'Grath, Feb 14, 31
J. Paterson, June 2, 35
Israel Ransome, do do
E. Austin, Jan 24, 38
Duncan Marigold, do do
John Embleton, do do
W. H. Paterson, do do

Lieutenants

W. A. Thompson, do do
James Chambers, do do
Rob't Young, do do
Don. M'Campbell, do do
Geo. Hawkins, do do
F. W. Jarvis, do do
A, C. Patterson, do do
Alex. Price, do do
W. M'Grath, do do
Joseph Chambers, do do

Ensign

N. McKinnon, Jan 24, 38
John Street, do do
W. Bradley, do do
W. H. Sevignie, do do
James Poliy, do do
Ben. Switzer, do do
Rob't Cotton, do do
Wm. Cox, do do
Alfred Gissing, do do
G. Silverthorne, do do

Adjutant

A. C. Paterson, do do

Limits: Etobicoke and Toronto.

——— ———

3d REG. WEST YORK.

Colonel.

J. W Gamble, Nov 21, 38

Lieuenanti Colonel.

——— ———

Major.

Thomas Fisher, Nov 22, 38

Captains

Wm. Gamble, do do
A. Silverthorne, do do
P. VanEvery, do do

John Grub,	do	do
Andrew Ward,	do	do
John Shaver,	do	do
Thomas Phillips,	Jan 30,	39
Lieutenants.		
William Tiers,	Nov 22,	38
D. Murcheson,	do	do
Thomas Musson,	do	do
Thomas Falls,	do	do
Jos. Ward,	do	do
Friend Wilcox,	do	do
St. G. Scarlett,	Jan 30,	39
William Grubb,	do	do
T. Montgomery,	do	do
Ensigns		
Fred. Whitney,	Nov 22,	38
Ed. Musson,	do	do
John Ward,	do	do
F. Silverthorne,	Jan 30	37
Isac Storehouse,	do	do
H. Harding,	do	do
James Gray,	do	do
Adjutant		
——	——	
Quarter Master		
W. Wadsworth,	Nov 22,	38
Surgeon.		
William Crowe,	do	do

CAVALRY.

Captain.		
Dan'l Perry,	May 30,	38
Lieutenants		
J. A. Scarlett,	do	do
Cornet.		
Hugh Thompson,	do	do

Limits: Township of Etobicoke, and the Southern Division of the Gore of Toronto

NORTH YORK.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel		
Dun. Cameron,	Jan 22,	38
Lieut. Colonel		
W. C. Rochfort,	do	do
Major		
Peter Lawrence,	do	do
Captains.		
J. Hogg,	do	do
C. Van Ostrand,	do	do
Henry Daly,	do	do
Sam. Hewson,	do	do
Jos. Price,	do	do
Jos. Blower,	do	do
Geo. Bond,	do	do
Wm. Helliwell,	do	do
David Murray,	Feb 28,	do
Thos. Burke,	do	do
Lieutenants.		
J. Lawrence,	May 22	38
John Wilson,	do	do
Henry Fyfe,	do	do
John Van Ostrand,	do	do
Tho. M'Cormack,	do	do
Hugh Scott,	do	do
John Anderson,	do	do
Chas. Harrison,	do	do
William March,	do	do
Chas. Moore,	Feb 28	do
J. H. Hagerty,	do	do
John Taylor,	do	do
Ensigns.		
W. Evans,	Jan. 22,	38
Chas. Call,	do	do
John Burke,	do	do
Jos. Hanisson,	do	
Richard Playter,	do	do
Alex; M'Cormick,	do	do
And. M'Glashan,	do	do

Thomas Price, do do

Adjutant.

J. Anderson, Jan 22, 38

Quarter Master

Wm. March, do do

Limits: East of Yonge Street, and Scarboro, and remainder of Township of York, to the North.

2d REG. NORTH YORK.

Colonel.

W. H. Draper, Jan 22, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

Henry Sherwood, do do

Major.

— —

Captains.

Phil. DeGrassi, do do
T. J. Dennisson, do do
Robert Harding, do do
William Moore, do do
Thos. Harding, do do
Alex. Dixon, do do
J. Gillespie, do do

Lieutenants

Edward Fisher, Jan 22, 38
T. Champion, do do
Rich'd Watson, do do
E. C. Scarlett, do do
Fred. C. Barron, do do
Alexander Gibb, do do
Thomas Galt, do do
Geo. Thompson, do do
Wm. A. Harvey, do do
Thos. Garlick, do do

Ensigns.

S. Dennis, Jan 22, 38
G W Allan, do do
J. Crawford, do do
S. P. Jarvis, Jr. do do
J. G. Fitzgibbon, do do
Hugh Thompson, do do
Charles Gibb, do do
W. G. Hinds, do do
Geo Dyett, do do

Adjutant,

Thos. Garlick, do do

Quarter Master

— —

Surgeon

— —

Limits: West Yonge Street to River Humber, and from the Northern Limits of the 1st West York to the Township of Vaughan.

3d REGT. NORTH YORK, OR MARKHAM.

Colonel.

— —

Lieut. Colonel

W. Cruikshank, Jan 27, 37

Major.

James Young, do do

Captains.

H. Pringle, Oct 23, 37
James Marsh, do 30, do
John Griffiths, do 31, do
Abner Arnold, Nov 20, 37
H. C. Younge, do 3, do
Archibald Barker, do 4, do
J. Harrington, Jan 30, 35
Wm. Anderson, do do

Lieutenants.

Benj. Milligan,	Oct 27,	37
Wm. Reynolds,	do 30,	do
John Moodie,	do 31,	do
A. Montgomery,	do 2,	do
A. Cameron,	do 3,	do
William Pollock,	do 4,	do
J. Parsons,	Jan 30,	39
J.W.Montgomery	do	do

Ensigns.

W. Armstrong,	Nov 1,	37
Charles Keeler,	do 2,	do
Andrew McKay,	do 3,	do
William Clarke,	do 4,	do
John Durie,	Jan 3,	35
Joseph Martin,	do	do
J. Armstrong,	Jan 30,	39
Arch. Fenwick,	do	do
J. Dunn,	do	do

Adjutant.

Wm. Pollock,	do	do

Quarter Master.

——— ———

Surgeon.

W. G. Meyers,	Nov 4,	37

Assistant Surgeon.

Wm. Allisson,	Jan 30,	39

Limits: Township of Markham.

———

4th REG. NORTH YORK, or VAUGHAN AND KING.

Colonel.

C. C. Small,	Sep 17,	35

Lieut. Colonel.

John Arnold,	Mar 22,	38

Major.

Sam'l Miles,	do	do

Captains.

D. Bridgeford,	do	do
Francis Boyd,	do	do
Rob't Baldwin,	do	do
Benj. Thorne,	do	do
James Farr,	do	do
John Bell,	do	do
Alex. Lawrence,	do	do
Ed. G. Smith,	do	do
Geo. Stegman,	do	do
C. E. Lawrence,	do	do
Larrett Smith,	do	do

Lieutenants.

James Sinclair,	do	do
Rowland Barr,	do	do
Larrett Smith,	do	do
D'd Cameron,	do	do
R. D. Bridgeford,	do	do
John Boyd,	do	do
M. Longstaff,	do	do
R. Hutchison,	do	do
Thos. Cooke,	do	do

Ensigns.

John Arnold,	do	do
John Dempsey,	do	do
Jas Smillie,	do	do
John McBride,	do	do
Washington Pick,	do	do
G. Braidman,	do	do
P. Vanderburg,	do	do
Horace Wilcox,	do	do
J. R. Gowan,	do	do
J. Bridgeford,	do	do

Adjutant

John Bell,	do	do

Quarter Master.

J. M'Cage,	do	do

Surgeon.

——— ———

CAVALRY.

Captains.

R. C. Gapper, Sep 8, 38

Lieutenant.

J. Barwick, do do

Cornet.

G. W. Girdlestone, do do

Limits : Townships of Vaughan and King.

5th REG. NORTH YORK, OR WHITCHRCH AND UXBRIDGE.

Colonel.

G. S. Cotter, Jan 24, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

—— ——

Major.

T. H. Jebb, May 25, 38

Captains.

Chas. Scadding, do do
H. Blackstone, do do
Thomas Case, do do
James Hasty, do do
Wm. Stevens, do do
W.N.Richardson, do do
S. Mackenzie, Jan 3, 39

Lieutenants.

Robt. Arnold, May 28, 38
Jacob Wells, do do
Athenius King, do do
John Walsh, do do
James Mosley, do do
Thos. Atkinson, do do
George Hill, May 30, 39

Ensigns.

William Case, May 28, 38
Rich. Whalling, do do
James Adams, do do
Henry Mosley, do do
Wm. Wallace, do do
Henry Hill, May 30, 38

Adjutant.

Joseph Hewitt, do do

Quarter Master.

John Sharpe, do do

Surgeon.

Fran. Primrose, do do

Limits :—— Townships of Whitchurch and Uxbridge.

6th REGT. NORTH YORK:

Colonel.

—— ——

Lieut. Colonel.

Arad Smalley, Jan 10, 38

Major.

Thomas Anderson, do do

Captain.

Asa Smalley, June 8, 38
J. H. Wilson, do do
Silas Emes do do
Siphas Goode, do do
C. E. Eaton, do do
R. F. Wilson, do do
Wm. Selby, do do
Samuel Herold, do do
E. Payson, do do

Lieutenants.

Jos' King, do do
H. R. Wilson, do do
George Hill, do do
Edward Fry, do do
George Emes, do do
T. Mossington, do do
D. Wilson, Juni'r do do
James Evans, do do

Alfred Wilson,	do	do
Ensigns		
C. Emes,	June, 8,	38
M. Mossington,	do	do
Hiram Moore,	do	do
Elias Doan,	do	do
John Selby,	do	do
Hugh Wilson,	do	do
Burs'l Roe,	do	do
Daniel Sprague,	do	do

Limits: Townships of East and North Gwilimsbury.

7th REG. NORTH YORK.

Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Major.

John Scott,	July 6,	35
Captains.		
John Lynch,	Apr 23,	38
Francis Campbell,	do	do
John Wiggins,	do	do
Peter Campbell,	do	do
Joseph Wright,	do	do
Lieutenants.		
Wm. Johnston,	do	do
Dun. Gilchrist,	do	do
Seth Campbell,	do	do
A. Davidson,	do	do
John Scott, Jr.	do	do
R. McCallum,	do	do
Peter McCollum,	do	do
Geo. Monger,	do	do
Ensigns.		
G. VanWyck,	Apr 23,	38
T. Archdeacon,	do	do
Matt. Smith,	do	do
M. Perdue,	do	do
Benj. Monger,	do	do

Limits: Townships of Chingacousy, and Gore of Toronto, with the exception of the Southern Division of the latter.

8th REG. NORTH YORK.

Colonel.

J. C. Baldwin,	Oct 12,	35
Lieutenant Colonel.		
E. W. Thompson,	Jan 30,	37
Major		
Chas. Mitchell,	Apr 23,	38
Captains.		
Francis Logan,	Jan 31,	37
Dan. Switzer,	Feb 2,	37
Samuel Sterne,	Apr 23,	38
Ed. Wallace,	do	do
Wm. Willsby,	do	do
Lieutenants.		
C. Shueman,	Jan 30,	37
Sam. Walford	do 31,	do
James Dodd,	Feb 2,	do
Robert Finch,	Apr 23,	38
J. Gilmore,	do	do
W. E. Nesbitt,	do	do
Ensigns.		
R. Cotton,	Apr 23,	38
Josh. Robinson,	do	do
Wm. Alchison,	do	do
W. Beattie,	do	do

Limits: Townships of Caledon and Albion.

9th REG. NORTH YORK.

Colonel.

Ken. Cameron, Apr 23, 38

Lieutenant Colonel.

F. Osborne, Jan 12, 38

Major.

L. Cameron, do do

Captains.

William Gibbs, Oct 29, 38
Geo. A. Jack, do do
Robt. Anderson, do do
R. Cameron, do do
James Vrooman, do do
John Shire, do do
J. R. Thompson, do do
M. McDonough, do do
Ken. McCaskill, do do
W. K. Osborne, do do

Lieutenants.

C. H. Howard, do do
Clifton Jackson, do do
Wm. Sibbald, do do
J. H. Thompson, do do
A. McMillan, do do
Samuel Shier, do do
Fred. J. Preston, do do
John Breathour, do do
John McReid, do do
John Gibbs, do do

Ensigns.

Chas. Sibbald, do do
Charles Gibbs, do do
Wm. Bouchier, do do
Wm. McCaskill, do do
A. McCaskill, do do
G. Anderson, do do
Ron. McDonald, do do
Thomas Emes, do do
Phillip Shire, do do
W. Cowan, do do

Adjutant.

—— ——

Quarter Master.

John Comer, Oct 29, 38

Surgeon.

Oliver Burton, do do

Limits: Townships of Georgina and Scott.

SIMCOE.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

E. F. Davis, July 24, 32

Lieutenant Colonel.

A. Carthew, July 5, 37

Major.

James Adams, do do

Captains.

Horace Keating, Apr 29, 33
Wm. B. McVitty, do do
Edward Riall, do do
Merrick Lally, do do
John Drinkwater, Jun 30, 37
Edward Davis, July 1, do
John Whitley, do 4, do

Lieutenants

—. Wiggins, Jun 26, 37
F. Walker, do 27, do
Robert Stewart, do 28, do
Dan. Whitley, do 29, do
Paul Darling, do 30, do
James Darling, July 1, do
Wm. Darling, do 3, do
Thos. McVittie, do 4, do
Wm. Frazer, Sep 29, 33

Ensigns.

Chas McVittie, July 1, 37

George Smith,	do 3,	do
D. Allingham,	Dec 8,	38
J. Kersapp,	Jan 30,	39
Thomas Ryall,	do	do
Philip Wilson,	do	do
Adjutant.		
Edward Davis,	do	do

Limits: Townships of Oro, and North and South Orilla.

2nd REG. SIMCOE.

Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel.

Henry Fry,	Sep 8,	38
Major.		
John Rose,	May 29,	do
Captains		
Wm. Hammill,	Nov 3,	38
Ed. Jeff,	do	do
Jos. Walker,	do	do
Thos. Parker,	do	do
Gilbert Coffy,	do	do
W. Sutherland,	do	do
Geo. Thorp,	do	do
John McMahon,	do	do
Arch'd Trevin,	do	do
Hugh Gilmour,	do	do
Lieutenants.		
Jas. Studdurs,	do	do
J. Manning,	do	do
S. Armstrong,	do	do
Edw'd Bell,	do	do
Wm. Frazer,	do	do
Wm. Gardiner,	do	do
Geo. Jackson,	do	do
Rob't Keenan,	do	do
David Allen,	do	do
John Little,	do	do
Ensigns.		
T. Hayes,	do	do
James Evans,	do	do
Jas. B. Lee,	do	do
James Long,	do	do
Dan'l McKay,	do	do
Wm. Stephenson,	do	do
John Brazil,	do	do
Alex. Cobean,	do	do
Geo. McManus,	do	do
Jas. Colman,	do	do
Adjutant.		
J. Peacock,	do	do
Quarter Master.		
Thos. Drury,	do	do
Surgeon.		

Limits: Township of West Gwillimsbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Mulmur, and Tosoronto.

3d REG. SIMCOE.

Colonel.

E. G. O'Brien,	May 29,	38
Lieut. Colonel.		
E. Lally,	do	do
Major.		
Lewis Algeo,	do	do
Captains		
E. A. Walker,	Sep 27,	38
E. K. Kynester,	do	do
W. Lawrence,	do	do
Thos. Duff,	do	do
Matt. Coates,	do	do
Isaac Thompson,	do	do
Sidney Sanford,	do	do

Lieutenants.

Wm. Leach,	do	do
W. M'Culloch,	do	do
Arch'd Robinson,	do	do
John McWatt,	do	do
Benj. Ross,	do	do
Geo. Dunwoodie,	do	do
Francis Hewson,	do	do

Ensigns.

T. J. Thompson,	do	do
Rob't Gilroy,	do	do
C. Baldwin,	do	do
Wm. Hewson,	do	do
Lewis Algeo,	do	do
Geo. Cathay,	do	do
J. Bingham,	Oct 29,	38

Adjutant.

A. Robinson,	do	do

Quarter Master.

J. Bingham,	do	do

Surgeon.

Arch. Pass,	do	do

Limits: Township of Innisfil, Vespra, Essa, Sunnidale, Nattawasaga, Collingwood and St. Vincent.

4th REG. SIMCOE.

Colonel

J. Moberly,	May 29,	38

Lieut. Colonel.

Elmes Steele,	do	do

Major.

J. Carthew,	do	do

Captains

A. M. Durnford,	Oct 10,	38
G. Wilson,	do	do
W. Simpson,	do	do
Wm. Mulock,	do	do
W. B. Hamilton,	do	do
—— Slee,	do	do
Alex. Laing,	do	do

Lieutenants.

Jas. Wilson,	do	do
Jas. Thompson,	do	do
Jas. Warren,	do	do
Thos. Craig,	do	do
Thos. Rawson,	do	do
John Bailey,	do	do

Ensigns

Geo. Ludlow,	Oct 1,	38
Wm. Wilson,	do	do
H. E. Steele,	do	do
Edw'd Jeff,	do	do
C. De Laronde,	do	do
Geo. Hallan,	do	do
Geo. Wilson,	do	do

Adjutant

John Bailey,	do	do

Quarter Master.

Thos. Kettle,	do	do

Surgeon

—— ——

Limits: Township of Flos, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash and Medonte,

GORE.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel

—— ——

Lieut. Colonel

Matt. Crooks,	Sep 8,	38

Major

Jas. Aikman,	Nov 27,	do

Captains

Jas. Geddes,	May 19,	36

R'd Hall,	do 20,	do
J. E. Wilkes,	do 23,	do
Jas. Chep,	June 2,	do
John Almas,	Nov 27,	38
Jos. Rymal,	do	do
Alex. Benkley,	do	do
Thos. Crooks,	do	do
Fred'k Suter,	do	do
Jas. Sappson,	do	do
Lieutenants		
Wm. Kirby,	Apr 14,	23
Ed. Vanderlip,	May 19,	36
Philip Staver,	Nov 27,	38
Preserved Cooley,	do	do
Sam'l Hamil,	do	do
J. Ashborough,	do	do
Thos Burry,	do	do
Sam'l Aikman,	do	do
Jno. McKenzie,	do	do
J. C. Chadwick,	do	do
Ensigns.		
Chas. Brown,	do	do
Wm. McIntyre,	do	do
G. Chrysler,	do	do
Jas. Fields,	do	do
Wm. Martin,	do	do
R'd Wardle,	do	do
M. Hendershot,	do	do
Jas. Murray,	do	do
G. P. Rousseau,	do	do
John Crooks,	do	do
Adjutant.		
J. S. Sampson,	do	do
Surgeon		
Thos. Rolph,	July 2,	38

CAVALRY.

Captain		
Alex'r Milne,	Nov 2,	38
Lieutenant		
R. P. Crooks,	do	do
Cornet		
J. W. Cooley,	do	do

Limits: Township of Ancaster, and the adjacent Indian lands.

2nd REG. GORE.

Colonel		
Wm. Chisholm,	May 3,	30
Lieut Colonel		
Chas. Bigger,	Nov 9,	38
Major		
Alex. Proudfoot,	do	do
Captains		
Geo. Notman,	Oct 18,	27
James King,	Nov 9,	38
Geo. Brown,	do	do
Geo. Sproat,	do	do
G. R. Chisholm,	do	do
Joseph Bowes,	do	do
Amos Biggar,	do	do
Angus M'Queen,	do	do
Wm. Bussell,	do	do
J. B. Harrisson,	do	do
Wm. Hutton,	do	do
J. S. Diamond,	do	do
Merrick Thomas,	do	do
Lieutenans		
Rob't Smith,	do	do
Levi Wilson,	do	do
R. K. Chisholm,	do	do
Wm. Biggar,	do	do
Aug. Smith,	do	do
Amos Jeffrey,	do	do
Rob't Webster,	do	do
John Street,	do	do

P. Lawrence, do do
Thos. Lloyd, do do

Ensigns

Jas. Belyea, do do
Sam'l Clark, do do
R'd Biggar, do do
Thos. Faux. do do
S. C. Kenny, do do
Geo. Marlatt, do do
Jas. Young. do do
J. Ferguson, do do
Wm. Chisholm, do do
Geo. Marlatt, do do

Adjutant

Geo. Notman, Oct 18, 27
J. S. Diamond, Nov 9, 38

Quarter Master

Ed. Anderson, do do

Surgeon

W. McPherson, do do

Asst. Surgeon

R. Richardson, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

J. L. Biggar, do do

Lieutenant

O. Hammond, do do

Cornet

John Back, do do

1st Lieutenant

Jas. Arnott, do do

2d Lieutenant

W. Delmage, do do

Limits: Township of Trafalgar.

3d REG. GORE.

Colonel.

Sir A.N.McNab, May 4, 36

Lieut. Colonel

Rob't Land, do 25, 30

Major

Abel Land, do do

Captains

Jos. Burray, Apr 2, 23
W.B.Van Every, Oct 17, 27
Jno. Pettit, Mar 25, 30
Henry Beasley, do 26, do
Thos. Choate, do 27, do
M. O'Reiley, Dec 13, 38
R'd O. Duggan, do do
H. Cornwall, do do
Jas. Hughson, do do
John Snider, do do
T. Lottridge, do do
Isaac Webster, do do
R. F. Ainslie, do do

Lieutenants

J. Springstead, Apr 2, 28
Simon Bradt, do 4, do
Dav'd Almest, do 5, do
John Depue, do 10, do
Adam Young, do 11, do
Ab'm R. Smith, do 15, do
W. B. Sheldon, June 5, 25
J. H. Taylor, May 25, 30
Ashman Pettit, do 26, do
M. Aikman, do 27, do
R. W. Taylor, do 28, do
J. Sneider, do 29, do
Jas. Lewis, May 27, 31
Rob't Berrie,
H. R. O'Reilly,
J. W Ritchie,
D. C. Gunn,
Alex. Fee,
G. S. Tiffany,
H. B. Wilson,

Jno. Bradley,
F. G. Stanton,
J. A. Blythe,
J. Cameron,

Ensigns

Jas. Hughson, May 16, 30
D. Springer, do 27, do
R. O. Proctor, do 28, do
John J. Law, do 27, 31
J. McDavid, do do
M. O'Reilly, do do
C. C. Ferrie, do do
D. Kearns, do do
J. E. Laud, Dec 13, 38
Rob't Laud, Jr. do do
Chas. McGill, do do
John Ferrie, do do
R. Weatherall, do do
Wm. Kearns, do do
Geo. Hughson, do do
And'w Stewart, do do

Adjutant

R. W. Taylor, do do

Quarter Master.

W. B. Sheldon, June 5, 25
John Cameron, do 6, 35

Surgeon

G. O'Reilly, do do

Paymaster.

W. S. Burn, Apr 7, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain

D. Servos, Apr 2, 23

Second Captain

W. Aikman, Oct 4, 37

Lieutenant

John Laud, do do

Second Lieutenant

R. J. Hamilton, do do

Cornet

J. B. Rosseau, May 25, 30

Limits: Town of Hamilton and Township of Barton.

4th REGT. GORE.

Colonel.

Wm. Dickson, April 23, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

A. M'Donnell, Dec 7, 37

Major.

Thos. Smith, May 7, do

Captains

Wm. Ellis, Sep 12, 21
Alex. Chewitt, Jan 19, 23
Thos. Lucas, do 26, do
Ward Smith, do 27, do
Rob't Murray, do 28, 26
Wm. Halme, Dec 1, do
L. N. Spurr, do 2, do
John Thorner, Feb 22, do

Lieutenants.

J. Cochenour, Nov 24, 23
D. Vrooman, do 25, do
P. S. Every, do 26, do
Wm. Coulson, do 27, do
John Beaty, Dec 2, do

Ensigns.

James Jones, Nov 24, 23
Z. Senton, do 25, do
G. V. Every, do 26, do
Alpheus Smith, do 27, do
R. Ferguson, do 28, do
Sam. Smith, do 29, do
Henry Nellis, Dec 1, do

Adjutant.

John Thorner, July 22, 26

Quarter Master.

J.M'A. Cameron, Nov 24, 23

Surgeon.

—— ——

Limits: Township of Dumfries.

5th. Reg. gore.

Colonel.

Geo. Chalmers, July 5, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

P. M'Colm, Nov 9, 38

Major.

Wm. Kent, do do

Captains

Alex. Campbell, do do
Wm. Campbell, do do
A. M'Kinnan, do do
John Burns, do do
A. M'Nabb, do do
Jas. Stevens, do do
Alex. Campbell, do do
Wm. Clay, do do
Adam Sproat, do do
E. Leonard, do do

Lieutenants.

Wm. Logie, do do
Thos. Chisholm, do do
Wm. Stull, do do
Alex. M'Cann, do do
Wm. Morrison, do do
Geo. Thompson, do do
Wm. Armstrong, do do
Rob't Morrison, do do
J. M'Kinnan, do do
Dav. Carridice, do do

Ensigns

A. M'Kinnan, Nov 9, 38
Wm. M'Kenney, do do
Thos. Burns, do do
James Sterret, do do
A. M'Quarie, do do
Rob't Moffatt, do do
J. Kimmerman, do do
John Dynes, do do
J. Standish, do do
J. B. Switzer, do do

Adjutant.

James M'Nabb, do do

Quarter Master.

Tho. Joyce, do do

Surgeon

James Cobban, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

Alex. Lewis, do do

Lieutenants

J. Donaldson, do do

Cornet

Geo. Lynd, do do

Limits: Townships of Nassagawea and Esquesing.

6th reg. gore.

Colonel

—— ——

Lieut. Colonel.

Brooke Young, Jan 5, 38

Major

—— ——

Captain

John Poore, August 19, 35
Geo. Wilson, do do
R. P. Webb, do do
Henry Strange, do do
Thos. Saunders. do do

Jeffey Lynch, do do
Ed. Heath, do do
John Smith, do do

Lieutenant.

Wm. Alexander, do do
Wm. Thompson, do do
Geo. Guage, do do
Ed. Heanney, Jan 5, 38
Wm. Davis, do do
Geo. Roods, do do

Ensign

Thos. Kennedy, Aug 19, 35
Walter Fulton, do do
John Speers, do do
Chas. Grange, do do
Ed. Thompson, do do
Geo. Harvey, do do
J. Weatherall, do do
Frank, Smith, do do

Adjutant.

Ed. Thompson, Aug 19, 35

Quarter Master.

James Corbett, Jan 5, 38

Limits : Township of Guelph.

7th REG. GORE.

Colonel.

J. Chisholm, April 23, 38

Lieut Colonel

Alex. Brown, May 15, do

Major

And. Steven, do do

Captain

James Crooks. do do
Fred. Fields, do do
John O'Hatt, do do
W. M. Shaw, do do
H. Young, do do
B. Overfield, do do
Alex. Brown, do do
Rob't M'Naught, do do
Joseph Davis, do do

Lieutenants

J. Patterson, do do
Wm. Millar, do do
John Weir, do do
E. E. Griffin, do do
John Millar, do do
Thos. Smith, do do
Rob't Lottridge, do do
J. G. Chisholm, do do

Ensigns

J. Farquarson, May 15, 38
Wm. Brown, do do
David Persons, do do
Rob't Dickies, do do
R. Kirkpatrick, do do
Kenneth Wishvet, do do
A. M. Chisholm, do do
Absal'm Griffin, do do
J. Ferguson, do do

Adjutant

Joseph Davis, do do

Quarter Master

R. M'Wheeler, do do

Limits Township of Flamboro', East and West.

8th REG. GORE.

Colonel

Geo. Chisholm, Apr 23, 38

Lieut. Colonel

Wm. M'Kay, May 15, do

Major

Hiram Smith, do do

Captains

A.W. K. Chisholm,	do	do
T. Cooper,	do	do
James Wilson,	do	do
W. O'Reilly,	do	do
John Wettenhall,	do	do
Joshua Ireland,	do	do
John Lucas,	do	do
John M'Gregor,	do	do
J. F. Bastids,	do	do
J. A. Chisholm,	do	do

Lieutenants

And. Pettit,	do	do
David Bastids,	do	do
J. S. M'Callum,	do	do
Wm. O'Reilly,	do	do
A. G. M'Kay,	do	do
Wm. Earls,	do	do
W. Spence,	do	do
James Langtry,	do	do
Jacob Bastids,	do	do
James Panton,	do	do

Ensign

D. M'Gregor,.	do	do
John Atkinson,	do	do
Wm. M'Kirlie,	do	do
Thos· Atkinson, jr	do	do
Geo. Crooks,	do	do
Wm. Panton,	do	do
Rob't Millar,	do	do

Adjutant

James Panton,	do	do

Quarter Master

W. D. Chisholm,	do	do

Surgeon

Nath. Bell,	do	do

Limits : Townships of Nelson,

9th REG. GORE.

Limits : Township of Waterloo, Woolwich, Wilmot, and the adjacent Clergy, Reserves,

---

10th REG. GORE.

Colonel.

Arnold Burrows, Mar 20, 38

Lieutenant Colonel.

W. Richardson, May 8, 38

Major.

Thos. E. Wilby,	do	do

Captains.

J. Thomas,	do	do
Wm. Muirhead,	do	do
Robt. Battersby,	do	do
J. K. Buchanan,	do	do
J. Wilde,	do	do
R. Cotton,	do	do
T. Gore Swayze,	do	do
James Wilkes,	do	do
Alex. Bunnell,	do	do
Thos. Burrowes,	do	do

Lieutenants.

Francis Gordon,	do	do
Charles Dixon,	do	do
John Coles,	do	do
R. W. Burrowes,	do	do
Angus Bethune,	do	do
Joseph Smith,	do	do
Geo. Richardson,	do	do
Francis Hunter,	do	do
Sam. McKnight,	do	do

Ensigns.

Thomas Racey,	do	do
Arnold Burrows,	do	do
Wm. H. Yeoward,	do	do

Wm. Robertson, do do
John Files, do do
Thomas Haney, do do
Ab'm. Hawley, do do
John J. Files, do do

Adjutant.

T. Wakeman, Nov 13, 38

Quarter Master.

J. Gardiner, May 8, 38

Surgeon.

James Dixon, do do

Pay Master.

J. Muirhead, Nov. 1, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain.

M. Willson, May 8, 38

Lieutenant.

A. Westbrook, do do

Cornet.

Russell O'Dea, do do

Limits: Town and Township of Brantford.

11th REG. GORE.

Colonel.

A. J. Kirby, Apr 23, 38

Lieutenant Colonel.

J. Hamilton, May 15, do

Major.

Edward Heath, do 25, do

Captains.

Adam Ainsley, do do
Rob. Haniell, do do
A. Vrooman, do do
A. Cornell, Sen. do do
B. Babbington, Jan 30, 39
J. Hammersley, do do
Adam Robertson, do do
R. W. Kerr, do do

Lieutenant.

James Jones, do do
Hugh Fairgrave, do do
Aaron Cornell, Jr. do do
Samuel Congo, do do
C. C. Fields, do do
T. C. Jarney, do do
F. M. Stone, do do
Henry Williams, do do
T.L.C.Leathers do do

Ensigns.

Wm. Leslie May 25, 38
James Lynch, Jan 30, 39
Geo. Colclough, do do
T. Laureson, do do
John Heath, do do
Francis Kerr, do do
John Fairgrave, do do

Quarter Master.

John Ennis, do do

Limits: Townships of Beverly and Puslinch.

12th REG. GORE.

Colonel

———

Lieutenant Colonel

W. Gourlay, Dec, 24, 38

Major

E. Secord, do do

Captain

John Secord, do do
Dan. Lewis, do do
Geo. Leith, do do
And. Newel, do do
T. Williams, do do
N. Hughson, do do

Alex. Calder,	do	do
Henry Morgan,	do	do
S. S. Wilson,	do	do
Lieutenants		
Henry N'Gill,	do	do
James Duff,	do	do
Wm. Benner,	do	do
John Gage,	do	do
J. M'Kirley	do	do
Wm. Gage,	do	do
Rob't Gage,	do	do
Chas. Dephew,	do	do
J. Carpenter,	do	do
Levi Lewis,	do	do
Ensign		
John Lee,	do	do
W. A. Davis,	do	do
J. M'David,	do	do
David Kearns,	do	do
M. B. Secord,	do	do
H. Carpenter,	do	do
Thos. Davis,	do	do
Elisha Bingham,	do	do
E. W. Secord,	do	do
Quarter Master		
John Galbraith,	do	do
Surgeon		
M'Cartney,	do	do
Pay Master		
Wm. Blackie,	do	do

Limits: Township of Glassford, Binbrook, and Saltfleet.

13th REG GORE.

Colonel

A. Ferguson, March 20, 38

Lieut. Colonel

Wm. Hewart, Sep 27, 38

Major

James Webster,	do	do
Captain.		
Wm. Buist,	do	do
Henry Trout,	do	do
T. W. Valentine,	do	do
Thos. Webster,	do	do
A. C. Huotley,	do	do
A. D. Ferrar,	do	do
J. M'Clean,	do	do
Wm. Renney,	do	do
D. Henderson,	do	do
J. M'Kee,	do	do
Lieutenants		
D. B. Ferguson,	do	do
Alex. Dryadale,	do	do
John Valentine,	do	do
H. M'Donald,	do	do
Alex. Campbell,	do	do
J. Dinwooddie,	do	do
D. Bernard,	do	do
John Kennedy,	do	do
J. Smith,	April, 27	38
James O'Reilly,	do	do
Ensigns		
G. C. Hamilton,	do	do
T. R. Brock,	do	do
Thos. Callendice,	do	do
Mat. Smith,	do	do
James Ross,	do	do
S. Broadfoot,	do	do
Alex. Harvey,	do	do
Jos. Mair,	do	do
J. Graham;	do	do
Adjutant		
Wm. Buist,	Sep 27,	38

Quarter Master

Hugh Black, do do

Limits: Townships of Nichol, Eramosa, Erin, and Garafraxa.

LINCOLN.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel

John Servos, April 5, 34

Lieut. Colonel.

D. M'Dougald, Nov 27 38

Major.

—— ——

Captains

J. Clement, Mar 21, 25
P. Warner, Feb 19, 27
Rob't Kay, Oct 29, 31
R. Woodruffe, June 7, 35
E. C. Campbell, Nov 27, 38
D. Fields, do do
Rob't Millier, do do
Rob't Lambert, do do
Johnson Clench, do do
Chas, Hall, do do

Lieutenants

Fred. Goring, do do
B. Lawrence, do do
F. A. B. Clench, do do
Wm. Fulton, do do
Peter Clement, do do
James Miller, do do
Mat. Warner, do do
J. M'Kinlay, do do
J. Bell, junior do do
Rafle Clement, do do

Ensigns

W. B. Winterbottom, Nov 27, 38
Wm. Harris, do do
James Durham, do do
Arthur Shaw, do do
D. Whitmore, do do
A. Secord, do do
G. Thompson, do do
Rob't Connolly, do do
Wm. Garret, do do
Wm. Cameron, do do

Adjutant

Rob't Kay, Oct 29, 31

Surgeon.

T. Raymond, Jan 18, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain.

—— ——

Lieutenants

J. Butler, July 20, 30
J. Stocking, Jan 1, 38

Adjutant

Wm. Cackle, do do

Cornet

John Graham, do do

Quarter Master

Mat. Dobie, July 19, 30

ARTILLERY.

Captain

D. Thompson, Jan 29, 38

Lieutenants

A, Stewart, April 29, do
John Upper, do do

Limits: Town and Township of Niagara.

2nd REG. LINCOLN.

Colonel.

James Kerby, June 18, 23

Lieutenant Colonel.

R. Hamilton, do do

Major.

A. Kerbach, Aug 15, 31

Captains.

Anthony Upper, June 28, 20
A. Bowman, Jan 18, 22
David Thompson, Mar 9, 24
Wm. Hepburne, May 1, 28
J. Thompson, May 30, 35
Amos Bradshaw, do do
J. B. Ewart, do do
Samuel Street, do do
David Lynch, do do
Geo. Keefer, Jr. do do
James Gordon, May 20, 37
Jacob Keefer, do 19, do

Lieutenants.

B. Thompson. May 30, 35
John Thompson, do do
T. Cooper, do do
Wm. Duff, do do
Sam. Sweezie, do do
Peter Keefer, do do
A. Thompson, do do
Moses Melter, do do

Ensigns.

David Semay, May 20, 35
Peter Upper, do 21, do
Wm. Micking, do 22, do
Rob't Gardiner, do 23, do
Wm. Peterson, do 25, do
Benj. Fralick, do 26, do
Rob't Hobson, do 27, do
John Thompson, do 28, do
A. R. Horton, do 29, do
Israel Murlat, do 30, do
Wm. Emery, May 20, 37
Austin Moore, do 22, do
A. Bawman, do 23, do

Adjutant.

James Gordon, May 20, 37

Quarter Master.

John McClive, May 30, 35

CAVALRY.

Captain.

J. McMicking, Jan 22, 22

1st Lieutenant.

Clark Davis, May 28, 32

2nd Lieutenant.

D. McFarlane, May, 19 37

Cornet.

Wm. Davis, do 22, do

Quarter Master.

William Swayze, do 23, do

Limits: Townships of Stamford, Thorold, and Pelham.

3rd REG. LINCOLN.

Colonel.

Samuel Street, Apr 19, 37

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. Powell, do do

Major

W. W. Miller, do do

Captains.

James Cumming, do 25, 13
Osias Buckner, Nov 25, 24
David Davis, do 26, do
E. Rysley, June 6, 26
Edgworth Usher, July 4, 33
Peter Dill, May 6, 35
Peter Miller, do do
Henry Fetch, do do
John Holmes, do do
Rich'd Yokeham, Ap 19, 37

Lieutenants.

Wilson Hann, Nov 27, 24
John McEowan, May 6, 35
Jacob Wilson, do do
Jacob Miller, do do
Cyrus Hall, do do
William Buck, do do
Jacob Strogham, Apr 19, 37
John Ryseley, do do
Leonard Musner, do do

Ensigns

John Warren, April 19, 37
John Lennon, do do
John Banner, do do
Fred. A. Meyer, do do
Amos Bradshaw, do do
Amos Woolever, do do
Daniel McKay, do do
Michael Gander, do do

Adjutant.

——— ———

Quarter Master.

R. Graham, do do

Surgeon.

——— ———

Limits; Townships of Willoughby, Bertie, Crowland, Humberston and Wainfleet.

———

4th REG. LINCOLN.

Colonel.

Robert Nelles, Jan 12, 22

Lieut. Colonel.

Henry Nelles, Jan 6, 38

Major.

A. Zimmerman, June 18, 38

Captains.

H. Hare, Apr 19, 22
Jacob Vaughan, Nov 5, 27
Wm. Nelles, do 6, do
Rob't Waddel, do 4, do
Chas. Anderson, Jan 18, 38
Wm. Taylor, do do
Phillip Dean, Aug 28, 37
Robert Nixon, do do
J. Zimmerman, Dec 26, 38

Lieutenants

G. M. Nelles, June 7, 33
W. Crooks, Jr. do 8, do
Robert Nelles, Aug 28, 37
Byard McCurdie, do do
Eymes Sumner, do do
Jas. Durham, June 18, 38
Timothy Hixon, do do
Conrad Book, do do
Eymes Sumner, Dec 26, 38

Ensigns.

L. Whitney, June 8, 33
Jas. Lymburner, Aug 25, 37
Isaac Minitt, do 26, do
John Upper, do 28, do
Leonard Haeslip, Jan 18, 38
Philip Gregory, do do
Andrew Muir, do do
John P. Petitt, do do
Wm. Forsyth, do do
R. Lymburner, Dec 26, 38

Adjutant.

J. M. Camp, Nov 5, 37

Quarter Master

Wm. Nixon, Apr 27, 26

Surgeon.

——— ———

CAVALRY.

Captain.

Adam. Konkle,

Lieuutenant.

Hugh Hunter,

Cornet.

S. Zimmerman.

Limits: Townships of Grimsby, Clinton, Caistor and Gainsboro'.

5th REG. LINCOLN.

Colonel

——— ———

Lieutenant Colonel.

John Clarke, Apr 5, 34

Major.

Elias Adams, Nov 8, 38

Captains.

Wm. Adams,	do	do
Elias Darnam,	do	do
Thomas Adams,	do	do
Daniel Gregory,	do	do
H. Mittleberger,	do	do
John Gibson,	do	do
S. W. O. Clarke,	do	do
Richard Secord,	do	do
Jabez Johnson,	do	do
Francis Hall,	do	do

Lieutenants.

Edward Wood,	do	do
John VanEvery,	do	do
J. Robertson,	do	do
Wm. Parnell,	do	do
A. Cavers,	do	do
J. Flummerfelt,	do	do
Thos. Gilleland,	do	do
James Hare,	do	do
Samuel Hill,	do	do
L. D. Raymond,	do	do

Ensigns

John Rumcley,	do	do
Thoms Burns,	do	do
Lewis Traver,	do	do
Solomon Beebee,	do	do
Wm. Murray,	do	do
C. Donaldson,	do	do
P. Hostrasser,	do	do
Solomon Secord,	do	do
Peter H. Ball,	do	do
H. Stull,	do	do

Adjutant

——— ———

Quarter Master.

John McCarthy,	do	do

Surgeon

Wm. Ferris,	do	do

CAVALRY.

Captain.

R. McDonald, Dec 22, 37

Lieutenant

Wm. Lockwood, do 23, do

Cornet.

J. F. Martindale, do do

Limits: Townships of Grantham and Louth.

HALDIMAND,

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

——— ———

Lieut. Colonel.

——— ———

Major

W. Nelles, Jan 14, 22

Captains.

H. W. Nelles,	April 2,	28
J. Young,	Apr 23,	22
W. W. Nelles,	do 24,	do
W. Ball,	do 25,	do
Geo. Bunchey,	do 27,	do
G. H. Sheehan,	Apr 26,	24

W. H. Nelles, May 23, 33
M. Blair, June 18, 38

Lieutenants.

J. S. Nelles, Apr 23, 22
Rob't Anderson, do 24, do
D. Keely, do 26, do
J. Y. Nelles, May 22, 33
P. B. Nelles, do do
Isaac Nelles, do do

Ensigns.

M. Wilson, Apr 23, 22
J. Croker, Apr 2, 23
G. H. Dastider, do 3, do

Adjutant

D. Keely, Apr 26, 22

Quarter Master.

J. D. Nelles, Apr 2, 23

Surgeon.

Limits; The entire County. Including the settlement of Canby.

NORFOLK.

1st Regiment.

Colonel

A. Rapelgie. Apr 16, 24

Lieut Colonel

D. M'Call, do do

Major

Jacob Potts, Nov 27, 38

Captains.

F. S. Walsh, Aug 13, 34
T. Backhouse, Dec 2, 27
T. Williams, Nov 27, 38
W. Anderson, do do
P. W. Rapelgie, do do
J. Tisdale, do do
D. Fisher, do do
J. Brown, do do
D. M'Call, do do
Alex. Vance, do do

Lieutenants.

H. Rapelgie, do do
J. B. Hutchinson, do do
Ed. Dickinson, do do
E. T. Perley, do do
D. M'Call, do do
J. Covernton, do do
P. E. Young, do do
J. Hutton, do do
S. M'Call, do do
A. M'Innes, do do

Ensigns.

Chas. Glover, do do
W. Townsend, do do
E. Tisdale, do do
H. N. Franklin, do do
L. Tisdale, do do
Jacob Wood, do do
E. L. Potts, do do
D. Walsh, do do
J. C. Tisdale, do do
A. M'Lellan, do do

Adjutant.

T. Williams, do do

Quarter Master.

P. E. Young, do do

Surgeon

C. W. Covernton, do do

Limits: Townships of Charlottville, and Walsingham.

2nd reg. norfolk.

Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel

Isaac Gilbert, May 4, 24

Major.

W. Salmon, Oct 6, 28

Captains

W. F. Wilson, Jan 14, 18
W. Wilson, June 21, 33
Ed. Evans, do 23, do
D. Campbell, Oct 23, 27
R. Potts, May 21, 28
E. Gilbert, do 22, do
M. Tisdale, Feb 17, 31
C. M'Nellege, do do
J. Powell, April 26, 36
J. M'Nally, do 27, do
Wm. Finlay, Feb 28, 38
J. Culver, Sep 27, do
E. R. Ryerson, do do
J. M. Parke, do do
I.W. Powell, do do

Lieutenants

M. Bowham, May 2, 28
H. Beemer, do 26, do
A. Bowlby, Sep 27, 38
B. Haviland, do do
Caleb Wood, do do
S. Oxford, do do
Hugh Ross, do do
J. M'Gill, do do
A. Nelles, do do
J: W. Gilbert, do do
D, M'Pherson, do do
J. Parke, do do

Ensigns

B. Williams, do do
James Decon, do do
J. Bannister, do do
J. Johnston, do do
Amos King, do do
P. Beamer, do do
S. Walker, do do
H. Boughner, do do
Wm. Ryerse, do do
J. Boughner, do do
T. E. Haviland, do do

Adjutant

Wm. Finlay, do do

Quarter Master

N. Reid, do do

Surgeon

J. B. Crouse, do do

Assitant Surgeon.

J. M'Killan, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

W. M. Wilson, Nov 12, 35

Lieutenant

Jas Frarer, Dec 28, 37

Cornet.

J. Hunter, Jan 7, 39

Limits : Townships of Windham, and Townsend.

OXFORD.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

B. B. Brigham, Feb 8, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

Wm. Brearly, do do

Major.

J. Carroll, July 3, 38

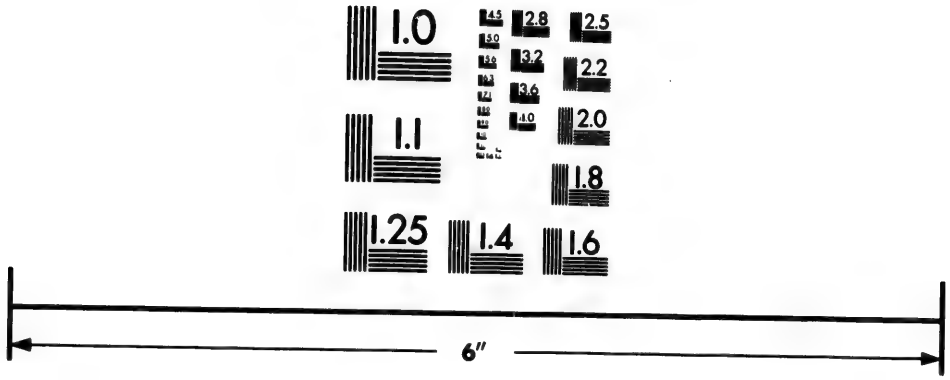
Limts : Townships of Norwich, and Durham.

2nd REG. OXFORD.

Colonel.

A. M, Light, Jan 19, 38

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.0

Lieutenant Colonel.

P. Graham, Feb 8, do

Major

C. Beale, April 23, do

Captains

J. Gibson, Jan 19, 38
Ed. Deedes, do do
J. Jackson, do do
D. Burns, do do
Hugh Chambers, do do
M. Johnson, Apr 23, 38
R. H. Place, Sep 27, do
H. M'Gregor, do do
E. Nelles, do do
Wm. Merigold, do do

Lieutenants

G. Rouviere, Jan 19, 38
Wm. Light,
Jacob Choat,
Wm. Carroll,
Rob't Deedes,
H. Fincle, do do
H. DeBlaquiere, do do
P. Graham, Sep 27, 38
Wm. Lawson, do do
C. Beard, do do
F. Groves, do do

Ensigns

G. Cazlett, Jan 19, 38
Alex. Light, do do
Wm. Burtch, do do
J. Reynolds, do do

Adjutant.

Hugh Chambers, do do

Quarter Master

Rob't Lynn, Sep 27, 38

Surgeon

John Turquand, Jan 19, do

Limits: Townships of Blenheim, Blandford and Woodstock,

3nd REG. OXFORD.

Colonel.

J. Barwick, Jan 20, 38

Lt. Colonel.

P. B. DeBlaquire, Apr 25,

Major.

E. Buller, July 7, do

Captains.

H. Vansittard, Jan 20, 38
David Bolt, do do
J. Dobson, do do
Wm. McKay, do do
R. M'Donald, Sep 21, do
H. C. Barwick, do do
A. Murray, Jan 30, 39

Lieutenants.

W. M'Cauley, Jan 20, 38
J. Sutherland, do do
J. Watson, do do
J. Barwick, do do
Wm. Murray, Sep 27, do
James Lewis, do do
W. Lapenotiere, do do
R. Campbell, Jan 30, 39
Alex. Gordon, do do

Ensigns

Jr Griffith, Jan 20, 38
James M'Donald, do do
W. Frazer, Junr Sep 27, do
W. Cambell, Jan 30, 39
A. M'Kay, do do

Adjutant

Quarter Master

W. Lapenotiere, do do

Surgeon

J. Stratford, do do

Limits : Township of Zorra.

4th REG. OXFORD.

Colonel

Jas. Winniet, Feb 28, 28

Lieut. Colonel

G.W. Whitehead, do 8, do

Major

John Weir, do do

Captains.

Charles Purley, Apr 23, do
Z. Bailey, do do
Jos. Brown, do do
John Moore, do do
Aug. Halston, do do
Caleb Merritt, do do
G. McDougall, do do
W. D. Taylor, do do

Lieutenants.

W. D. Aubigny, do do
W. Whitehead, do do
Chas. Patrick, do do
J. Langbourne, do do
Jacob Smith, do do
A. Cameron, do do
Rob't Weir, do do
Wm. Utton, do do

Ensigns.

J. R. McDocnell, do do
Abm. Greeny, do do
Wm. Kirby, do do
Jer. Cowell, do do
B. G. Tisdale, do do
C. M. Ives, do do
Wm. Smilley, do do
W. D. Bowen, do do

Adjutant

Quarter Master

W. Abbott, do do

Surgeon.

Peter Master, do do

Ass't Surgeon.

James Dixon, do do

Limits : Township of Blandford and Oakland.

5th REG. OXFORD.

Colonel.

W. Holcroft, Feb 8, 38

Lieut Colonel

R. R. Hunter, do do

Major

Jas. Ingersoll, do do

Captains

G. Chambers, Mar 8, 23
T. Ingersoll, do do
G. W. Marsh, Jan 19, 38
Rob't Cameron, do 20, do
Ed. Burton, Mar 8, do
W. Yale, do do
—— Daly, do do
Jas. Barker, do do
T. Peacock, Jan 30, 39
R. Garnet, do do

Lieutenants

T. Holcroft, Nov 5, 38
C. Merrigold, do do
C. Caulfieled, Jan do do
Ed. Haycock, do do
J. W. Marsh, do do
J. Stewart, do do
D. Cronk, do do
C. D. Blaquiere, do do

Boyle Travers, do do
Wm. Withers, Jan 30, 39
J. Phelan, do do
H. Crotty, do do

Ensigns.

J. Dundas, Mar 8, 38
Ed. Merrigold, do do
E. M,Intyre, do do
Jas Nchol, do do
A. Carroll, do do
G. W. Burton, do do
H. Reynall, do do
L. R. Marsh, Jan 30, 39
P. H. Bowman, do do
S. Eakins, do do

Adjutant

J. Barker, March 8, 38

Quarter Master

B. Travers, do do

Surgeon

H. Osborne, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain.

P. Carroll, Mar 6, 38

Lieutenant

W. L. Carroll, Apr 23 38

Cornet.

J. Reynolds, do do

Limits: Township of Nissouri, and Oxford, E. W. and North.

MIDDLESEX.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel.

H T. Talbot, Feb 12, 12

Lieutenant Colonel.

L. Patterson, Dec 15, 37

Major

J. M'Queen, do do

Captains

G. Wilson, Feb 14, 12
J. Warren, Mar 28, 23
A. Gillis, do 29, do
J. M'Kinlay, Apr 1, do
Wm. Shore, Dec 15, 37
J. Simes, do do
J. Patterson, do do
J. Robier, do do
R. D. Drake, do do
J. T. Airey, do do
G. Munro, do do

Lieutenants

W. Bird, Feb 12, 12
G. Tiffany, do 14 do
T. M,Call, do 25, do
J. Gillis, Mar 26, 23
D. M'Kinlay, do 27. do
P. Drake Dec 15, 37
R. Nichalls, do do
J. Robier, do do
R. Evans, do do
S. Harris, do do
H. Burwell, do do
J. Blackwood, do do
E. M'Kinlay, do do

Ensigns.

D. M'Intyre, Feb 12, 12
D. Davis do 13, do
H. Burden, Dec 15, 37
T. Robier, do do
A. Bockus, do do
J. Thayer, do do
R. Howard. do do
J. B. Burwell, do do
Wm. Spore, do do
D. M'Gregor, do do

J. Sinclair, do do

Adjutant.

J. Patterson do do

Quarter Master.

——— ———

Surgeon.

J. A. Rolls, Jan 3, 38

Limits: Township of Dunwich, Southwolds, and Aldboro.

———

2d. REG. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel

M. Burwell, Jan 18, 22

Lieut Colonel.

J. Burwell, Jan 27, 38

Major.

H. Metcalf, do do

Captains

W. Stanton, Mar 25, 23
J. Defield, Apr 1, do
A. Backhouse, do 3, do
I. Draper, do 4, do
A. Dobbie, do 15, do
W. Summers, do 15, do
A. Foster, Dec 4, 31
G. Wrong, Jan 27, 38
Hutchinson, do do
A. Santon, do do
D. M'Kenney, do do

Lieutenants.

J. Summers, May 23, 34
H. House, June 16, 26
J. Summers, do 17, do
J. Benner, Jan 27, 38
T. Higginson, do do
, Crawly, do do

Ensigns.

G. Dobbie, Jan 14, 26
J. R. Kennedy, do 19, do
W. M'Intosh, do 20, do
P. Defield, do 21, do
T. Eddison, do 22, do
A. M'Casland, Feb 18, 32
N. Lyon, do do
B. Plowman, Jan 27, 38
G. W. Holland, do do
T. Jenkins, Jun do do
S. Livingston, do do

Adjutant

A. Foster. Apr 4, 31

Quarter Master

R J. Kennedy, Jan 14, 26

Surgeon

——— ———

CAVALRY.

H. Gilbert, Jun 27, 38

Lieutenat

J. M. Crawford, do po

Cornet

J. Wright, do do

Limits: Township of Malahide, and Bayham.

———

LIGHT INFANTRY,

2nd REG MIDDLESEX.

Colonel.

T. Radcliff, Sep 6, 37

Lieutenant Colonel.

J. P. Curran, do do

Major

W. McKenzie, do do

Captains.

W. Radcliff, July 7, 35
P. Huges, do 8, do

Rob't Pegley, do 9, do
J. J. Buchannan, Aug 30, 37
T. Groome, do 31, do
J. P. Bellairs, Sep 1, do
J. Arthur, do do
E. G. Bowen, do do
R. H. Allen, Jan 16, 38

Lieutenants.

Wm. Collins, July 11, 35
H. L. Thompson, Aug 30, 37
T. White, do 31, do
G. Somers, Sep 1, do
R. L. Johnston, do 2, do
H. G. Bullock, do 4, do
E. Bullock, do 5, do
G. Pegley do 6, do

Second Lieutenants.

J. Philips, Augst 30, 37
D. M'Pherson, do 31, do
W. M'Kenzie, Sep 2, do
C. White, do 4, do

Adjutant.

J. Arthurs, Sep 1, do

Limits: Township of Adelaide.

3rd REG. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel.

J. Bostwick, June 18, 32

Lieut. Colonel

B. Wilson, Feb 4, 39

Major

J. Nevilles, do do

Captains.

D. Calder, do do
Wm. Orr, do do
J. Marlatt, do do
W. P. Secord, do do
J. C. Chrysler, do do
J. R. Bostwick, do do
M. M'Kenzie, do do
J. Manning, do do
D. Frazer, do do
S. E. Curtis, do do

Lieutenants

S. Sumner, do do
G. R. Williams, do do
G. S. Bostwick, do do
J. Miller, do do
G. Claris, do do
T. Spore, do do
J. M'Kay, do do
H. B. Bostwick, do do
T. Hutchins n do do
J. Spore, do do

Ensigns

J. Rapelge, Feb 4, 39
Leslie Pearce, do do
S. Price, do do
A. Aeland, do do
J. Coughill, do do
A. Fortour, do do
C. Mayward, do do
D. Marlatt, do do
F. Spore, do do
R. Springer, do do

Adjutant.

Quarter Master.

W. Garrett, do do

Surgeon

D. J. Bowman, do do

Pay Master

E. Ermatinger, do do

CAVALRY.

Captain

J. Ermatinger, Dec 30, 37

Lieutenant

J R. Woodward, do do

Cornet

J. Bostwick, do do

Limits: Townships of Yarmouth, Westminster, Dorchester, and Delaware.

4th REG. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel

Lieut. Colonel

T. H. Ball, Jan 12, 38

Major

S. Bullen, Feb 17, 35

Captains

R. Talbot, Apr 12, 23
H. Killaly, Jan 11, 38
A. Sinclair, do do
J. Wilson, do do
R. Robinson, Sep 27, 28
J. B. O'Connor, Nov 7, 38
W. S. Bullen, do do
G. Robinson, do do

Lieutenants

J. O'Neil, Jan 12, 38
W. M'Millan, do do
J. M'Fadden, do do
J. Jennings, do do
P. Harding, Nov 7, 38
J. Parkinson, do do
T. Howard, do do
R. Mathews, do do
C. Madden, do do
W. Crofton, do do

Ensigns.

W. Muttlebury, Jan 12, 38
R. J. Handy, Jan 12, 38
T. Harding, do do
S. L. Ball, Nov 7, 38
T. H. Ball, do do
H. C. R. Beecher, do do
J. Hawkins, do do
W. Warren, do do
A. D. M'Lean, do do
T. Parkinson, do do
D. Kent, do do

Adjutant.

R. Robertson, Sep 27, 35

Quarter Master.

F. Talbot, May 12, 38

Surgeon.

G. Moore, Feb 17, 38

CAVALRY.

Captain

A. Robertson, Feb 27, 35

Lieutenants.

J. Warren, Nov 7, 38

Cornet

A. Kier, do do

Limits: Townships of London, Lobo, and N. Dochester.

5th REG. MIDDLESEX.

Colonel

S. Craig, May 1, 37

Lieut. Colonel.

J. B. Clench, do do

Major.

F. Somers, do do

Captains

J. M'Farland, Feb 18, 32
B. Springer, do do
D. Lockwood, do do
C. Gibbs, do do
W. M. Johnson, Feb 11, 36

J. S. Cummines, 11 Sep 38

Lieutenants

J. M'Farlane, Feb 11, 32
H. Miller, do do
A. D. Ward, do do
C. D. Sparling, do do
T. Lantry, do do

Ensigns.

H. Anderson, Feb 11, 32
W. Sparling, do do
J. Miller, Junior do do
D. Lockwood, Jan 11, 36

Adjutant

W. M. Johnston, Jan 11, 36

Limits: Townships of Caradoc, Ekfrid, and Mosa.

HURON.

1st Regiment

Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel

E. T. Taylor, Sep 27, 38

Major.

Charles Prior, do do

Captain.

T. Luard, Apr 12, 36
Dan. Lizare, do 13, do
Harry Handman, do 14, do
Wm. Gooding, do 15, do
John Annand, Sep 27, 38
A. Christie, do do

Lieutenants.

Thomas Kidd, Apr 13, 36
David Lawson, do 14, do
Benj. Wilson, Sep 27, 38
Wm. B. Rich, do do
Geo. Frazer, do do
W. Lawdon, do do
George Brown, do do
John Young, do do

Ensigns

Alex. Annand, Sep 27, 38
John Evans, do do
Richard Young, do do
D. H. Ritchie, do do
Benj. Parsons, do do
N. Geffry, do do
John Clarke, do do

Adjutant

Geo Frazer, do do

Quarter Master.

John Clarke, do do

Surgeon.

C. Derbistein, do do

Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas Stokes, do do

Limits: Townships of Goderich and Colbourne.

2d reg. huron.

Colonel

T. M. Jones, Jan 12, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

H. Rainsford, Feb 19, 38

Major.

John Bignall, Apr 28 38

Captains.

Isaac Adamson, Jan 15 38,
John Longworth, do do
M. Hamilton, do do
J. McDonald, Feb 19, 38
Ed. Biscaly, do do
Wm. Geary, do do

Lieutenants

David Clarke, do do

Charles Widder,	do	do
Geo. Elliott,	do	do
Wm. Balkwell,	do	do
James Hogdins,	do	do
Ensigns.		
Hugh McIntosh,	do	do
Wm. Adamson,	do	do
Wm. Carter,	do	do
Geo Carter,	do	do
Ed. Henley,	do	do
Adjutant.		
J. Longwith,	Jan 15,	38
Quarter Master		
M. Black,	do	do
Surgeon.		

Limits: Townships of Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hay, Usburnes, Stephen, McGillivray, Biddulph, Williams, Bosanquet, and Blanchard.

3rd REGT. HURON.

Colonel.		
R. L. Dunlop,	Jan 13,	38
Lieut. Colonel.		
J. Mitchell,	Nov. 5,	38
Major.		
W. Chalk,	do	do
Captains		
W. Jackson,	Feb 16,	38
W. Thompson,	do	do
R. Donkin,	do	do
S. Fryfoggle,	do	do
Lieutenants		
Ensigns		
Adjutant.		
W. Shiells,	do	do
Quarter Master.		
J. C. W Daley,	do	do
Surgeon.		
J. Flynn,	do	do

Limits: Townships, M'Killop, Hibbert, Fullarton, Logan, Ellice, N. East Hope S. East, Hope, and Hallett.

KENT.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.		
Lieut. Colonel		
J. W. Little,	Sep 8,	38
Major		
G. Jacobs,	do	do
Captains		
F. Drake,	Jan 30,	39
M. V. Dolsen,	do	do
W. Patterson,	do	do
T. Jackson,	do	do
G. Duck,	do	do
D. S. Baldwin,	do	do
J. Price,	do	do
S. Shipley,	do	do
J. B. Blackburn,	do	do
J. Ruddle,	do	do
J. Dismond,	do	do
B. Bell	do	do
P. P. Lacroix,	do	do
Lieutenants		
W. Dismond,	do	do
P. Lampman,	do	do
Philip Bury,	do	do
J. Stewart,	do	do

H. Toll,	do	do
D. Quick,	do	do
B. A. Crush,	do	do
J. Wilson,	do	do
D. Forsyth,	do	do
Ensigns		
J. Henry,	do	do
J. Simmerman,	do	do
J. Palmer,	do	do
J. Moorhouse,	do	do
J. Jackson,	do	do
T. Pardo,	do	do
J. Shipley,	do	do
T. Dawson,	do	do
J. Coalsworth,	do	do
J. Lampman,	do	do
T. Forsyth,	do	do
J. B. Williams,	do	do
Adjutant.		
G. Duck,	do	do
Quarter Master.		
N. O. Furey,	do	do
Surgeon.		
A. Ironside,	do	do
Pay Master.		
D. M'Gregor,	do	do

Limits: Townships of Romney, E. and W. Tilbury, Raleigh, and Harwich.

2nd REGT. KENT.

Colonel

——— ———

Lieuenant Colonel.

John Bell,	July 3,	38

Major.

D. McGregor,	Feb 18,	39

Captains

P. B. Perrier,	do	do
Wm. Taylor,	do	do
J. Moorhouse,	do	do
Alex. Walton,	do	do
George Little,	do	do
W. McCrae,	do	do
John Shaw,	do	do
Jas Johnstone,	do	do
Thomas Smith,	do 22,	30

Lieutenants

J. K. Forsyth,	do 18,	39
Chr. Arnold,	do	do
John White,	do	do
Aaron Kirby,	do	do
James Smith,	do	do
Lionell, Stewart,	do	do
D. M'Gregor,	do	do
S. Anderson,	do	do
T. B M'Gregor,	do	do

Ensigns

W. Chanbers,	do	do
Sam'l Kirby,	do	do
Ingrom Taylor,	do	do
Jos. Bell,	do	do
Wm. Bolton,	do	do
John Clement,	do	do
H. N. Smith,	do	do
Lionel Johnstone,	do	do
L. M'Dougald, Jr	do	do

Pay Mater.

W. Cosgrane,	Jan 30	39

Limits: Townships Sombra, Downe, and Lorre.

3rd REGT. KENT.

Colonel.

——— ———

Lieut. Colonel.

W. E. Wright, July 2, 38

Major.

J. F. Elliot, Nov 3, do

2nd Major.

A. W. Freer, do do

Captains.

T. Fisher, do do
A. Inglis, do do
Alex Sinclair, do do
Jos. Riddle, do do
F. Falfourd, do do
J. F. Elliot, do do
M. Somerville, do do
A. P. Toulmin, do do
Wm. Burwell, do do
J. Littleworth, do do
P. J. Salter, do do

Lieutenants

J. R. Nixon, do do
Sam. Foster, do do
A. B. Salter, do do
R. Faithorn, do do
A. W. Watson, do do
Jos. Little, do do
S. C. Hill, do do
Wm. Gard, do do
Geo. Johnstone, do do
Ric'd Leslie, do do

Ensigns

M. Wright, do do
Alex. Vidal, do do
C. Blundell, do do
J. Scott, Jr do do
G. O. Illingworth, do do
John Reid, do do
Geo. Harrower, do do
T. Abernethy, do do
J. Barry Jr do do
P. Gallmean, do do
Don. Bruce, do do

Adjutant

T. Fishe, do do

Quarrter Master

Dav. Bruce do do

Surgeon

John Hyde, do do

Limits: From Southern Township lines of Moore, Enniskillen, and Brooke, to Lake Huron.

ESSEX.

1st REGIMENT.

Colonel

Lieut. Colonel.

W. M'Cormick, Jan 30, 39

Major.

M. Elliott, Sep 20, 38

Captains

C. Berczy, June 19, 22
L. G. Gordon. Apr 1, 23
Alex. Duff. Sep 2, 38
J. Brush, do do
T. Paxton, do do
And. Kempt, do do
G. Ironside, do do
W. Anderton, do do
H. W. Richardson, do do

Lieutenants.

T. Wright, Jan 2, 38
J. Kevill, Sep 20, do
H. Wright, do do
T. H. Brush, do do
R. H. B. Elliott, do do
J. Cousins, do do
W. D. Duff, do do
A. Botsford, do do

C. Fortier, Jr	do	do
W. James, Jr	do	do
Goo. Bullock,	do	do
Ensigns		
J. Richardson,	do	do
Jas. Fortier,	do	do
T. Mack,	do	do
R. L. Forbes,	do	do
F. Cloatier,	do	do
J. Graveline,	do	do
O. Reaume,	do	do

Limits : The Townships of Malden, Anderton, and so much of Sandwich, as lies S. of a line drawn from the mouth of Turkey Creek, to the Talbot road, West, and along that road to the rear of the Township.

2nd REGT. ESSEX.

Colonel

W. Elliott, Apr 1, 22

Lieut. Colonel.

J. Asken, do do

Major.

J. G. Watson, Sep 3, 36

Captains

J. C. Lewis,	do	do
C. Paget,	do	do
A. Ovilette,	do	do
J. Woods,	do	do
S. J. Thebo,	do	do
Rob't Elliot,	do	do
J. L. Williams,	do	do
J. Fields,	do	do
J. Provanciere,	do	do

Lieutenants

A. Dufour,	do	do
F. Parrent,	do	do
C. Gothiere,	do	do
O. Bonsoleil,	do	do
D. Langlois,	do	do
W. D. Baby,	do	do
T. Paget,	do	do
L. L. Orillette,	do	do
S. Mercer,	do	do
B. Cheeseman,	do	do
P. Marontille,	do 22,	do

Ensigns.

J. Ross,	do 3,	do
D. Mitchell,	do	do
J. Mercer,	do	do
W. Gadfield,	do	do
J. A. Roy,	do	do
G. Bondy,	do	do
A. Maisonville,	do	do
J. M'Donald,	do	do
A. Gentle,	do	do
H. St. Louis,	do	do

Adjutant.

B, Cheeseman, do 3, do

Quarter Master

C. A, Anderson, do do

Surgeon.

P. M'Millan, do do

Limits . The Town of Sandwich, and so much of the Township of Sandwich, as lies North of the Talbot road, with Townships of Maidstone, and Rochester.

3rd. REGT. ESSEX.

Colonel.

. Prince, Apr 24, 38

Lieut. Colonel.

V. Ambridge, Sep 3, do

Major.

P. Girty. do do

Captains.

. Ferres, do do
V. Fox' do do
. Lesslie, do do
s. Mallotte, do do
. Wigle, do do
. Nelson, do do
. Ambridge, do do
. Scratch, do 8, do
Buchanan, do do
Scratch, do do

Lieutenants.

. Fox, do do
Malotte, do do
Wright, do do
R. Brush, do do
hos. Girty, do do
s. King, do do
G. Malotte, do do
G. Buchanan, do do

Ensigns.

T. Malotte, do do
T. H. Wright, do do
W. Cornwall, do do
J. Cornwall, do do
A. Stewart, do do
— Wigfield, do do
R. Bennett, do do
F. A. Ambridge, do 8, do
S. P. Girty, do do

Adjutant.

G. Lesslie, Sep 3, 38

Quarter Master.

J. M'Donald, do do

Surgeon

G. W. Ambridge, do do

Pay Master

W. G. Hall, Dec 15. do

CAVALRY.

Captain

D. Grant, Sep 3. 38

Lieutenant.

J. R. Brush, do do

Cornet.

Henry Leighton. do do

Limits : The Townships of Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

THE

INCORPORATED MILITIA

AND

PROVISIONAL BATALLIONS.

INCORPORATED MILITIA.

1st BATALLION.

Lieut. Colonel

Sir A. M'Nab, Oct 24, 38

Major

W, Gourlay, Nov 2, 38

Captains.

S. Usher, Nov 1, do
M. Blair, do do
J. Brown, do do
F. Field, do do
John Poore, do do
C. H. Leonard. do do
B. Tench, do do

Lieutenants

A. M'Donell, do do
W. A. Thompson, do do
W. Lane, do do
J. W. Tallent, do do
G. H. Ainsley, do do
John Thorner, do do
D. M. Campbell, do do
D. Patrick, do do

Ensigns

J. Courtney, do do
W. U. Thompson, do do
E. D. Hale, do do
W. Metcalf, do do
J. S. Doyle, do do
J. E. Thorner, do do
G. Wonham, do do

Adjutant

M. Blair, Nov 1, do

Pay Master

H. J. Tench, Dec 10, 38

Surgeon

W. Winder, do do

Ass't Surgeon

D. Campbell, do do

Quarter Master

T. A. Fawcett, do do

2nd BATTALLION OF INCORPORATED MILITIA.

Lieut. Colonel.

K. Cameron, Oct 24 38

Major

B. Young, Nov 2, 38

Captains

T. Cronyn, Nov 1, do
C. Wood, Oct 29, 38

Lieutenants.

H. J. Tench, Nov 1, 38
A. Montgomery, Oct 30, 38
A. W. Schweiger, Nov 19,

Ensigns

W. A. Dixie, Oct 21, 39
G. Young, Nov 8, 38
J. A. Fraser, do 23, do

Adjutant.

———

Pay Master

G. Duggan, Jr do do

Surgeon

A. R. Dewson, do do

Ass't Surgeon.

———

Quarter Master

M. Wells, do do

———

3rd BATT. INCORPORATED MILITIA.

Lieutenant Colonel

W. Kingsmill, Oct 24. 38

Major

P. Warren, Nov 26, 38

Captains.

J. H. Palmer, Oct 31, 38
J. M. Coppinger, Nov 1, 38
D. M'Dougall, do 2, do
S. Purdon, do 3, do
D. Bridgeford, do 5, do
J. P Downs, do 10, do

Lieutenants

W. Kingsmill, Nov 1, 38
C. W. Grange, do 6, do
S. Reid, do 7, do
J. D. Humphries, do 8, do
N. Gatchall, do 9, do
G. W. Wilkie, do 10 do
F. Tench, do 12, do
T. Trumbull, do 13; do

Ensigns.

Eli Ward, do 7, do
H. Murroy, Nov 6, do
C. S. Finlinson, do 8, do
H. A. Johnson, do 9, do
E. Wheeler, do 10, do
R. Hamilton, do 12, do
F. Garret, do 13, do

Adjutant

T. Bentley, do do

Pay Master

T. Benson, do do

Surgeon

W. C. Humphrey, Nov 5, 38

Asst. Surgeon

W. Taylor, do 24, do

Quarter Master

Thomas Gass, do do

———

4th BATT. INCORPORATED MILITIA.

Lieut. Colonel

J. Hill, Oct 24, 38

Major.

———

Captains.

J. Landon, Dec 1, 38
— Cameron, do do

Lieutenants.

J. Maitland, do do
J. S. Lee, do do
T. F. Hill, do do
John Black, do do
S. Bull, Nov 5, 38

John Low,	do 14,	do
W. A. Bowen,	Oct 20,	38
Ensigs.		
R. M'Kecknie,	do	do
T. Gamble,	Nov 5,	38
I. Shaw,	Oct 20,	38
Adjutant		
J. Arthurs,	do	do
Pay Master.		
G. Henderson,	do	do
Surgeon.		
P. Diehl,	do	do
Quarter Master.		

1st. PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieut. Colonel.		
Hon P. Adamson,	Oct. 31	38
Major.		
Charles Mitchell,	Nov 9,	38
Captains		
Robert Cotton,	do	do
S. B. Sterne,	do	do
Henry Cole,	do	do
J. H. Savigney,	Feb 22,	39
Lieutenants		
John Kent,	Nov 19,	38
Peter Romaine,	do	do
James Adamson,	do	do
W. H. Cox,	do	do
John Donaldson,	do	do
Wm Atcheson,	do	do
Ensigns		
Charles Evans,	do	do
John Tilt,	do	do
Rob't Chambers,	do	do
Joseph Beattie,	do	do
Thos. Patterson,	do	do
Wm. Adamson,	do	do
Adjutant		
G. T. Vardon,	do 11,	do
Pay Master.		
Thomas Mitchell,	do 10,	do
Surgeon.		
J. Adamson,	do	do
Assistant Surgeon.		
——	——	
Quarter Master.		
John Ross,	Nov 10,	38

2nd PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieut. Colonel.		
Amos Thorne,	Oct 31,	38
Major.		
W. C. Rotchford,	do	do
Captains		
W. B. Jarvis,	do	do
John Powell,	do	do
Geo. Munro,	do	do
Joseph Spragge,	do	do
Samuel Huson,	do	do
Alex. Shaw,	do	do
Lieutenant		
George Shaw,	do	do
D. M. Murray,	do	do
John Watson,	do	do
Grant Powell,	do	do
Wm. Jarvis,	do	do
R. R. Pocock,	do	do
Ensigns.		
Peter Heward,	do	do
James Billings,	do	do
C. FitzGibbon,	do	do
Robert Cameron,	do	do
R. Maitland,	do	do
Chas. Shaw,	do	do

Adjutant.
G. D. Wells, do do
Pay Master.
Henry Jessup, do do
Surgeon.
Lucius O'Brien, Nov 12, 38
Assistant Surgeon.
——
Quarter Master.
E. C Boulton, do do

3rd PROVISIONAL BATALLION.
Lieut. Colonel.
P. VanKoughnett, Oct 31, 38
Major
Geo. Anderson, Dec 5, 38
Captains.
George Morgan, do do
Henry Shaver, do do
Jacob W. Empey, do do
Wm. Clive, do do
Austin Shearer, do do
M. McMartin, do do
Lieutenants.
Robert Clive, do do
P. W. Empey, do do
G. Morgan, do do
S. J. B. Anderson, do do
J. R. Wood, do do
James Crawford, do do
Ensigns.
P. M. M. S. Van-Koughnett, do do
Hector McLean, do do
George Grant, do do
C. Chrysler, do do
J. Dickenson, do do
D. W. B. Macaulay, do do
Adjutant.
James Hume, do do
Pay Master.
James Hume, do do
Surgeon.
William Hall, do do
Assistant Surgeon
Robert Burns, do do
Quarter Master
Edwin French, do do

4th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.
Lieut. Colonel.
D. McDonnell, Oct 21, 38

5th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.
Lieutenant Colonel.
Alex. Frazer, Nov 1, 38

6th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.
Lieut. Colonel
J. C. Baldwin, Nov 7, 38
Major.
Henry Fry, Nov 18, 38
Captains.
H. Sullivan, Nov 18, 38
John Ridout, do 20, do
M. E. O'Conor, do 21, do
David Calder, Dec 1, 38
P. DeGrassi, Jan 9, 39
Sullivan Brown, Nov 21, 38
Lieutenants.
A. B Sullivan, Nov 19, 38
John Cochrane, do 21, do

Allan Gunn, do do
D. C. O'Brien, do do
F. Chambers, Dec 7, 38
J. W. McIntyre, Dec 1, 38

Ensigns.

Fred. A. Hall, Nov 20, 38
Edward Fry, do do
Henry James, do 22, do
Alex. G. Clarke, do 23 do
A. W. Sullivan, Dec 21, do
C. H. Pilgrim, Jan 4, 39

Adjutant.

B. G. Stewart, Dec 7 38

Pay Master.

John Lyons, Nov 22, 38

Surgeon

Thomas Rolph, Dec 1, 38

Assistant Surgeon.

Quarter Master.

C. Stotesbury, Nov 18, 38

7th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieutenant Colonel.

A. M'Donell, do do

Major.

J. C. Cowell, no do

Captains

S. F. Kirkpatrick, Nov 12, 38
J. C. Boswell, do 16, do
J. R. Benson, do do
T. Murphy, do 20, do
S. A. Fraser, Dec 1, do

Lieutenants.

S. J. Carver, Nov 20, do
J. Ferguson, do do
S. Strickland, do do
T. Need, Dec 1, do
G. W. Caddy, do do

Ensigns

W. Armstrong, Nov 25, do
G. B. Hall, Dec 15, do
G. Low, do do
R. Brown, do do
J. Rubidge, do do

Adjutant,

J. G. Armmoûr, Nov 20, 38

Pay Master.

W. H. Wrighton, Dec 10 do

Surgeon

J. Hutchinson, Nov 20, do

Quarter Master

H. B. Holland, Nov 20. 38

8th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieut. Colonel

Allen McDonnell,

Major

Henry Saddler,

Captains.

Wm. J. McKay, Nov 9, 38
James Frazer, do do
Peter V. Dorland, do do
Thos. McNider, do 10, do
Hugh McGregor, do 17, do
Elijah Beach, do do

Lieutenants

Charles Stuart, do 10, do
Edmund Sisson, do 16, do
John M. Detlor, do do
Henry Cubitt, do do
L. Herchimer, do 17, do
Henry Grass, do do

Ensigns.

H. G. Spafford, do 16, do
C. McGreer, do 17, do
Wm. Lowe, do do
M. Drummond, do do
Charles Cull, do do
John Purdy, do do

Adjutant

W. Sills, do 22, do

Surgeon.

J. Maitland, Nov 16, 38

Assistant Surgeon.

W. B. McLean, do 14, do
Ed. Nulty, do 30, do
Wm. Lattimer, Dec 1, do
J. Gainford, do do
A. Brownlie, do do

Adjutant

A. Matthieson, do do

Paymaster.

E. J. Hubble, Nov 10, 39

Surgeon.

C. W. Buchanan, do do

Assistant Surgeon.

Quarter Master,

W. Swetman, Nov 10, 38

Quarter Master.

John Crantsone, Nov 14 38

9th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.—*Or the Queen's Royal Borderers.*

Lieutenant Colonel.

Ogle R. Gowan,

Major.

A. Grant, Nov 23, 38

Captains

Wm. Stuart, do 10, do
T. D. McCormick, do 13 do
James Cull, do 14, do
C. Gunnip, do 20, do
John Kendrick, do 30 do
E. Webster, Dec 1, do

Lieutenants

R. Osborne, Nov 10, do
James Eaton, do 20, do
G. McK. Breakenridge, do 26, do
Alfred Newson, do 30, do
Phillip Roberts, Dec 1, do

Ensigns.

F. Reynolds, Nov 10, do

10th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hon. J. Kirby, Nov 9, 38

Major.

A. Rosback, do do

Captains.

Wm. Duff, Dec 1, 38
Edmond Ruily, do 14, do

Lieutenants.

J. B. Warren, Dec 14, 38
J. R. Boyd, Jan 1, 39

Ensigns

John Mylne, Dec 14, 38
G. Anderson, Jan 10, 39

Adjutant.

Pay Master.

K. Robertson, Nov 16, 38

Surgeon.

W. Sutherland, do do

Assistant Surgeon.

Quarter Master.
John Callaghan, do 10, do

11th PROVISIONAL BATALLION.

Lieut. Colonel
Thomas Radcliffe,
Major

Captains.
Wm. Radcliffe, Nov 12, 38
Thomas Groome, do do
Lieutenants.
H. L. Thompson, do do
T. White, do do
Ensigns
John Massey, do do
Charles White, do do
Adjutant.
T. Wilson, do do
Pay Master.

Surgeon
D. McGregor, Nov 26, 38
Assistant Surgeon

Quarter Master
G. Pegley, Nov 12, 38

12th PROVISIONAL BATT.
Lieut. Colonel
A. M'Millan, do do
Major.

&c. &c. &c.

1st TORONTO ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO THE FIRST EAST YORK.
Major.
T. Carfrae, May 21, 35
Captain
S. Burnham, May 24, 35
1st *Lieutenant*
John Craig. May 21' 38
2nd *Lieutenan'*
P. Paterson, May 21, 35

2nd TORONTO ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO FIRST WEST YORK.
Captain
W. Stennet, May 12, 32
1st *Lieutenant.*
J. Caldwell, May 12, 32
2nd *Lieutenant*
M. B. Stennet, May 12, 32
Adjutant of the foregoing Artillery force
Capt. J. Leckie, Sep 21, 35

1st COLORED CORPS NIAGARA FRONTIER.
Major
R. P. Webb,
Captains
J. Clench, Nov 8, 38
A. C. Hamilton, do 12, do
Lieutenant.
W. B. Roberts, Nov 10, 38
Ensign

Adjutant
C. Jones, Nov 2, 38

Pay Master

—— ——

Surgeon

—— ——

Ass't Surgeon.

—— ——

Quarter Master.

N. Warren, Dec 1, 38

BROCKVILLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain.

— Edmonstone, do do

Lieutenant

— Schofield, do do

Ensign

T. Fraser, do do

WHITBY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain

G. H. Low,

Lieutenant

G. Heathcote,

Ensign

T. Webster,

BELLVILLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Joined to 4th Incorporated Battallion.

Captain

— Warren do do

Lieutenants.

S. Bull, Nov 5, 38

J. Low, do 14, do

Ensigns

T. Gamble, Nov 5, 38

INDEPENDENT COMPANY NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Captain

J. Foote, Nov 8, 38

INDEPENDENT COMPANY AT BOND HEAD.

Captain

J. Dewson, do do

VOLUNTEER CORPS CO. BOURG.

Major

G. Elliott, Nov 8, 38

Captain

J. Huston, do 13, do

A. Brown, do do

Lieutenants

R. Craig, do do

R. Hawthorne, do 16, do

T. Kells, do 17, do

J. Mitchell, do do

Ensigns

T. Henderson, do 21 do

T. Armstrong, do do

COLORED COMPANIES CHATHAM.

1st COMPANY.

Captain.

— Muttlebury, do d

Lieutenant

H. Chambers, do do

Ensign.

— Elliott, Dec 1, 38

2nd COMPANY.

J. B. Ferrior, do do

INDEPENDENT COMPANY CAYUGA.

Captain

R. Martin, Nov 15, 38

Lieutenants

C. Bain, Dec 1, 38

T. Blakeney, do 7. do

Ensign.

Z. Bell, do 7, do

INDEPENDENT COMPANY AMHERST ISLAND.

Captain.

J. S. Cummins, do do

Lieutenants

J. Hitchins, Nov 26, 38

Ensigns

—— ——

INDEPENDENT COMPANY, RIVER ST. CLAIR.

Captain

J. Elliott, Nov 19, 38

Lieutenant.

Claude Cartier, Dec 24, 38

MAGRATH'S TROOP OF VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Captain.

Thos. Magrath, Oct 24, 38

Lieutenant.

James Magrath, do do

Cornet.

Charles Heath, do do

BROCKVILLE VOLUNTEER TROOP.

Captain.

Robert Harvey,

Lieutenant

G. Glasford, Nov 6, 38

Cornet

Erastus Holden, do 23, do

WOODSTOCK VOLUNTEER TROOP.

Captain.

R. Riddell,

1st VOLUNTEER COMPANY—RIVER TRENT.

Captain

W. Robertson, Nov 12, 38

Lieutenant

Noble Barry, do do

Ensign.

John Stewart do do

KINGSTON INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain.

—. Cameron,

Lieutenant

W. A. Bowen, Oct 20, 38

Ensign

Isaac Shaw, do 39

Incorporated with the 4th Batallion Incorporated Militia.

WHITBY INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—*(Macdonell's.)*

Captain

A. Macdonnell, Oct 23, 38

Lieutenants.

H. J. Ruttan, do do

A. G. Allen, do do

Ensign.
A. Penton, do do

NEWCASTLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
Captain
W. Beamish, Dec 1, 38
Lieutenant.
William Carroll, do 7, do
Ensign.
—. Stewart, do do

FARRELL'S VOLUNTEER COMPANY.
Captains.
A. P. Farrell, Nov 17, 38
Lieutenant.
G. H. Sheehan, Dec 7, 38
Ensign.
C. D. Purnell, Nov 19, 38

THOMPSON'S VOLUNTEER COMPANY.
Captain.
J. Thompson, Nov 17, 38

CORNWALL ARTILLERY COMPANY.
Captain
J. H. Pringle, Nov 26, 38
Lieutenant
R. R. Bullock, do do

1st INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MILITIA (KINGSON.)
Captain
C. Armstrong, Feb 28, 38
1st Lieutenant.
. McLean, June 26, do
Second Liutenant
J. Bastow, Apr 23, do

2nd INDEPENDENT ARTIL-COMPANY OF MILITIA, (KINGSTON.)
Captain.
Rob't. Jackson, Mar 9, 38
1st. *Lieutenant.*
2nd *Lieutenant.*

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MILITIA, (GANANOQUE.)
Captain.
John McEwen, June 18, 38
1st *Lieutenants.*
J. S. McDonald, do do

HASTINGS INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF MILITIA.
Captain.
J. Baxter, Feb 3, 38
1st *Lieutenant.*
Zenos Defoe, do do
2nd *Lieutenant*
J. Addisson, do do

1st INDEPENDENT COMPANY (WALPOLE.)
Captain.
E Evans, June 23, 23
Lieutenant
John Evans, Apr 28, 31
Ensign.
Wm. Steel, do do

2nd INDEPENDENT COMPANY (RAINHAN.)

J. Aikens, Apr 28, 31

Lieutenant

D. M. F. Field, do do

Ensign

S. Aikins, do do

BROCKVILLE INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MILITIA.

Captain.

John Bland, Feb 1, 38

1st *Lieutenant.*

R. M. Watson, Sep 27, 38

2nd *Lieutenant.*

Benj. Chaffey, do do

NIAGARA ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Captain

D. Thompson, Jan 29, 38

Limits: 1st Regiment Lincoln Militia.

NIAGARA FRONTIER ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Captain.

J. Bawker, Feb 16, 38

1st *Lieutenant*

J. Rogers, do do

2nd *Lieutenant.*

J. Balfour, do do

NOTE.

The Editor, notwithstanding his most attentive care, and this section of the work has occasioned him more trouble than all the other Lists and Tables put together, is aware that many errors will be discovered as to the spelling of proper names, and, probably in a few of the dates of appointments, by the gentlemen more immediately interested in the foregoing Register. But the Editor can assure the Patrons of this work, that the whole has been copied by experienced clerks from, and afterwards collated with, the Record in the Adjutant General's Office; it has been continued down to the very week of publication; and, it is hoped that it will prove a valuable PROVINCIAL ARMY LIST—and a useful book of reference hereafter.

A LIST

OF

UNATTACHED OFFICERS.

Colonels

J. Fitzgibbon, Jan 2, 29
H. J. S, Macaulay, Dec 23, 37
F. Halkett, do 26, do
F. Baddeley, do 27, do

Lieut. Colonels.

R. H. Bonnycastle, Dec 14, 37
J. M. Strachan, do 27, do
J. B. Askin, do 30, do
D. Bethune, Jan 15, 39
H. J. Elmsley, Feb 1, do
W. J. Kerr, Oct 24, do
P. Delatre, Nov 1. do
B. DeRottenburg, do 7, do
C. G. Swan, do do
F. Markham, do 9, do

Major

G. Gurnett, Nov 1, 38
J. Eccles, Nov 1, 38

Captains.

A. Parker, Dec 1, 38
Rudyer, Jan 6, 38

Surgeon.

J. King, Dec 4, 38

Ass't Surgeon

G. Grassett, Jan 20, 38
P. M'Mullin, Feb 5, 38

PROVINCIAL MARINE.

Commodore

A. Drew, Mar 20, 38

Captains.

H. J. Elmsley, Apr 25, do
J. Harper, May 21, do

Lieutenant.

W. I, Johnson, June 19, do

ADDENDA

TO THE

MILITIA REGISTER.

1st REGT. PRINCE EDWARD.

Colonel

— —

Lieut. Colonel.

J. Allen, July 2, 33

Major.

H. M'Donnell, do do

Captains

H. Dingman, June 23, do
B. Richards, Dec 26, 37

Lieutenants.

J. Wright, do 19, do
J. M'Intosh, do 20, do
J. Richards, do 23, do
W. Richards, Dec 26, 37

Ensigns

B. Preno, June 18, 23
J. Dingman, do 23, do
H. Richards, June 15, 27
J. Demorest, do 3, 27
R. Taylor, do 4, do

Limits: The Township of Thurlow.

— —

2nd REGT. PRINCE EDWARD.

Colonel.

Hon. R. Wilkins, Dec 26, 37

Lieut. Colonel

J. Pearson, Sep 27, 38

Major.

J. Babcock, do do

Captains

J. Young, June 25, 22
J. B. Roblin, Marc 3, 38
P. Dempsey, May 3, 38
T. Flagler, Dec 26, 37
J. Sagar, do do
W. Stapleton, Sep 27, 38
N. M'Arthur, do do
T. Young, do do

Lieutenants

T. Clapp, June 21, 22
P. Sagar, May 28, 28
J. Young, do 29, do
J. German, do 3, do
A. Simpson, Marc 15, 31
R. Young, Dec 20, 37
R. J. S. Wilkins, do do
J. F. Lane, do do
W. Dempsey, do do
J. Stapleton, do do
P. Clapp, do do
C. Nanhorn, do do
J. Sellock, do do

Ensigns

D. Watts, March 15, 37
W. Babcock, Dec 26, 37
B. Stapletdn, do do
J. Cryderman, do do

J. Peck, do do
T. M'Mahon, do do
R. Cotton, Dec 21, 38
R. R. Young. do do
J. M· Cadman, do do
H. W. Steater, do do

Adjutant

J· Sillock, Dec 26, 37

Quarter Master

——— ———

Surgeon.

P. Gross, June 18, 22

CAVALRY.

Captain

E. O. S. Wilkins, Dec26, 37

Lieutenant

C. Wilkins, Jan 5, 38

Cornet

G. Cunningham, Sep 27 do

Limit; Townships of Hillier, and Ameliasburg.

———

3rd REGT. PRINCE EEWARD.

Colonel.

J. Cotter, July 2, 33

Lieut Colonel

P. W. Ruttan, Jan 2, 38

Major

J. Allison, Sep 8, 38

Captain

J. Howell, June 20, 23
S. Solmes, Mar 24, 35
T. Davis, do 21, do
H. Bonnycastle, Jan 2, 38
J. Howell, Jan 2, 38
J Morden, do do
J'.P. Downes, do do
P. Valeau, do do
J. Gerou, do do
G. Boulton, do do
T. H. Bentley, do do

Lieutenants

A. Munroe, May 28, 35
J. R. Howel, Sep 8, 38
L. Roblin, do do
W. H. Cotter, do do
T. Bowerman, do do
D. Bowerman, do do
D. Burdett, do do
J. Larier, do do
D. M. Taggart, do do

Ensigns.

J. Benson, Oct 12, 15
R. Davorne, June 19, 23
D. Moran, Marc 30, 35
T. Archer, Sep 8, 35
J. Daniell, do do
C. Benson, do do
J. T. Howell, do do
A. Patterson, do do
S. Smith, do do
J. Demill, do do
J· Hart, do do

Adjutant

C. T. Bentley, Sep 8, 38

Quarter Master

——— ———

Surgeon.

J. Fairfield, do do

CAVALRY,

Captain.

I. Morden, Sep 8, 38

Liutenant

J. Vanhorn, Marc 23, 35

Cornet

S. Munroe, do do

Limits: The Township o
Sophiasburgh. f

4th REGT. PRINCE EDWARD.

Lieut Colonel

J. M'Quaig, Dec 15, 37

Major

D. L. Fairfield, Jan 2, 28

Captains

S. Blakeney, Oct 16, 15
A. Deacon, June 26, 22
P. Ferguson, June 18, 23
W. Blakeley, do 19, do
D. Stinson, Marc 26, 35
C. Taylor, do do
A. Dougall, Jan 2, 38
P. Spragge, do do
C. Boekus, do do
P. Low, do do

Lieutenants

R. Gardiner, Oct 11, 15
J. Young, June 21, 23
Guy Young, June 21, 23
J. Stinson, Dec 3, 28
D. Goldsmith, do 4, do
J. Platt, March 23, 35
J. Stinson, do 25, do
P. Washburn, do 31, do
B. Simpson, Jan 2, 38
D. Barker, do do

Ensigns.

D. Conger, March 23, 35
T. Stinson, do 27, do
P. F. M'Quaig, Dec 26, 37
J. Dougall, Jan 2, 38
E. Beudall, do do
E. Cunningham, do do

Adjutant

W. Blakeley, Jan 2, 1809

Quarter Master.

J. Cumming, Sep 8, 38

Surgeon

CAVALRY.

Captain

D. L. Thorp, Jan 22, 38

Lieutenant

J. A. M'Pherson, do do

Cornet

R. Ross, do do

Limits, Township of Hallowell.

2nd REG. EAST YORK. (OR PICKERING AND WHITBY.

Colonel.

J. Redenhurst, Nov 8, 38

Lieutenant Colonel.

Francis Levs, May 23, 38

Major.

J. B. Warren, do do

Captains.

L. Hayden, July 22, 26
W. Warren, May 21, 27
John Ridout, May 18, 33
James King, do do
Hon. R. B. Sullivan, May 15, 35
G. M'Gill, do do
P. M'Donell, do 29, do
J. Stanton, Marc 23, 38
J. Scadding, do do
E. Skae, do do
W. Coxwell, do do

Lieutenants

J. Cameron, May 29, 35

W. Heward.	Apr 30,	36	J. Richardson	do	do
G. M' Donell,	May 2,	do	A. Sturd,	do	do
J. Walsh,	do	do	R. Fewel,	do	do
E. Burrell	do 4,	do	G. Williamson,	do	do
C. Lynde,	do	do	J. Burns,	do	do
P. Nichol,	May 23,	38	*Adjutant.*		
P. Whitney,	do	do	A. M'Pherson,	do	do
W. M'Gill,	do	do	*Quarter Master*		
W. Dow,	do	do			
P. Leys,	do	do	*Surgeon*		
Asa Post,	do	do	G. Lowe	May 23,	38
A. M'Pherson,	do	do	CAVALRY		
Ensigns.			*Captain*		
D. M'Kay,	May 6,	36	J. Farqharson,	May15,	32
S. Morse,	do 7,	do	*Leutenants*		
J. Post,	do 10,	do	T. Fleming,	Nov 16,	38
J. M'Gill,	do 11,	do	*Cornet*		
A. Haggerty,	May 23,	38	T. Anderson,	do	do
J. Hartrick,	do	do			
H.R. A.Boys,	do	do	Limits : Townships of		
W. Jeffrey,	May 23,	38	Pickering and Whitby.		

INDIAN OFFICE.

In the Public Buildings Front Street.

The Trustees to the Six Nation Indians residing on the Grand River are — The Hon. J. Henry Dunn. Geo. H. Markland, and Wm. Hepburne, Esq.

Accomptant.—B. Turquand, Esq.

GENERAL INDIAN DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Uniform. Olive Green, and Gold Lace.

Chief Superintendent—Sam'l P Jarvis
Dep. Superintendent—J. B. Clench,
" " " T. G. Anderson,
" " " George Ironsides,
" " " James Winniett,
Assistant—Wm. Jones,
} Esqrs.

MILITARY STAFF

OF

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL OFFICER.

His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Aides de Camp—Capt. Fre'k L. Arthur, 4th, or the Kings Own.
Lieut. Compton Domville, 85th Regt
Military Secretary.—Captain Fred. Halkett Coldstream Guards.
Adj't Genl's. Department—Colonel Colley Foster,
Qr. Master Gen. Depart —Colonel M. Fraser, A. Q.M.G.
" " " Capt. F. Markham, D.Q.M.G.

Ordnance Storekeeper at Toronto—Thomas Gurley Esq.
Barrack Master at Toronto—Lieut. Evatt,
Medical Department—Dr. Shortt, Dep'y Inspector Gen. of Hospitals Toronto.

THE GARRISON AT KINGSTON.

Commandant—Col. the Hon. Henry Dundas, 83rd Regt.
Town Major—Major Fitzgerald.
Barrack Master—Mr. Raines,
Ordnance Storekeeper—James Windsor, Esq.

BOARD OF RESPECTIVE OFFICERS.

Colonel Cubitts, Company of Royal Artillery.
Major Bonnycastle, Company of Royal Engineers.
James Windsor, Esq. Ordnance Storekeeper.

OFFICERS ON PARTICULAR SERVICE

EMPLOYED IN UPPER CANADA.

Colonel Chichester,	Chatham.
Colonel Marshall, K. H.	Brockville,
Colonel Cox, K. H.	Whitby.
Major Carmichael,	Lancaster.
Major Young,	Prescott,
Capt. Baron de Rottenburg,	Belville,
Capt. Swan,	Niagara,

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S REGULAR FORCES NOW SERVING IN U. C. 1839.

INFANTRY.

32nd Reg. at London.
43rd Light Infantry, at Drummondville.
73rd Reg. at Brantford.
85th Light Infantry, Sandwich and St Thomas.
34th Reg. at Amherstburg
65th Reg. at Kingston.
83rd Reg. at Kingston.
93rd Highlanders, at Toronto.

CAVALRY.

Two Troops, or one Squadron of the Kings Dragoon Guards: stationed at Niagara.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Bonnycastle, Kingston.
Major Baron, Toronto.
Major Philpott, Cornwall.
Major Bolton, By-Town.
Capt. Markham, Niagara.
Capt. Briscoe, Amherstburgh.
Capt. Randolph, Prescott.
Lieut. Crawley, Kingston.
Capt. Baddeley, Kingston.
Lieut. Bainbrigge, St. Thomas.
Lieut. Haddon, London.
Lieut. Westmacott, Niagara, and
One Hundred Rank & File.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut.—Colonel Cubitt—1st Lieut. Wilkins,
Major—Jackson, Macbean, Parker, and Harrison, Adjt.
Captains—Howell, Kenneday, and Glasgow.
1st Lieut—Newcomer, Airey, and Marriott.
2nd do—Smith, and Gardiner,

The Dragoon Guards and Royal Artillery are well horsed, and admirably well equipped and disciplined. The Royal Sappers and Miners are employed, not only in their own peculiar duties, under the officers of the Engineers; but they are also well drilled to act with troops of the line.

The whole of Her Majesty's Regular Troops now in Upper Canada, only, compose an effective Force of not less than 5,000 men. There is also a sufficient number, apparantly, of Staff-Officers; of Officers on particular Service, of the Commissariat; of the Medical Staff; and of the Ordnance, and Barrack Departments.—Altogether, this Province, in the event of any foreign aggression, or of national hostilities on the part of the United States of America, is in a mnch better posture of defence than it was at the commencement of the last war with the same power:—at all events: We fear them not!

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT SERVING IN CANADA.

Commissary General.

R. J. Routh, Sch

Deputy Commissary Generals.

F. E. Knowles, ... Toronto,
John B. Price, ... Montreal,

Assistant Commissaries General.

James Thompson,... .... Chambly,
C. A. Clarke, ..., Kingston,

T. H. Thomson, ... Toronto,
T. C. B. Weir, ... Quebec,
John Leggatt, ... Amherstburgh,
William Bailey, ... Hamilton,
John Lane, ... Quebec,
Thomas Raynor, ... London
Thomas Scobell, ... Drummondville
Thomas Rae, ... Quebec
William Ross, ... Three Rivers

Deputy Assistant Commisary General.

James Wickens, ... Chatham
Henry A. Bayley .... Kingston
John Mason, ... Quebec
Colin Miller, ... Kingston
James Wilson, ... Quebec
Charles Morgan .... Quebec
William Milliken.... .... Madawaska
William Howe, ... Cornwall
Amos Lister, ... St. Johns
George Adams .... Prescott
Fuford B. Fielde .... Penetanguishene
Henry F. Oriel .... By-Town
Thomas E. Trew,.... .... Toronto
Fergusen Coxworthy. .... Montreal

Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

William Robinson, ... Sutherland
James Skyrne, ... Sorel
James Parr, ... Quebec
William Stanton,.... .... Quebe
Randolph Routh ... . London
Alexander Edwards.. .... Montreal
T. A. Archer .... London

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

Lewis Routh .... Montreal
James Lane .... Drummondville
Henry B. Morse, ... Sandwich
Henry C. Ouslow,... .... Carillon

Commissarial Clerk.

Edward Strickland,.. .... St. Thomas

A Table of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the following places, reckoned from Greenwich.

Places.	North Latitude.	West Longitude	Remarks.
	Dg. Min. Sec.	*Deg. Min. Sec.*	
Sandwich	42 20 10	83 9 30	
Port Talbot	42 39 59	81 24 8	
Vittoria	42 45 19	80 37 5	
Fort Erie	42 52 20	79 8 16	
Fort George	43 17 37	79 16 0	Niagara
Toronto	43 38 10	79 36 0	
Port Hope	43 56 0	78 32 0	
Point Charles [Rice Lake]	44 9 45	78 19 45	Determined by Capt. Owen, R. N.
Cobourg	43 55 0	78 20 0	
Presq'Isle Bay	44 0 10	77 54 0	
Belleville	44 11 10	77 35 0	
Bath	44 13 16	76 56 0	
Kingston	44 14 17	76 42 0	
Perth	44 51 12	76 26 —	
Frank Town	45 — —	76 14 —	The whole of
Richmond	45 10 —	75 55 —	these calculations,
By Town	45 21 0	75 53 0	(except as above),
Gannanoque	44 24 0	76 19 0	are mean of a num-
Brockville	44 34 0	75 51 0	ber made in the
Prescott	44 41 0	75 40 0	years 1812, 13,
Chrysler's Farm	44 53 0	75 16 0	14, and 15.
Cornwall	45 1 30	74 54 30	[Signed,]
Pt. au Baudet, the Boundary line	45 13 36	74 29 51	J. C. CHEWETT.

e following

emarks.

ra

ermined by
Owen, R. N.

e whole of
calculations,
t as above),
an of a num-
ade in the
1812, 13,
d 15.
ned,]
. CHEWETT.

IMPORTANT

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO

UPPER CANADA.

1. THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT; IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

2. POPULATION RETURNS; FROM ALL THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE PROVINCE.

3. STATISTICAL TABLES; EXHIBITING THE ACTIVE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

TARIFF, FAIRS, MARKETS, &C. &C. &C.

TOGETHER WITH A SET

OF

USEFUL TABLES,

THAT ARE IN CONSTANT REQUISITION BY PERSONS OF EVERY CLASS.

POST OFFICE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

CHARLES BERCZY, ESQ., Deputy Post Mastor, at Toronto, has politely favoured the Editor with the following important information relative to this department:—

OFFICE HOURS TORONTO CITY POST OFFICE.—On week days from 8, A. M., to 6, P. M., if all the Mails are in, if not, the Office is kept open until 8 o'clock, P. M.; on Sundays between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., but, should the Eastern Mail not be in in time, between the hours of morning and evening service, according to the hour of its arrival.

Mails for all Offices lying West and South from Toronto, including the United States Mails, are closed at 11 o'clock, A. M., and for all East, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Northern Mails are closed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A, M.

Letters can be sent by the Western Mail up to 10 minutes to 12, A. M.; by the Eastern to 10 minutes to 5 P. M., and by the Northern to the hour of 9 o'clock, 20 minutes, A. M., on payment of 3d. with each letter, whether that is paid or not.

The Western and Southern Mails due daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Eastern Mails are due daily (Tuesdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Northern Mails due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Letters for the United States must be paid to Lewiston, Kingston, Prescott, or Sandwich, and on such as are intended to go by that route to the United Kingdom, the Postage must be paid to New York, also an additional charge of 7½d. and 1s. 3d. made by the Packets and Steam Ship owners; thus by Packets a single letter is charged 2s. 5½d., a double 4s. 11d., and so on; by the Steam Ships the rate of Postage for a single letter is 3s. 1d., double, 6s. 2d., and so on.

Letters for the United Kingdom can be sent by the way of Quebec, between 20th May and 31st October, in Merchant vessels; they can be forwarded via Halifax per Falmouth Packets, and also by New York. If by private ships, via Quebec, the Postage must be paid to that place; if by the Falmouth Packets the Postage to Halifax, and if by the New York as before stated.

Letters to any other parts of Europe are not liable to more than the inland Postage.

A letter with one enclosure is double, with two or more (if it does not weigh an ounce) treble, if weighing an ounce, it is charged four single rates, and for each quarter ounce over that weight, a single rate is chargeable.

Newspapers, Magazines, and other printed papers, not subject to letter postage, must be paid at the time of mailing, at the rate of one penny per sheet, or per every 16 pages 8vo., otherwise they will be charged full letter postage.

Prices Current and Commercial Lists, published within these Provinces, may be forwarded to the United Kingdom by the Government Packets, via Halifax, at the reduced charge of one penny each, paid at the time of posting. These publications are subject to all regulations that apply to Newspapers.

Colonial Newspapers may be sent to the United Kingdom, either by the way of Halifax or New York

By the way of Halifax they are free of Postage to sender and receiver. By New York the sender must pay 2d. on each paper, if by the old lines of Packet, but if by the Steam Ships 4d. The receiver in England, by the latter route, pays 3d.

All Newspapers received from Europe, via New York, are chargeable with 2d. each.

Newspapers, via Halifax from the United Kingdom, are free of Postage to sender and receiver, if sent within seven days from the date of publication; if mailed after that period, they are charged with full letter postage. Newspapers intended to go free, via Halifax, must have no mark, initials, or date on the envelope, or paper, nothing more than the address, otherwise they will be charged with full letter postage.

MEMORANDUM.—Persons in addressing letters to their friends should be very particular to ascertain the name of the Post Office nearest to where they live, and address them simply by the name of the office, thus—"Mr. James Dobs, New Market, Upper Canada," or any other Office, as the case may be, as in consequence of letters not being properly addressed they are frequedtly lost to the writer and the one to whom they are addressed. We have selected New Market, as we think that we can in that manner better prove the necessity of being particular in addressing letters under the simple name of Post Offices. That place is situated on a road called Yonge Street, thirty-four miles long, on which there are five Post Offices, besides the City Office, which serves that part of it which is within the limits of the City, it is a common thing to address a letter thus—"Mr. James Dobs, Yonge Stleet." Now which Office is that letter intended for, the City or any of the five others? It will therefore appear clearly, that unless the Post Master, where the letter is mailed, knows the party to whom it is addressed, that such letter will, most likely, never

reach its destination. After this explanation, we trust that all will be particular in a matter of so much importance to them, and we feel convinced, if they are guided by the foregoing instructions regarding the Post Office, that their correspondence will be much more regular.

Foreign Letters can be sent to the undermentioned places, via Halifax, on payment of the following rates of postage :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
France,	3	9	Madeira,	3	3
Netherlands,	3	11	Azores,	3	3
Germany,	4	3½	Canaries,	3	3
Switzerland,	4	3½	Brazils,	4	3½
Turkey,	4	3½	Corfu,	4	7
Russia,	4	3½	Mediteranian,	4	7
Prussia,	4	3½	West Indies,	1	8
Denmark,	4	3½	Bermudas,	4	7½
Sweden,	4	3½	Newfoundland, upon paying the postage to Halifax, from Toronto,	2	9
Norway,	4	3½			
Italy,	4	7			
Spain,	4	10			
Portugal,	3	2			

To Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and the East Indies, via Falmouth,	4	2
To Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece and Egypt, if sent through London and France, and specially directed 'via Marseilles,'	5	5
To the East Indies, via France, and specially directed, 'via Marseilles,'	6	6½
In addition to the foregoing rates, will be charged the provincial postage from the place of posting to Halifax, say from Toronto,	2	9

In order to economize space in the following Lists, and prevent unnecessary repetitions, we give the following rules for *rating* Letters, the amount being in proportion to the distance; thus:—

					s.	d.
60	miles and	under,—				4½
61	..	to	100	inclusive,		7
101	..	..	200	..		9
201	..	..	300	..		11
301	..	..	400	..	1	2
401	..	..	500	..	1	4
501	..	..	600	..	1	6
601	..	..	700	..	1	8
701	..	..	800	..	1	10½
801	..	..	900	..	2	1
901	..	..	1000	.	2	3
1001	..	..	1100	..	2	5
1101	..	..	1200	..	2	7
1201	..	..	1300	..	2	9
1301	..	..	1400	..	3	0
1401	..	..	1500	..	3	2
1501	..	..	1600	..	3	4

A LIST

OF THE

POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS

IN THE CANADAS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

Shewing the distance in miles (and the Postage on a single Letter) from the Post Office at Toronto to any other Post Office in Brstish North America.

Mails are dispatched to Offices marked *a* on Mondays,
b on Tuesdays,
c on Wednesdays
d on Thursdays,
e on Fridays,
f on Saturdays,
And to all other Offices not marked, daily, Sundays excepted.

Those marked thus † are situated in Lower Canada.

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
† Abbottsford	Montreal	415	E. Fisk
Adelaide *a d*	London	167	T. Radcliffe
Adolphustown *b d f*	Prince Edward	173	S. Griffiths
Albion *c e*	Home	53	S. B. Sterne
Aldborough *a c f*	London	184	D. McDermaid
Alexandria, *d*	Eastern,	323	R. Chisholm
Allens Mills,	Prince Edward	146	A. Allen
Ameliasburg	do	115	T. McMahon

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto	Name of Post Master.
Amherstburg	Western	269	James Kevill
Amiens *a*	London	158	J. P. Bellairs
Ancaster	Gore	55	James Chep
Asphodel *b*	Colborne	119	Thomas Walker
Aylmer *a c e*	London	335	P. Hodgkinson
† Aylmer	Montreal	137	C. Symmes
† Babyville	do	406	J. Bigelow
† Barnston	do	494	A. A. Adams
Barrie *a e*	Home	60	S. M. Sandford
Bath	Midland	159	W. J. Mackay
† Batiscan	Three Rivers	505	J. B. Filteau
Bayham *a c f*	London	129	J. R. McKnight
Beachville *b d f*	do	102	W. Merigold
Beamsville	Niagara	71	Jas. Osborne
† Beauharnois	Montreal	383	John Ross
Beaverton, *c e*	Home	73	James Ellis
† Becancour	Three Rivers	471	B. Lupien
† Bedford	Montreal	425	P. H. Moore
Belleville	Midland	118	Thos. Parker
† Berthier,	Montreal	421	F Franchemontagne
Beverly *a c e*	Johnstown	259	P Schofield
Bloomfield *b d f*	Prince Edward	122	J. Thirkell
‡ Bolton	Montreal	419	Jos. Atwood
Bond Head *c e*	Home	42	J. F. Robinson
† Boucherville	Montreal	383	A. Delisle
Brantford	Gore	73	W. Richardson
Brighton	Newcastle	98	Jos. Lockwood
Brockville	Johnstown	233	Henry Jones
Brock *f*	Home	59	Wm. Bagshaw
‡ Brome	Montreal	449	Geo. Frary
† Brompton	St. Francis	523	J. Dennett
Brougham *f*	Home	29	N. Howell
† Buckingham	Montreal	347	Levi Bigelow

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
Burford *a c e*	London	83	W. Whitehead
Bytown *a c e*	Dalhousie	328	G. W. Baker
† Berthier en bas		583	
† Cacona	Quebec	676	P. Dumais
Caledonia	Ottawa	341	W. Parker
Camden East *b e*	Midland	157	S. Clarke
Camden West *b d f*	Western	191	John White
Campbeltown, N. B.		859	Arthur Ritchie
Canboro' *c*	Niagara	83	
† Cape Cove	Gaspe	1312	Wm. Tilly
† Cap Sante	Quebec	526	Geo. A. Allsopp
† Carleton	Gaspe	1201	Jos. Meagher
Carleton Place *a c e*	Bathurst	299	R. Bell
† Cascades	Montreal	346	D. Waters
Castleford *a c e*	Bathurst	376	Thos. O'Neill
Cavan *b f*	Newcastle	88	J. Knowlson
† Cedars	Montreal	339	W. Waters
† Chambly	do	394	W. H. Dixon
† Champlain	Three Rivers	481	J. E. Lanouette
† Chateauguay	Montreal	374	A. Ross
† Chateau Richer	Quebec	571	W. H. Lemoine
† Chatham	Montreal	358	E. Montmarquet
† Chelsea	do	337	Thos. Prentiss
Chinguacousy *d*	Home	34	W. Johnston
Chippawa	Niagara	110	J. Hepburn
Churchville *d*	Home	25	William Law
† Churchville	Montreal	458	A. Barney
† Clarenceville	do	420	C. Goodsil
† Clarendon	do		John Maitland
Clarke	Newcastle	54	John Beavis
Clearville *a c e*	Western	189	D. Gesner
Cobourg	Newcastle	72	F. H. Hall
Colborne	do	88	J. A. Keeler

Name of
ost Master.

Whitehead
W. Baker

Dumais
Parker
Clarke
n White
hur Ritchie

n. Tilly
o. A. Allsopp
. Meagher
Bell
Waters
os. O'Neill
Knowlson
Waters
H. Dixon
E. Lanouette
Ross
H. Lemoine
Montmarquet
os. Prentiss
Johnston
Hepburn
liam Law
Barney
Goodsil
n Maitland
n Beavis
Gesner
H. Hall
. Keeler

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
Colchester *a c e*	Western	259	G. Buchanan
Coldwater *a e*	Home	99	Edmund Moon
Compton	St. Francis	576	A. W. Kendrick
† Consecon *b d f*	Prince Edward	107	E. D. S. Wilkins
Cooksville	Home	14	J. H. Savigny
Cornwall	Eastern	294	G. C. Wood
† Coteau du Lac	Montreal	333	John Bell
Credit	Home	18	J. Magrath
† Daillebout	Montreal	439	P. Hervieux
† Danville	St. Francis	548	T. C. Allis
Darlington	Newcastle	43	R. Fairbairn
Dawn Mills *a*	Western	197	Wm. Taylor
Delaware *b d f*	London	149	Wilson Mills
Demorestville *d f*	Prince Edward	137	Thos. Demorest
† Deschambault	Quebec	514	F. Hamelin
† Dewittville	Montreal	410	J. Davidson
Drummondville	Niagara	107	S. Falconbridge
† Drummondville	Three Rivers	502	J. Millar
Dundas	Gore	52	B. Ewart
† Dundee	Montreal	433	J. Davidson
† Dunham	do	550	Ed. Baker
Dunnville *a c d*	Niagara	120	A. S. St. John
† Durham	Three Rivers	526	Robert More
† East Farnham	Montreal	453	W. Wells
† Eaton	St. Francis	587	Joshua Foss
Edwardsburg	Johnstown	254	M. Casselman
Ekfrid *b d f*	London	163	Wm. Sparling
Eldon *e f*	Colborne	87	D. Cameron
Embro' *e f*	London	124	J. Matheson
Emily *f*	Colborne	103	J. L. Hughes
Erieus *a c e*	Western	214	J. W. Little
Errol *a*	do	196	Alfred Tonlmin
Esquessing *a d*	Gore	33	A. Campbell
Etobicoke	do	9	T. Wilcox

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
Farmersville	Johnstown	249	Joseph Bates
Fenelon Falls *f*	Newcastle	109	James Wallis
Fergus *a*	Gore	102	J. McQueen
Fitzroy Harb'r *a c e*	Dalhousie	358	A. McMillan
Flos *a e*	Home		Hugh Marlow
Fort Erie *a c e*	Niagara	126	Jos. Kerby
† Frampton	Quebec	601	John Ross
Frankford	Midland	116	Wm. Bowen
Franktown *a c e*	Bathurst	290	J. Drysdale
Fredericksburg	Midland *b d f*	168	J. W. Anderson
† Frelighsburg	Montreal	444	D. Chamberlain
† Frost Village	do	438	D. Wood
Fredericton, N. B.		966	
Galt *a c e*	Gore	71	A. Shade
Gananoque	Johnstown	201	J. McDonald
† Gaspe Basin	Gaspe	1088	John Eden
† Gentilly	Three Rivers	480	J. L. Wolffe
† Georgeville	Montreal	467	Joshua Copp
Georgina *c e*	Home	53	J. O. Bourchier
Goderich *a e*	London	155	W. B. Rich
Gosfield *a c e*	Western	246	P. Scratch
† Granby	Montreal	424	H. Lyman
Grand Falls, N. B.		766	J. H. Ryan
† Grenville	Montreal	346	E. Pridham
Grimsby	Niagara	65	Henry Nell
† Grondines	Quebec	604	A. Houd
Guelph *a c e*	Guelph	87	R. Corbett
Halifax		1256	
Haldimand	Newcastle	81	John Taylor
Hamilton	Gore	48	E. Ritchie
† Hatley	St. Francis	583	W. G. Cook
Hawkesbury *d*	Ottawa	344	C. Hersey
† Henryville	Montreal	417	Horace Wells

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post-Master.
† Hemmingford	Montreal	414	J. Scriver
† Hereford	St. Francis	597	Alex. Rea
Hillier *b d f*	Prince Edward	111	R. J. Rogers
Holland Landing	Home *a c e*	32	W. Sloane
Howard *a c e*	Western	197	A. Wheatley
† Hull *a c e*	Montreal	321	J. Anderson
† Huntingdon	do	416	D. K. Lighthall
Huntley	Dalhousie	321	Arthur Hopper
† Industry	Montreal	380	P. C. Loedel
† Inverness	Quebec	598	Jos. Redfern
† Isle-aux-Noix	Montreal	416	Geo. Gunn
† Isle Verte	Quebec	688	L. Bertrand
† Kamouraska	Quebec	646	Alexis Gagné
Katesville *d*	London	164	R. Brown
Kemptville *a c e*	Johnstown	269	W. H. Bottom
† Keithburn	Montreal	424	Wm. Barrett
Keswick *c e*	Home	47	B. W. Smith
Kilmarnock *a c e*	Johnstown	302	J. Maitland
† Kingsey	Three Rivers	545	H. Evans
Kingston	Midland	177	Robert Deacon
Kitley *a c e*	Johnstown	253	J. Chamberlain
† La Baie	Three Rivers	453	Wm. McDonald
† La Beauce	Quebec	587	J. R. Fortier
† L'Acadie	Montreal	398	Isaac Coote
† Lachine	do	367	John England
† Lachute	do	568	H. Hutchins
† Lacolle	do	412	Traver Vanvliet
Lanark *a c e*	Bathurst	288	John Hall
Lancaster	Eastern	310	Wm. McIntosh
† Laprarie	Montreal	385	John Fairbairn
† L'Assomption	do	397	J. B Meilleur
† Leeds	Quebec	609	H. C Wharton
† Lennoxville	St. Francis	567	C. A. Ricahrdson

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post-Master.
† Les Eboulemens	Quebec	625	John Slevin
Lindsay	Colborne	89	Thos. Murphy
† L'Islet	Quebec	604	J. Ballantine
Lloydtown *e e*	Home	43	Jos. Powley
† Lochabar	Montreal	372	W. McLean
Lochiel *d*	Eastern	330	D. McLeod
London	London	138	G. J. Goodhue
† Longeuil	Montreal	379	Jos. Lecour
L'Orignal *d*	Ottawa	358	T. H. Johnson
† Lotbinière	Quebec	510	Jos. Filteau
Loughboro' *b e*	Midland	192	Hugh Maden
Lyndhurst	Johnstown	253	C. Gurney
McGillivray *a*	London	158	I. Adamson
McKillop *e*	do	133	A. Meyer
Madawaska, N. B.		748	C. L. Beckwith
† Madoc *b*	Midland	160	S. McKenzie
Maidstone *b d f*	Western	239	Jacob Shaffer
Maitland	Johnstown	238	Geo. Longley
† Manningville,	Montreal	430	J. Manning
March *a c e*	Dalhousie	340	Thos. Read
Markham *e*	Home	22	A. Barker
Mariposa *f*	Colbourne	79	Jacob Ham
Marmora *b*	Midland	148	J. Fidlar
Marshville *a d*	Niagara	116	J. Graybiel
Martintown *d*	Eastern	307	A. McMartin
Matilda	do	260	Geo. Brouse
† Melbourne	St. Francis	536	Thos. Tait
Merrickville *a c e*	Johnstown	308	E. H Whitmarsh
Mersea *a c e*	Western	237	W. Ambridge
† Metis	Quebec	763	E. Armstrong
Middletown *a e e*	London	110	N. Eagles
Milford *f*	Prince Edward	135	P. F. McCuaig
Milton *d*	Midland	132	Geo. Brown

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post-Master
Mohawk *a c e*	Gore	78	A. Cook
† Montreal	Montreal	376	A. Porteus
Moore *a*	Western	237	Jas. Baby
Mosa *b d f*	London	173	G. Gibbs
Moulinette	Eastern	287	A. Dixson
Murray *b d f*	Newcastle	101	C. Biggar
† Murray Bay	Quebec	646	E. Tremblay
Misanuche N. B.			
Mill Creek	Midland	165	T. Frazer
Napanee	do	147	A. McPherson
† Napierville	Montreal	403	Loup Odell
Nelson	Gore	32	T. Cooper
Newboro	Johnstown	274	Benj. Tett
† New Carlisle	Gaspe	1251	J. McCollam
† New Glasgow	Montreal	406	H. Lloyd
† New Ireland	Quebec	586	Amos Hall
Newmarket *a c e*	Home	30	Wm. Roe
Niagara	Niagara	93	Alex. Davidson
† Nicolet	Three Rivers	478	L. M. Cresse
† NorthGeorgetown	Montreal	396	A. Reeves
North Port	Prince Edward	142	S. Solmes
† Norton Creek	Montreal	410	J. Robinson
Norval *d*	Gore	37	Wm. Clay
Norwich *a*	London	95	Thos. Wallace
Oakville *a d*	Gore	26	W. Chisholm
Orillia *a e*	Home	85	G. Alley
† Ormstown	Montreal	403	John Cross
Oro *a e*	Home	72	J. B. Allingham
Osgoode	Dalhousie		
Osnabruck	Eastern	281	Jos. Bockus
Otonabee *b*	Colborne	110	Thomas Carr
Otterville *a*	London	101	J. H. Cornell
Oxford	do	110	C. Ingersoll

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post-Master
Packenham *a c e*	Bathurst	310	A. Dickson
Palermo	Gore	27	R. Webster
Paris *b d f*	do	79	G. Macartney
Penetanguishene	Home *a e*	105	J. M. Hamilton
Percy *b*	Newcastle	136	John Platt
Perth *a c e*	Bathurst	275	Francis Allen
† Perce	Gaspe	1321	W. Annett
Peterboro' *b d f*	Colborne	101	E. Sandford
† Petite Nation	Montreal	362	D. B. Papineau
† Phillipsburg	do	432	W. W. Smith
Pickering	Home	22	F. Leys
Picton *b d f*	Prince Edward	127	Wm. Rorke
Point Albino *a c*	Niagara	119	John Haun
† Point St. Peter	Gaspe	1330	W. B. Johnston
Port Burwell *a c e*	London	137	John Burwell
Port Colborne *a d*	Niagara	108	James Black
Port Dalhousie *a d*	do	87	N. Pauling
Port Dover *a c e*	London	104	A. Jenkins
Port Hope	Newcastle	65	D. Smart
† Portneuf	Quebec	521	A. Gaudrie
Port Robinson *a d*	Niagara	96	D. McFarland
† Port St. Francis	Three Rivers	481	Smith Leith
Port Sarnia *a*	Western	247	G. Durand
Port Stanley *a c e*	London	157	J. Bostwick
Port Talbot *a c e*	do	165	M. Burwell
Portland	Johnstown	260	
† Potton	Montreal	481	L. Knowlton
† Pointe Claire	do	375	J. Mount
Prescott	Johnstown	245	A. Jones
Preston *a c e*	Gore	72	Adam Ferris
Princeton *b d f*	London	89	J. Cowan
Point Albino	Niagara	119	J. Haun

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
† Quebec	Quebec	556	John Sewell
Queenston	Niagara	100	A. Hamilton
Raleigh	Western	201	D. McGregor
Ramsay	Bathurst	307	Jas. Wylie
Rawdon *b*	Midland	133	E. Fidlar
† Rawdon	Montreal	417	Thos. Griffiths
† Repentigny	do	391	A.E.Deschamps
Richmond *a c e*	Dalhousie	307	Geo. Lyon
† Richmond	St. Francis	536	G. K. Foster
Richmond Hill	Home *a c e*	17	Jas. Sinclair
† Rigaud	Montreal	367	S. Fournier
† Rimouski	Quebec	736	P. Gauvreau
† Riviere du Loup	Three Rivers	448	T. L. Chalon
† Riv. du Loup en bas	Quebec	670	H. Davidson
† Riviere Ouelle	do	634	Nazaire Tetu
Romney *a c e*	Western	228	Thos. Renwick
† Russelltown	Montreal	419	Alex. McFee
† Robinson	St. Francis	597	Geo. Hawley
† St. Andre	Quebec	664	E. Michaud
St. Andrews *d*	Eastern,	301	D. McDonell
† St. Andrews	Montreal	361	W.G. Blanchard
† Ste. Anne de la Perade	Three Rivers	496	P. Dorion
† Ste. Anne la Pocatiere	Quebec	630	R. Piuze
† Ste. Anne bout de L'Isle	Montreal	367	E. McNaughton
† St. Antoine	Quebec	531	J. G. J. Noel
St. Catherines	Niagara	82	W. H. Merritt
† St. Cesaire	Montreal	409	W. U. Chaffers
† St. Charles	do	415	Peter Spink
† St. Croix	Quebec	526	E. Godin
† St. Denis	Montreal	244	

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto	Name of Post Master.
† St. Elizabeth	Montreal	430	G. E. Bull
† St. Eustache	do	397	D. Mitchell
† St. Francis	Three Rivers	444	J. Gill
St. George *a c*	Gore	69	G. Stanton
† St. Hilaire	Montreal	408	H. De Rouville
† St. Hyacinthe	do	429	Wm. Honey
† St. Jacques	do	409	Jos. Dufresne
† St. Jean Pt. Joli	Quebec	610	S. Fraser
St. Johns *a d*	Niagara	92	Jno. Davies
† St. Johns	Montreal	403	Curtis Pattee
† St. Laurent	do	383	D. McDonald
† St. Luc	do	397	Ben. Holmes
† Ste. Luce	Quebec	750	A. E. Gauvreau
† Ste. Marie de Monoir	Montreal	402	Theoph. Lemay
† St. Martin	do	388	Chs. Smallwood
† Ste. Martine	do	362	C. M. Lebrun
† St. Nicholas	Quebec	540	Maurice Scott
† St. Ours	Montreal	421	Francis Hughes
! St. Paul's Bay	Quebec	616	Louis Belair
† St. Pie	Montreal	420	G. Bridgeman
St. Pierre les Becquets	Three Rivers	490	A. P. Methot
† St. Roch des Annais	Quebec	625	A. Morrin
† St. Roch l'Achagan	Montreal	409	Jno. Buxton
† St. Stanislaus	Three Rivers	498	F. Lafleche
† St. Sylvester	Quebec	579	Enoch Johnson
† Ste. Therese de Blainville	Montreal	405	John Morris
St. Thomas	London	149	E. Ermatinger
† St. Thomas	Quebec	590	E. P. Taché
† St. Vincent de Paul	Montreal	388	Cesaire Germain
Sandwich	Western	253	John Gentle

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post-Master.
Scarboro' *e*	Home	12	A. McLean
Seymour East *b*	Colborne	155	John Rainie
Seymour West *b*	do	147	St. J. C. Keyse
Shannonville	Midland	127	Jno. H Blacker
Sheffield *a c e*	Gore	65	Jno. A. Cornell
† Sherbrooke	St. Francis	563	Wm. Brooks
Simcoe *a c e*	London	97	D. Campbell
Smith's Falls *a c e*	Johnstown	273	G. Mittleberger
Smithville *a d*	Niagara	75	Jos. Foster
† South Potton	Montreal	478	H. R. Woods
South Gower	Johnstown	265	
† Stanbridge East	Montreal	429	E. J. Briggs
Stanley's Mills *c e*	Home	42	R. Woodill
† Stanstead	Montreal	480	P. Hubbard
Stoney Creek	Niagara	55	J. Williamson
Stratford *e*	London	110	J. U. Dailey
Streetsville *a d f*	Home	20	J. Ransom
† Stukely	Montreal	443	S. Goddard
† Sutton	do	445	Gilbert Frary
St. Andrews, N. B.		1132	
St. Johns, N. B.		1062	
Seneca *c*	Niagara	62	Jas. Little
† Terrebonne	Montreal	391	J. McKenzie
Thornhill *a c e*	Home	12	Wm. Parsous
Thorold *a d*	Niagara	86	P. Keefer
† Three Rivers	Three Rivers	466	John Robertson
Toronto City	Home		Chs. Berczy
Trafalgar	Gore	20	A. Proudfoot
Trent Port	Newcastle	106	W. Robertson
† Trois Pistoles	Quebec	702	Felix Teetu
Tryconnell *a c e*	London	173	Jos. Patterson
Uxbridge *f*	Home	44	Geo. Bascom
Vankleekhill *d*	Ottawa	337	Neil Stewart

Name of Office.	District.	Distance in Miles from Toronto.	Name of Post Master.
† Varennes	Montreal	391	Joseph Marceau
† Vaudreuil	do	364	J. O. Bastien
Vaughan *c*	Home	22	Geo. Stegman
† Vercheres	Montreal	398	J. Dansereau
Vienna *a c e*	London	134	Thos. Jenkins
Vittoria *a c e*	do	103	S. McCall
† Victoria	St. Francis	608	Steph. Yarwood
Wallaceburgh *a*	Western	215	H. McCallum
Walpole *c*	Niagara	137	W. Mudie
Walsingham *a c e*	London	116	A. McClellan
Warwick *a*	do	182	C. R. Nixon
† Waterloo	Montreal	436	H. Robinson
Waterloo *a e*	Gore	85	Daniel Snider
Wellington *b d f*	Prince Edward	122	A. McFaul
Wellington Square	Gore *a d*	38	H. Smith
Westmeath	Bathurst	406	C. Bellows
† West Shefford	Montreal	438	S. Johnson
Whitby	Home	31	J. S. Heermans
Williamsburg East	Eastern	272	George Cook
Williamsb'rg West	do	268	James Holden
† William Henry	Montreal	426	E. L. Hayden
Williamstown	Eastern	316	D. McNicol
Wilmot *e*	Gore	91	Robert Hays
Wilton *b e*	Midland	150	S. Warner
Woodstock *b d f*	London	113	T. S. Shortt
Woolwich *a c*	Gore	87	John Davidson
† Yamachiche	Three Rivers	448	Modeste Richer
† Yamaska	do	438	F. Hebert
Yonge	Johnstown	243	J. Weatherhead
York *c*	Niagara	67	Alex. Scobie
York Mills *a c e*	Home	6	James Hogg

Name of
Post Master.

seph Marcoau
O. Bastien
o. Stegman
Danserean
nos. Jenkins
McCall
eph. Yarwood
. McCallum
. Mudie
. McClellan
. R. Nixon
. Robinson
aniel Snider
. McFaul
. Smith
. Bellows
Johnson
S. Heermans
eorge Cook
mes Holden
. L. Hayden
. McNicol
obert Hays
Warner
. S. Shortt
hn Davidson
odeste Richer
Hebert
Weatherhead
lex. Scobie
mes Hogg

NOTE.

We cannot conclude this section of our work without again expressing our surprise, and regret, that the productive, and continually increasing source of revenue arising from the Post Office Department, is not conceded to us by the Imperial Government, since this impost is an *unconstitutional tax upon the people of these Provinces*, contrary to the provisions of the 14th of Geo. III, which declares that all monies raised in the Province shall be accounted for to the Provincial Legislature. But the fault is unquestionably with our own Representatives, whose duty it is, at their every Session, to petition the Imperial Parliament until the boon is granted; and there is no doubt that, by such reiterated application, this act of justice will speedily follow; and a present addition of some £30,000 per annum be afforded to our provincial revenue, with the certainty of continual increase.

As matters now stand, in relation to this department, whatever abuses may exist, or whatever may be its regulations, whether convenient to the public or not, or of whatever nature may be any imposition, (such for instance as the preseut heavy tax upon the *Newspaper Press*, amounting to *several thousands per annum*, which goes into the pocket of an individual *as a perquisite*), we, of the Provinces, have no redress without going to England for it; since, on making any complaint here, we are told it is a separate department of State, and we have *nothing to do with it!* But our own Legislators ought to point out to the Imperial Government that WE HAVE EVERY THING TO DO WITH IT!!

POPULATION RETURNS

FROM ALL THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE PROVINCE.

A LIST of the Townships, and the Counties in which they lie, in each District, with their Population.

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
Alfred	Prescott	Ottawa	189
Augusta	Grenville	Johnstown	4658
Anglesea		Midland	
Adolphustown	Lenox &Addington	do	620
Amherst Island	do	do	822
Ameliasburg		P. Edward	2106
Asphodel	Norhtumberland	Newcastle	489
Alnwick*	do	do	25
Albion	York, W. Riding	Home	1530
Adjala	Simcoe	do	693
Amarath	do	do	
Aurelia	do	do	
Atemisia	do	do	
Alba	do	do	
Ancaster	Wentworth	Gore	2460
Aldborough	Middlesex	London	652
Amherstburg and Malden	Essex	Western	1487
Adelaide			819

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
Biddulph	Huron	London	282
Bexley, including Fenelon,	Durham	Newcastle	166
Brantford	Wentworth	Gore	4455
Bathurst	Carleton	Bathurst	2074
Beckwith	do	do	1732
Bastard	Leeds	Johnstown	2117
Burgess	do	do	484
Barrie		Midland	
Bedford	Frontenac	do	237
Belmont	Northumberland	Newcastle	64
Burleigh	do	do	
Brock	York, East Riding	Home	1257
Bertie	Lincoln	Niagara	2315
Beverley	Halton	Gore	2428
Barton	Wentworth	do	1401
Binbrook	do	do	643
Blandford	Oxford	London	561
Blenheim	do	do	1433
Bayham	Middlesex	do	2360
Burford	Oxford	do	1824
Charlottenburgh	Glengarry	Eastern	4708
Cornwall	Stormont	do*	4212
Cambridge	Russell	Ottawa	
Cumberland	do	do	346
Clarence		do	187
Caledonia	Prescott	do	463
Colborne	Huron	London	249
Cayuga	Haldimand	Niagara	672
Crosby, South	Leeds	Johnstown	734
Crosby, North	do	do	231
Clarendon		Midland	
Camden	Lennox & Addington	do	3155
Cramahe	Northumberland	Newcastle	2436
Clarke	Durham	do	2322
Cartwright	do	do	51
Cavan	do	do	2798

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
Chinguacousy	York, West Riding	Home	3562
Caledon	do do	do	1422
Clinton	Lincoln	Niagara	2016
Caistor	do	do	476
Crowland	do	do	859
Canboro'		do	618
Charlotteville	Norfolk	London	
Caradoc	Middlesex	do	718
Chatham	Kent	Western	616
Camden	do	do	294
Colchester	Essex	do	1030
Drummond	Carleton	Bathurst	2720
Dalhousie	do	do	1149
Douro	Northumberland	Newcastle	783
Dummer	do	do	837
Darlington	Durham	do	2213
Dumfries	Halton	Gore	5637
Dereham	Oxford	London	620
Dunwich	Middlesex	do	566
Dorchester South	do	do	384
Dorchester North	do	do	173
Deleware	do		
Dover (E. & W)	Kent	Western	1030
Don	do	do	
Darling	Carleton	Bathurst	187
Dawn	Kent	Western	590
Downie	Huron	London	263
Dunn	Haldimand	Niagara	267
Delaware		London	
Edwardsburgh	Grenville	Johnstown	2227
Elizabethtown	Leeds	do	5420
Elmsley	Leeds	do	1546
Ernestown	Lennox&Addington	Midland	3976
Elzevir	Hastings	do	
Eldon	Durham	Newcastle	641
Emily	do	do	1486
Etobicoke	York, East Riding	Home	1727
Essa	Simcoe	do	349

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Pop.
Euphrasy	do	Home	
Esquesing	Halton	Gore	2635
Erin	do	do	1284
Eramosa	do	do	790
Ekfrid	Middlesex	London	925
Ellice	Huron	do	178
Ennismore	Colborne	Newcastle	240
Finch	Stormont	Eastern	613
Fenelon*	Durham	Newcastle	166
Flos	Simcoe	Home	132
Flamborough East	Halton	Gore	1185
Flamborough West	do	do	2488
FitzRoy	Carleton	Bathurst	1081
Fredericksburgh	Hastings	Midland	2674
Georgiana	York,	Home	458
Gloucester	Russell	Ottawa	1312
Gower, South	Grenville	Johnstown	671
Gower, North	do	do	464
Goulburn	Carleton	Bathurst	2152
Grimsthorpe		Midland	
Guillimsbury, East	York,	Home	1722
Gwillimsbury, North	do	do	463
Gwillimsbury, West	Simcoe	do	2145
Grimsby	Lincoln	Niagara	1717
Gainsborough,	do	do	1636
Grantham	do	do	3191
Garrafraxa	Halton	Gore	197
Glandford	Wentworth	do	945
Gosfield	Essex	Western	1203
Goderich	Huron	London	562
Guelph	Halton	Gore	2256
Huntly	Carleton	Bathurst	1264
Hinchinbroke	Frontenac	Midland	
Hungerford	Hastings	do	506

* Including Bexley.

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop*
* Hallowell		P. Edward	3491
Hillier		do	1931
Harvey	Northumberland	Newcastle	68
Haldimand	do	do	2548
Hamilton	do	do	3983
Hope	Durham	do	3436
Humberstone	Lincoln	Niagara	1174
Haldimand		do	813
Haldimand, Grand R		Gore	no return
Houghton	Norfolk	London	do
Howard	Kent	Western	do
Harwich	do	do	1294
Huron	Essex	do	
Hawkesbury	Prescott	Ottawa	2993
Hope, Northeast	Huron	London	327
Hope, Southeast	do	do	265
Hibbert	do	do	
Horton	do	Bathurst	284
Hamilton, Town of	Wentworth	Gore	3116
Innisfil	Simcoe	Home	684
Java	do	do	
Kenyon	Glengarry	Eastern	1991
Kitley	Leeds	Gore	2050
Kingston	Frontenac	Johnstown	3744
Kingston, Town of	do	Midland	3877
Kennebec	do	do	
Kaladar	Lennox&Addington	do	
King	York,	do	2143
Lancaster	Glengarry	Home	2660
Lochiel	do	Eastern	2535
Lorignac, Seig. Pte.	Prescott	Ottawa	
Longeuil		do	1041
Lanark	Carleton	Bathurst	1933
Lansdowne	Leeds	Johnstown	2506
Leeds	do	do	
Lake		Midland	

* Exclusive of Picton.

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
Loughborough	Frontenac	do	1729
Luther	Simcoe	Home	
Louth	Lincoln	Niagara	1342
Lobo	Middlesex	London	1050
London	do	do	3888
London, Town of		London	798
Lavant	Carleton	Bathurst	
Matilda	Dundas	Eastern	2250
Mountain	do	do	1155
Marlborough	Grenville	Johnstown	742
Montague	do	do	1677
March	Carlton	Bathurst	548
Marmora	Hastings	Midland	237
Madoc	do	do	543
Marysburgh		P. Edward	2217
Methuen	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Murray	do	do	2651
Monaghan	do	do	1715
Manvers	Durham	do	432
Mariposa	do	do	818
Markham	York, East Riding	Home	5299
Mono	Simcoe	do	879
Melancthon	do	do	
Mulmer	do	do	
Medonte	do	do	525
Merlin	do	do	
Matchedash	do	do	
Mara	do	do	112
Middleton and Houghton	Norfolk	London	no return
Mallahide	Middlesex	do	2394
Mosa	do	do	903
Mersea	Essex	Western	580
Malden and Amherstburgh	do	do	1487
Maidstone	do	do	503

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop*
McGillivray	Huron	London	101
McKillop	do	do	
McNab	do	Bathurst	663
Moulton and Sherbrooke	Haldimand	Niagara	744
Moore	Kent	Western	574
Nepean	Carleton	Bathurst	3707
Niagara	Lincoln	Niagara	1920
Niagara, Town of	do	do	1803
Nelson	Halton	Gore	2586
Nichol	do	do	907
Nassagaweya	do	do	975
Norwich	Oxford	London	2306
Nissouri	do	do	976
Osnabruck	Stormont	Eastern	3845
Osgoode	Russell	Ottawa	673
Oxford	Grenville	Johnstown	1884
Oso	Frontenac	Midland	
Olden	do	do	
Otonibee	Northumberland	Newcastle	1561
Ops	Durham	do	1128
Oro	Simcoe	Home	762
Osprey	do	do	
Oakland	Oxford	London	
Oxford, East	do	do	858
Oxford, West	do	do	
Oxford, North	do	do	1469
Oxford & Howard without Camden	Kent	Western	
Orford	do	Western	528
Orillia	Simcoe	Home	139
Plantagenet	Prescott	Ottawa	740
Packenham	Carleton	Bathurst	551
Palmerston		Midland	
Pittsburgh	Frontenac	do	1639
Portland	do	do	858
Percy	Northumberland	Newcastle	715

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
Pickering	York, East Riding	Home	3139
Picton	Simcoe	do	
Pelham	Lincoln	Niagara	1472
Plympton		Western	
Pembroke		Bathurst	141
Picton, Town of		Pr. Edward	958
Puslinch	Halton	Gore	1286
Roxburgh	Stormont	Eastern	830
Cornwall Town of	do	do	1389
Russell	Russell	Ottrawa	67
Ramsay	Carleton	Bathurst	2198
Richmond	Lennox&Addington	Midland	1859
Rawdon	Hastings	do	799
Ross		Bathurst	106
Reach	York,	Home	667
Ramah	Simcoe	do	
Rainham	Norfolk	London	688
Romney	Kent	Western	198
aleigh	do	do	1216
Rochester,	Essex	do	341
Sherbrooke, N	Carleton	Bathurst	283
Sherbrooke, S	do	do	204
Sheffield	Lenox & Addington	Midland	473
Sidney		do	2797
Sophiasburg		P. Edward,	2509
Sarnia	Kent	Western	280
Seymour	Northumberland	Newcastle	739
Smith	do	do	1230
Scarborough	York, East Riding	Home	2221
Scott	do do	do	474
Sunnidale	Simcoe	do	146
Stamford	Lincoln	Niagara	1942
Saltfleet	Wentworth	Gore	2077
Southwold	Middlesex	London	2622

* Including Dover East and West.

Townships.	*Counties.*	*Districts.*	*Pop.*
St. Clair	Kent	Western	
Sombra	do	do	
Sandwich	Essex	do	3323
Simcoe and Wolfe Island	Frontenac	do	585
Stanley	Huron	London	
Sherbrooke and Moulton	Haldimand	Niagara	744
Tarbolton	Carleton	Bathurst	229
Tudor		Midland	
Tyendenaga	Hastings	do	1987
Thurlow	do	do	3742
Toronto	York, W. Riding	Home	4812
Toronto City		do	12571
Toronto Gore	York, W. Riding	do	954
Tecumseh	Simcoe	do	1900
Tosorontio	do	do	
Tiny	do	do	293
Tay	do	do	81
Thora	do	do	585
Trafalgar	Halton	Gore	4254
Townsend	Norfolk	London	No return
Tilbury, East	Kent	Western	342
Tilbury, West	No return		
Thorold		Niagara	1954
Tuckersmith	Huron	London	
Verulam	Durham	Newcastle	205
Vaughan	York,	Home	3505
Uxbridge	do	do	57
Vespra	Simcoe	do	404
Williamsburgh	Dundas	Eastern	3160
Winchester	do	do	
Wolford	Grenville	Johnstown	1270
Whitby	York, E. Riding	Home	4587
Whitchurch	do	do	2973
Williams	Huron	London	399
Westmeath		Bathurst	232

Townships	Counties	Districts	Pop.
Walpole Island		Western	
Wilmot	Halton	Gore	1491
Walpole	Haldimand	Niagara	823
Warwick	Kent		591
Willoughby	Lincoln	Niagara	946
Wainfleet	do	do	1088
Waterloo	Halton	Gore	4005
Woolwich	do	do	785
Walpole	Norfolk	London	
Woodhouse	do	do	
Walsingham	do	do	
Windham	do	do	
Westminster	Middlesex	do	2242
Yonge	Leeds	Johnstown	3295
York	York,	Home	4513
Yarmouth	Middlesex	London	3247
Zero	Simcoe	Home	
Zora	Oxford	London	2460
Zone	Kent	Western	881

The following statement will shew the aggregate Population of Upper Canada, as far as the actual returns have been made for the year 1839, together with the number of Deaf and Dumb and Insane persons in each District. To which is added the computed deficiencies from those settled Townships which have neglected to make their annual return in time for this publication; and, also the number of Indians, unreported Settlers, Army, Navy, and other sojourners who consume imported and dutiable articles:—

Districts,	*Population,*	*Deaf & Dumb,*	*Insane,*
Eastern, ...	29,498	18	20
Ottawa, ...	8,016	4	8
Johnstown, ...	31,976	9	16
Bathurst, ...	23,436	31	11
Midland, ...	37,382	23	11
Prince Edward, ...	13,212	8	1
Newcastle, ...	35,755	10	7

Districts,	*Population.*	*Deaf & Dumb,*	*Insane*
Home, ...	57,314	11	11
Toronto, (City)*.....	12,571		
Gore, ...	50,319	0	31
Niagara, ...	30,522	33	21
London, ...	38,914	15	10
Western, ...	16,901	13	10
		175	157

1838. Returns for Oakland, Delaware, North Oxford, Plympton, Sombra, Walpole, Island, Howard and Tilbury, McKillop, Hibbert, Tuckersmith and Stanley, (the four last in the Huron Tract). None of those Townships are included in the above enumeration for 1839, although settled.	5758

Carried forward, 391,574 actually returned.

* As our City Patrons will be anxious to see a more detailed account of this extraordinary encrease of our population since the last edition, in this rising Metropolis,—which is destined to become a vast commercial Emporium,—we subjoin the following official statement. In the year 1826 the population of Kingston greatly exceeded that of *Little* York, (now the flourishing City of Toronto)·

Kingston then contained,..... 2,329 inhabitants,
And *Little* York, now Toronto,... 1,677 only!

Now, mark the present difference, ye croakers and prognosticators of evil! for, considering the embarrassments of the times we have survived, it is really wonderful, almost miraculous!! and all looks well and lively yet; God be praised.

From the careless manner in which these returns are usually made by the assessors, in order to save trouble to themselves, it is certain the numbers are *under-rated* in *nine* instances out of ten; on an average, as nearly as may be fairly computed, of *one-fourth* on the grand total. We are well assured of this fact after strict inquiry in various parts of the Province. There are, besides, great numbers of *squatters*, lumbermen, and others scattered through the remote Townships, and even in settled Townships, but which are not entitled by law to hold *Town Meetings* in January, and appoint their own officers.

Population of the City of Toronto and Liberties, July, 1838.

St. George's Ward,		*St. Patrick's Ward.*	
Males,...	500	Males,...	742
Females,	540	Females,	847
Liberties,		*Liberties,*	
Males,...	21	Males,...	308
Females,	31	Females,	314
	1092		2211
St. Andrew's Ward,		*St. David's Ward.*	
Males,...	1270	Males,...	2208
Females,	1365	Females,	1861
Liberties,		*Liberties,*	
Males,...	25	Males,...	271
Females,	39	Females,	288
	2699		4628
St. Lawrence Ward,		Grand Total,	12,571
Males,...	744		
Females,	673		
Liberties,			
Males,...	259		
Females,	265		
	1941		

Exclusive of the military, all transient persons, and prisoners in the gaol.

[Signed] CHAS. DALY,
Clk. Peace of the City.

The following statement, however, will shew at one view as correct an aggregate of the present numbers and description of persons consuming imported and dutiable articles within this Province as can be formed:

Number of residents actually returned by the Assesors,.....	391,574
Add one-fourth for the under-rating of numbers, and for Townships not returned,..	97,893
Squatters, Lumber-men, and other bush-men,.....	3,500
Settlers in Townships not entitled to hold meetings and appoint their own officers,....	2,500
Number of domiciliated Indians, and other Indians using imported goods, at least,....	7,500
Lodgers, strangers, and persons unlocated,	3,000
Army, Navy, and persons employed in navigation,.....	7,500
Total amount of the population of Upper Canada, as far as the numbers can be satisfactorily ascertained from actual returns made to the Legislature, and from the best information that can be obtained from other sources, for the year 1839.	* 513,467

* This enumeration is entirely confined to the Peninsula, or settled parts of Upper Canada; the Hudson's Bay Company, and their numerous posts extending entirely across the continent, together with the various tribes of Indians, within the British lines, in the North West country, altogether a vast number of souls, are necessarily omitted; although claiming British allegiance, protection, and privileges. There is one description of persons, however, forming a distinct class, with peculiar and strongly marked characteristics, that will soon make themselves known and felt in the centre of our North Western possessions, that claim a particular notice, although we cannot enlarge upon the subject here. These are the *Bois Brules* or *half-breeds* of the interior, rapidly becoming a formidable race, both as to numbers and character—uniting all the daring

The following Table will shew the aggregate population of *all* the British Provinces of North America; the germ of an Empire that, under the Blessing of Divine Providence, and the fostering care of the Mother Country, is designed to occupy the broad shoulders of this continent, and influence, direct, or control its destinies; and, perhaps, hereafter to command both the *Old* and the *New* World!

Provinces.	*Population*
Upper Canada,.....	513,467
Lower Canada,.....	750,000
New Brunswick, ...	260,000
Nova Scotia,.....	230,000
Cape Breton,.....	78,000
Prince Edward,.....	80,000
Newfoundland, ...	95,000
	2,006,467

Being upwards of Two Millions in the Seven Provinces.

---

and courage and muscular strength of their white parentage, with the patient fortitude, long endurance, craft and other qualities of the Indians. They are excellent horsemen and marksmen, and are possessed of a breed of horses, descended from the Spanish, equal for hardihood and speed, to any in the world. From authentic sources of information in our possession, these people, at the present moment, amount, were it possible to collect them together at one point, to 5000 men. Here then, in the depths of our Western wilderness, a *Nation* of North American Arabs, Tartars, or Cossacks, is secretly but rapidly gaining strength and numbers, until at no distant day a vast cloud of native cavalry from the interior, of the most formidable description will be ready to carry the desolations of war, (and they will delight in the service), into the regions of the south, or upon the west flank of the United States, at the nod of the British monarchy.

A SET OF

STATISTICAL TABLES

FORMED FROM THE

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

OF THE

PROVINCE.

NOTE.

In our last Edition we were constrained to find fault with the generally careless and slovenly manner in which the assessments are made and reported; and notwithstanding the provisions of the Statute in such case made and directed, this important service, although an improvement is discoverable, is still very imperfectly performed. Up to the very moment of sending these Statistical Tables to press, the assessment roll of the Western District, for the past year, has not been received! It will be seen from the many valuable deductions that may be drawn from Tables, (when accurately formed) like these, that this matter is of the first importance, as a sort of gage of the living state and prosperity of the country.

No. 1.

EASTERN DISTRICT.--Return of 1838.

The Townships for which the following returns are made, are, Mountain, Roxborough, Winchester, Finch, Charlottenburgh, Lancaster, Cornwall, Matilda, Williamsburgh, Osnabruck, Lochiel, and Kenyon.

Uncultivated lands,	367,470½	do with additional pairs of stones,	10
Cultivated lands,	78,014½	Saw mills,	42
Town lots in Cornwall,	230	Merchants' Shops,	79
Sq. Timber Houses of 1 story,	603	Stud-horses, for hire,	8
do do do 2 stories,	1	Horses of 3 y'rs old and upwards,	6050
Framed Houses, under 2 stories,	969	Oxen 4 y'rs old and upwards,	847
Additional fire places,	54	Milch Cows,	10,114
Brick or Stone Houses of 1 story,	72	Horned cattle from 2 to 4 years old,	2,247
Additional fire places,	9	Curricles, gigs, and pleasure carriages on two wheels,	26
Framed Brick or stone Houses of 2 stories,	71	Pleasure waggons,	56
Additional fire places,	70		
Grist Mills, 1 run of stones,	20		

Valuation of property assessed £322,292 12s, rate 1d. £1342,17 6¼. Amount of additional rate of 1½d for Gaol and Court house £671 8 6¾. Total amount to be collected £2014 6 1.

No. 2.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.—Return for 1838.

(Including the counties of Prescott and Russell.)

The Townships named in the return, are, Hawksbury, (East and West), Longueil, Caledonia, Alfred, Plantaganet, Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgood, Russell, and Cambridge. No. of ratable inhabitants, 1315.

Uncultivated lands,	126,542	Sq. Timb. houses of 2 stories,	2
Cultivated land,	21,882¼	Additional fire places,	2
Sq. Timb. houses of 1 story,	213	Framed houses under 2 stories,	148
Additional fire places,	7		

Additional fire places,	16	Stud horses for hire,	6
Brick or stone houses, 1 story,	19	Horses of 3 years old and upwards,	1,124
Additional fire places,	8	Oxen of 4 y'rs old and upwards,	787
Framed, brick, or stone houses of 2 stories,	25	Milch cows,	2317
Additional fire places,	36	Horned cattle from 2 to 4 y'rs old,	736
Grist mills; 1 pr. of stones,	10	Pleasure waggons,	19
do with additional pairs,	15	Gigs, curricles, &c.	20
Saw mills,	20	Valuation of property, assessed,	£90,470
Merchants shops,	22	Rate 1d.	£377 2 ½
Store houses,	3	Rate for M.P.P's,	£244 13 4½

Total amount to be collected £621 15 5.

No. 3.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT—Return of 1838.

The Townships for which the following aggregate returns are made are—Elizabethtown, Younge, Bastard, Russell and Lansdowne, Elmsley, Burgess, North and South Crossby, Kitley, Front of Leeds and Landsdowne, Augusta, Edwardsburgh South and North Gower, Wolford, Montague, Oxford, and Marlborough.

Uncultivated lands,	361,106½	Saw Mills	57¾
Cultivated lands,	103,847¾	Store houses	21
Square timber houses of 1 story,	259	Merchants' shops	77
Additional fire places	5	Stud Horses, for hire	32
Square timber houses of 2 stories,	18	Horses of 2 years old and upwards	4898
Additional fire places	1	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards	3502
Framed houses under 2 stories	841	Milch Cows	10,771
Additional fire places	49	Horned cattle from 2 to 4 years old	4070
Framed houses of 2 stories	27	Curricles and gigs on 2 wheels	31
Additional fire places	1	Pleasure waggons	24
Brick or Stone houses of 1 story	351	Close Carriages, 4 wheels	3
		Phætons, &c. 4 wheels	8

Additional fire places	50	Town lots in Brockville	261¼
Brick or Stone houses of 2 stories	296½	do. in Johnstown	27
Additional fire places	182	Value of property,	£384,052 11 0
Grist Mills with one run of stones	28	Rate at 1d,	1600 4 4
do. with additional pairs do	25	Rates to pay the M. P. P's.	£212 12 11¼

No. 4.

BATHURST DISTRICT—Return of 1838.

The Townships named in the return are—Drummond, Bathurst, Lanark, Dalhousie, Ramsay, Nepean, Packenham, Fitz Roy, Darling, Ross, North and South Sherbrooke, March, Pembroke, Tarbolton, Horton, Goulbourn, Westmeath, Huntléy, Beckwith, and McNab.

Uncultivated lands	608,027¼	Grist mills, 1 run of stories	28
Cultivated lands	77,640	do with additional runs	10
Square timber houses of 1 story	248	Saw mills	32
Additional fire places	15	Merchants' shops	69
Square timber houses of 2 stories	7	Store houses	5
Additional fire places	2	Stud horses, for hire	8
Brick or stone houses of 1 story	109	Horses of 3 years old and upwards	2449
Additional fire places	30	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards	3202
Framed brick or stone houses of 2 stories	77	Milch cows	7150
Additional fire places	51	Young horned cattle	2365
Framed houses of 1 story	202	Curricles, gigs, &c	12
Additional fire places	48	Pleasure waggons	19
		Value of property assessed	£255234 12 0
		Assessed at 1d	£1062 16 1

No. 5.

MIDLAND DISTRICT. Return of 1838.

The towns and Townships included in these returns, are, Kingston, Don, Pittsburgh, Loughborough, Portland, Wolfe Island, Bedford, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Richmond, Adolphustown, Camden, Sheffield, Amherst Island, Huntingdon, Sidney, Thurlow, Rawdon, Marmora, Madoc, Hungerford, Tyendenaga, Bath and Belleville.

Uncultivated lands,	385,416½	do with add'l stones,	23
Cultivated land,	140,734¼	Saw mills,	73
Town lots in Kingston, [£50]	747	Merchants shops,	132
do in Bath, [£20]	33	Store houses,	14
do in Belleville [£25]	282	Stud horses, for hire,	21
Sq. timber houses of 1 story,	151	Horses of 3 y'rs o. and upwards,	6829
Framed houses under 2 stories,	1871	Oxen of 4 y'rs old and upwards,	3349
Add'l fire places,	164	Milch cows,	12,859
Sq. timber houses of 2 stories,	7	Horned cattle from 2 to 4 years old,	4,031
Additional fire places,	4	Close carriages, 4 wh'ls,	3
Framed, brick, or stone houses of 1 story,	187	Phaetons and open carriages, 4 wheels,	27
Additional fire places,	85	Curricles, gigs, &c. 2 wheels,	22
Framed, brick, or stone houses of 2 stories,	510	Pleasure waggons,	115
Additional fire places,	719	Valuation of property,	£543,463.
Grist mills, 1 run of stones,	37	Ass't rate 1d	2,264 8 7
		Rate for M. P. P's	448 17 4¼

Assessment police of Belleville. Town lots 266. Framed houses under 2 stories 153; of 2 stories 79; additional fire places 19; 2 grist mills and 4 saw mills; merchants shops 19; store houses 2; stud horses 2; other horses 96; 1 yoke oxen; milch cows 135; pleasure carriages 13.

Valuation, 23,553l. Rate 3d. pr. lb. 294l. 8s. 3d.

No. 6.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. Returns for 1838.

The Townships enumerated in the following returns, are Hallowell, Hillier, Sophiasburgh, Marysburgh, and Ameliasburgh.

Uncultivated lands,	129,680	Store houses,	3
Cultivated lands,	76,952	Merchants shops,	30
Sq. timber houses, 1 story,	55	Stud horses, for hire	14
Additional fire places,	1	Horses of 3 y'rs o. and upwards,	3259
Framed houses under 2 stories,	843	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards,	1113
Additional fire places,	48	Milch cows,	5618
Brick, or stone houses,	38	Young horned cattle,	1716
Additional fire places,	15	Close carriages, 4 wh'ls	3
Framed, brick, or stone houses. of 2 stories,	118	Open do for pleasure	22
Additional fire places,	103	Gigs, &c. 2 wheels,	20
Grist mills. 1 run of stones,	21	Pleasure waggons,	157
do additional stones,	16	Valuation of property,	220,606l
Saw mills,	42	Rate 1d.	917 3 10
		Rate for M. P. P's,	131 6 1½

Total assessment levied £1048 9s 11½.

No. 7.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. Return of 1838.

The Townships enumerated in the following returns, are, Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramahe, Murray, Dummer, Monaghan, Douro, Otonibee, Smith, Asphodel, Seymour, Belmont, Percy, Emilsmore, Harvey, Hope, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Manvers, Cartwright, Mariposa, Eldon, Ops, Ferelon, Bexley, Emily and Verulam.

Uncultivated land,	517,280¾	Additional fire places,	2
Cultivated land,	133,052	Sq. timber houses of 2 stories,	7
Town lots in Port Hope and Cobourg,	426	Add'l fire places,	14
Sq. timber houses of 1 story,	112	Framed houses under 2 stories,	1326½

Add'l fire places,	156		Milch cows,	10,932	
Brick or stone h's 1 st'ry	14		Horned cattle 2 to 4 years old,	4,980	
Add'l fire places,	8		Pleasure carriages, 4 wheels,	33	
Framed, brick or stone houses,	267		do do 2 wheels,	15	
Add'l fire places,	278		Pleasure waggons,	105	
Grist mills, 1 run of stones,	44		Valuation of property,	458,008	11 8
do with add'l stones,	27		Rate of 1d.	1908	5 4½
Saw mills,	86½		District of Colbourne and Township of Haldimand, additional rate,	672	8 7¾
Merchant shops,	107		Rate for M. P. P's,	273	3¼
Store houses,	5		Total am't l'v'd,	2853	14 3½
Stud horses, for hire,	17				
Horses 3 years old and upwards,	4,589				
Ox'n 4 y'rs o. & upw'ds	5,280				

No. 8.

*HOME DISTRICT. Return for 1838.

The Townships for which the following aggregate returns are made, are, York, Scarboro' Pickering, Whitby, Markham, Vaughan, Whitchurch, King, Etobicoke, Caledon, Georgina, N. Gwilliamsburg, Reach, Brock, Scott, Toronto, G. of Toronto, Uxbridge, Albion, E Gwilliamsburg, Chinguacousy, W. Gwilliamsburg, Adjala, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Mara, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte, Thora, Essa. Sunnidale, Orillia, Tiny, Tay, Mono, and Mulmer.

Uncultivated lands,	720,521½	Add'l fire places,	135
cultivated lands,	232,262¼	Framed houses of 2 stories,	418
Sq. timber houses of 1 story,	559	Add'l fire places,	301
Add'l fire places,	19	Brick or stone houses of 1 story,	116
Sq. timber houses, of 2 stories,	138	Add'l fire places,	57
Add'l fire places,	43	Grist mills, with 1 run of stones,	73
Framed houses under 2 stories,	1837	do do with add'l do	65

*It must be born in mind that this return (No. 8.) does not include the city and liberties of Toronto.

Phaetons and other op'n pleasure carriages,	18	Oxen of 4 y'rs old and upwards,	8,009
Saw mills,	193	Milch cows,	20,440
Merchants shops,	142	Horned cattle from 2 to 4 years old,	9,098
Store houses,	14	Curricles, gigs, &c.	14
Stud horses for hire,	44	Close carriages, 4 wh'ls	6
Horses of 3 years old and upwards,	8,510	Pleasure waggons,	106

Valuation of property assessed,	749,135	8	
Amount of rate a 1d.	3,121	8	1½
Rate to be levied in the county of Simcoe, an add'l 1d. in p'nd,	484	16	5¾
Rate for M. P. P's	212		¾

No. 9.

CITY OF TORONTO—Assessment for 1838.

[Signed C. Daly, Clerk of the City.]

Annual value of tenements in the five wards, and liberties,	57,543
Quantity of additional land,	877
First additional acre,	59
Second additional acre,	49
Third additional acre,	46
Remaining acres,	723

VACANT LANDS.*

Under half an acre,	153
Under one acre,	74
Under two acres,	28
Total number of acres,	2,077
First acre,	100
Second acre	85
Third acre,	73
Remaining acres,	1,820
Four-wheeled close carriages,	7

* Properly to understand all these *items*, relative to *additional* and *vacant* lands, reference should be had to the Act of Incorporation.

Four-wheeled open carriages,.....	72
Gigs and pleasure waggons,.....	76
Double sleighs,.....	33
Single-horse sleighs,.....	58
Stud horses,.....	1
Horses over 3 years old,.....	464
Cattle over 2 years old,.....	541
Dogs, 381—and Bitches, 35,.....	416

Total amount of assessment,.....£74,865

The rate imposed for 1838 was 1s. 1½d. in the city, and and one-fourth of that amount in the liberties.

Total amount to be received,.....	£3,534	7	7½
Comn. of statute labour of unassessed males,	140	0	0
Dog Tax, imposed in Common Council,...	108	3	9
	£3,782	11	4½

No. 10.

GORE DISTRICT—Return of 1838.

The Townships named in the following returns are—Trafalgar, Esquesing, Erin, Nelson, Nassagaweya, Eramosa, Guelph, Nichol, Garrafraxa, Woolwich, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Beverley, Puslinch, East and West Flamboro', Barton, (exclusive of Hamilton), Town of Hamilton, Saltfleet, Binbrook, Glanford, Ancaster, and Brandtford.

Uncultivated lands	560,410	Grist mills with 1 run of stones	45
Cultivatedlands	201,094	do with ad. runs	37
Square timber houses of 1 story	347	Saw mills	160
Additional fire places	8	Merchants' shops	171
Framed houses under 2 stories	1942	Store houses	15
Additional fire places	329	Stud horses for hire	31
Square timber houses of 2 stories	170	Horses of 3 years old and upwards	7269
Additional fire places	70	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards	7456
Brick and stone houses under 2 stories	194	Milch Cows	14,395
		Horned cattle from 2 to 4	7,708

Additional fire places	95	Close carriages, 4 wheels	7
Framed, brick, and stone houses of 2 stories	634	Open do do	57
Additional fire places	295	Curricles, gigs, &c	20
Grist mills with 1 run of stones	45	Pleasure waggons	175
		Valuation of property £717,723	
		Rated at 1d. £2,990 10 3	

No. 11.

NIAGARA DISTRICT—Return of 1838.

The Townships included in the following returns are—Town and Township of Niagara, Thorold, Grimsby, Clinton, Bertie, Stamford, Gainsboro', Louth, Pelham, Crowland, Willoughby, Humberstone, Wainfleet, Caistor, Grantham, Haldimand, Rainham, Walpole, Cayuga, Moulton, Sherbrooke, Forest, Canboro', and Dunn.

Uncultivated lands	273,394¾	Additional fire places	499
Cultivated lands	133,125	Grist mills with 1 run of stones	44
Town lots in Niagara, Queenston, Indiana, York and Simcoe,	464½	do with add. runs do	30
Square timber houses of 1 story	525	Saw mills	104½
Additional fire places	22	Merchants' shops	103
Square timber houses of 2 stories	50	Store houses	7
Additional fire places	9	Stud horses for hire	17
Framed houses under 2 stories	2143	Horses 3 years old and upwards	6700
Additional fire places	378	Oxen 4 years old and upwards	3401
Brick or stone houses of 1 story	93	Milch cows	11,079
Additional fire places	55	Horned cattle, 2 to 4 years old	3,952
Brick and stone houses of 2 stories	416	Close carriages, 4 wheels	16
		Phætons do	41
		Curricles and gigs	39
		Pleasure waggons	311

Valuation of property,	£488,646	3	6
Rate at 1d.	2,036	0	3½
Rate for M. P. P's.,	388	12	9½
Total amount to be collected,	£2,424	13	1¼

No. 12.

LONDON DISTRICT. Return of 1838.

The Townships named in the following aggregate returns, are, East and West Oxford, Burford, Blenheim, Oakland, Nissouric, Blandford, Norwich, Dereham, Zora, Yarmouth, Southwold, Bayham, Malahide, Mosa, Dunwich, Westminster, Adelaide, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Delaware, London, [and Town] Aldborough, N. and S. Dorchester, Lobo, Halfet, Tuckersmith, McGillivray, McKillop, Ellice, Downie, Williams, Stanley, North and S. East Hope, Biddulph, Goderich, and Colborne.

Uncultivated land,	714,601	Additional fire places,	2
Cultivated land,	142,375½	Grist mills, with 1 run of stones,	41
Sq. timber houses 1 story,	157	do with add'l stones,	17
Add'l fire places,	7	Saw mills,	105
Sq. timber houses of 2 stories,	6	Store houses,	10
Framed houses under 2 stories,	1493	Merchants shops,	80
Additional fire places,	163	Stud horses, for hire,	20
Framed houses of 2 stories,	280	Horses of 3 y'rs old and upwards,	6923
Add'l fire places,	178	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards,	6659
Brick or stone houses of 1 story,	10	Milch cows,	13,066
Add'l fire places,	7	Horned cattle, from 2 to 4	7,416
Brick or stone houses of 2 stories,	4	Gigs, curricles, &c.	2
		Phaetons, &c.	3
		Pleasure waggons,	36

Valuation of property,	518,337	6	7
Rate a. 1d.	2,138	18	2
Rate for M. P. P's	236	8	11
Rates for gaol and court house at Woodstock and London,	868	15	8
Total amount collected,	3,243	3	5¾

No. 13.

WESTERN DISTRICT—Return of 1837. *

The Townships for which this return is made are—Sandwich, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, Mersea, Maidstone, Rochester, Romney, Sarnia, Plympton, Zone, Sombra and Walpole Island, Camden, Orford, Dawn, Warwick, Chatham, Moore, Harwich, East and West Dover, Raleigh, Howard, Tilbury East and West.

Uncultivated lands	348,881	Saw mills	17
Cultivated do	46,005½	Store houses	4
Square timber houses of 1 story	494	Merchants' shops	63
Additional fire places	33	Stud horses for hire	9
Square timber houses of 2 stories	36	Horses of 3 years old and upwards	2959
Additional fire places	9	Oxen of 4 years old and upwards	2458
Framed houses under 2 stories	339	Milch cows	5463
Additional fire places	42	Horned cattle from 2 to 4	2176
Framed houses, 2 stories	63	Curricles, gigs, &c. 2 wheels	73
Additional fire places	8	Pleasure waggons	40
Brick or stone houses, 2 stories	73	Town lots in Sandwich	94
Additional fire places	52	Coaches on 4 wheels	2
Grist mills with 1 run of stones	10	Phætons, &c. do	5
do additional stones	2		

Valuation of property,.....	£225,419	7	0
Rate at 1d.,.....	929	3	1½
Rate for M. P. P's.,.....	312	14	10
Total amount collected,....	£ 1,251	17	11½

* It will be observed that this return is for 1837, that of last year has not been received probably owing to the disturbed state of things in that section of the counsry, on account of the *Yankee invasions*. The curious reader will make such an encrease to this roll as he may conceive would naturally arise in the course of one year.

REMARKS.

The total valuation of the property enumerated in the foregoing Tables, appears to be £5,040,253 11 9, whilst in 1826 it was only £2,203,094, (errors excepted), on which the rate of one penny in the pound is collected for the local uses of the several Districts.

A comparison of years with this statement, (which is as perfect as the accuracy of the documents from which we have had to compile would admit), as succeeding editions of this work make their appearance, will shew the gradual increase of the resources of the country.

But, it is our duty to declare, and, from long observation, we know it to be the case, that either through dishonest motives, and a desire to pay as little tax as possible on the part of the assessed, or, through the carelessness of those employed to make the returns, the reports are *below the true numbers* by, at least, *one-fourth*, with the exception of the number of Houses, Shops, and Mills.

Assuming this to be a fact, (of which we ourselves have no manner of doubt), we shall here place in round numbers the real amount of several items in a general aggregate; and, a most interesting statement it is.

Upper Canada then, from the best evidence that can be at present obtained, has now

* 1,738,[illegible]03 Acres of Land under cultivation,
678 Grist Mills,
933 Saw Mills,
(*More than nine-tenths of these Mills are wrought by water.*)
* 76,563 Horses of three years old and upwards,
* 57,641 Oxen of four years old and upwards,
* 156,252 Milch Cows, and, at least,
* 60,895 Young Cattle from two to four years old,

And, in the whole, an *actually assessed* property rated at *more than* TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, but, in reality, upwards of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS ! ! *exclusive of floating capital.*

The items marked with an asterisk (*) have the one-fourth alluded to added. The return of grist and saw mills, being more free from suspicion, from the public nature of the property, remains, in this view, as sent by the assessors.

In the preceding quantities we have considered it wholly useless to mention the number of acres of wild or uncultivated land; because the returns are ridiculously below the real amounts, of which we will here give the most satisfactory proof.

There are now 318 Townships of land actually surveyed in Upper Canada; these, according to instructions from the Surveyor General's Office, average about 66,000 acres each, so that we have unquestionable evidence to shew that 20,988,000 acres have been actually surveyed in this Province. To say the least of it, three-fourths of that quantity have been located, and, yet, what is the number of acres of wild land returned in the assessment rolls?—Why, about 5,000,000, or not quite *one-fourth part of the actual quantity!*

The stranger ought to be informed that, as the common log-houses of the country pay no tax, they are not mentioned in any of the returns; neither are lumber, or common double-horse market waggons mentioned in these returns, (of which there are a vast number), nor sheep, nor swine, of which latter description of farming stock, (pork being one of the staple articles of Canadian commerce), computing by the number of families, there cannot be less than 600,000 in the Province, at the present time.

The number of Milch Cows forms a remarkable and most gratifying feature in this view of our rural statistics; but, in truth, Upper Canada is one of the finest *dairy countries* in the world. As good butter is here made as in any part part of Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire or Ireland; and cheese also, of as good and rich a quality as can be produced in Cheshire or Gloucestershire. The number of young horned cattle in these tables is most ridiculously *under*-rated: in truth, many very substantial farmers do not know *how many they have*, since their young cattle are generally allowed to run at large until some are wanted for the dairy, or for draft. As this description of stock forms the nursery for the milch cows and draft oxen, it is manifest the numbers are greatly under-rated.

These returns may be said to be confined almost wholly to the agricultural wealth of the Province. The large amount of floating capital employed in commerce, domestic manufactures, and in steamboats, and the ship-

ping interests generally, not, in any degree, coming under our consideration on the present occasion.

The scale by which these District rates are valued and levied will be found under the head of Provincial Taxation.

This part of our work will be far from compleat unless we state the number of *Shop, Tavern, and Distillery Licences* for 1838, from which, together with the Hawkers, Pedlers, and Auctioneer's Licences a large portion of the Provincial revenue is derived. It is proper here to premise that it is only the shops of those merchants which are open for the sale of Foreign goods, and for the retail of wines and spirituous liquors by the quart, that are subject to an impost; hence, the apparently small number. The number of Shop Licences issued during the year

1838,		274
of Tavern's or Innkeepers	do	855
of Distilleries	do do	* 6,532½ gals.

Amongst the curious and interesting reflections occasioned by a review of the foregoing tables, there are some well worthy of particular attention, either from the singularity of the facts, or, by reason of the important deductions that may be drawn from them·

Notwithstanding the wise provisions of the Statute 32, HENRY VII, ch. 13, and of the 27th of HENRY VIII, ch. 6, in the subsequent reign of ELIZABETH, when England was threatened with invasion by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, after a general survey, ordered for the express purpose, ELIZABETH could find no more than 50,000 serviceable horses *throughout her entire kingdom.*

Here, in a country almost covered with wood, and apparently but ill adapted, in its present state, for the breeding of horses; and settled (with the exception of a few French Canadians on the Western frontier) but little more than forty years, we have more horses than were to be found in all England at a most flourishing period of its

* This estimation (we are sorry on every account to remark) is very far below the true account. The boilers, or distilling vessels, themselves, are *guaged*, and it is by their *capacity*, not by the number of gallons that may be run off in the course of a year, that they are taxed, at the rate of half a dollar per gallon on the measurement of the vessel or boiler.

history; and, in both Canadas together, there is now beyond a doubt, at least three times the number of horses that were returned to the patriotic Queen ELIZABETH, on the momentous occasion alluded to.

But there are considerations arising from a contemplation of the subject before us, of the very highest national importance. It must be recollected that we are not sowing the seeds of future greatness upon a mere island of the sea, nor within any narrowly contracted limits, like Van Diemen's Land, or New Zealand. but upon a vast continent, which is destined, beyond all doubt, by its position on the globe, and from the character of the people by whom it is inhabited, and by the boundless immensity of its resources, to command the world. We must recollect that, notwithstanding the loss of those colonies which now constitute the United States, by the impolitic treaty of 1783, the British Empire upon this continent, and of which we form, perhaps, the most valuable portion, still commands a latitudinal length of *two thousand* miles, by a longitudinal breadth of nearly *five thousand* miles; and possessing within that vast region, which is more extensive than the legitimate dominion of any other earthly potentate, save that of our own beloved monarch, every conceivable natural advantage. This is no exaggerated statement!

Now for a few indisputable facts, and the deductions therefrom which we have a right to draw. Towards the conclusion of Mr. McGregor's valuable work, entitled "British America," he gives us a statistical table of the number of inhabitants, acres of land that are cultivated, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. in the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. In this table his total numbers are, of

Inhabitants,	1,245,000	Horned cattle,	785,000
Acres of land, cultivated,	4,635,000	Hogs,	723,000
Horses,	128,000	Sheep,	918,000

This statement was made for the year 1831, and his estimated value of the land and cattle above stated is, ... £23,548,000

To this he adds the amount of capital vested in other property in these Colonies, ... 19,015,000

£42,563,00

And declares that this large amount is the "*lowest e.. mate of fixed capital and cattle, exclusive of the cost of the extensive fortifications in Canada, and the maratime Colonies.*" He next proceeds to shew the amount of goods exported to these same colonies from the United Kingdom in 1830 (nine years ago, mark!) from the best authority, the custom's returns, which he places at £2,386,549, and justly observes that that amount was much *under* the *actual* value of British exports to the North American Colonies, since it is well known the goods are estimated *below* their worth, on account of the *ad valorem* duties.

McGregor next observes that the aggregate tonnage of the shipping employed in the trade between Great Britain and these Colonies, in the intercolonial trade, in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries cannot be less than 780,000 tons; and the number of sailors and fishermen employed in consequence are stated to be at least 65,000, (all this mind in 1831). He then closes his elaborate and satisfactory general statement in these appropriate and emphatic terms:—

"Let those, therefore, who think lightly of the British Dominions in North Americh, reflect on these facts, and and consider the multitudes of men, women, and children, British Subjects, who are supported at home and abroad, by the operations of the North American Colonial trade; and by Great Britain possessing those Colonies; and let them also reflect that those countries are only yet in comparative infancy, beginning to develope their mighty resources, before they form conclusions that betray gross ignorance, or the absence of intellectual capacity.

"Men, however, who can, with the minds of great statesmen, appreciate the present value of those Colonies, will clearly anticipate, and justly estimate, their future grandeur, and their importance in maintaining the influence of England over the whole of the western world, and their consequence in preserving British power in Europe."

We have not the same means of judging the amount of increase in the various sources of wealth above alluded to, in our sister colonies, during the past eight or nine years, as enable us to come pretty nearly at the truth in this respect, in the Canadas. But, if the increase which has been made in those sister colonies at all approaches the

advance *we* have made in that period of time, at least *one-third* must be added to the amount of every item in Mr. McGregor's estimates, and it may be confidently affirmed that the British Provinces of North America, at the present moment, contain Two MILLIONS of settled inhabitants; fixed and floating capital to the amount of at least FIFTY MILLIONS of pounds, or Two HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars; that they give employment to one hundred thousand tons of British shipping, and to nearly ninety thousand sailors and fishermen, and that they annually consume British goods and manufactures to the amount of more than THREE MILLIONS sterling.

Are such interests to be sacrificed to the profligate and insatiable cupidity of the nick-named United States to the southward of us?——NEVER.

But now for the most important consideration.—According to Dr. PRICE, and all the best authorities, at the period of the commencement of those differences which led to a separation of the colonies, now forming the United States, the exports from Great Britain to them, on an average of three years previous to February 9, 1775, did not amount to more than £3,370,900, nor did the white population of those same colonies, at the same period, greatly exceed three millions. By a parity of reasoning, therefore, it is fair to conclude that, in the same number of years to come, which have elapsed since that period in 1775, to wit, sixty-four years, these Provinces and the vast extent of British territory to the west of us, even to the Pacific Ocean, will possess as numerous a population, and exhibit as many resources, and as much apparent wealth as all Jonathan's United States can now boast!

Our readers may be assured that we have not put ourselves to the trouble, and, we can truly add, to the expense of bringing forward these facts, and suggesting the considerations consequent in our view therefrom, upon an occasion like the present, but, from the best and most patriotic motives. This little book will, no doubt, fall into the hands of many who have never thought of these things; and the good it may do, will, we hope, be like the bread that was cast upon the waters, and which was found after many days!

IMPORT DUTIES, TAXES, AND DISTRICT RATES OR ASSESSMENTS IN UPPER CANADA.

The public revenue for the support of Government in this province is chiefly derived from the following imposts.

All goods and merchandize imported by sea at Quebec, and Montreal, (except wines, spirituous liquors, and some other articles of luxury which pay a higher and a specific duty) are subject to the payment of 2 1-2 per cent ad valorem. This duty is paid by the importer, and forms the principal source of revenue. Certain articles, also, imported from the United States are subject to the payment of duties according to the annexed rate of customs; and all merchants shops, taverns, distillers, auctioneers, and hawkers and pedlars, are obliged to pay for a license to carry on their respective avocations.

THE LOCAL TAXES, OR DISTRICT RATES,

	£	s.	d.
Are, for every acre of arable pasture, or meadow land,	1	0	0
Every acre of uncultivated land,		4	0
Every town lot,	50	0	0
*Every house built with timber squared or hewed on two sides, of one story, with not more than two fire places,	20	0	0
do for every additional fire place,	4	0	0
Every house built with square or flatted timber on both sides, of two stories, with not more than 2 fire places,	30	0	0
do. for every additional fire place,	8	0	0
Every framed house under 2 stories in height, with not more than two fire places,	35	0	0
do for every additional fire place,	5	0	0
Every brick or stone house of one story and not more than two fire places,	40	0	0
do for every additional fire place,	10	0	0
Every framed, brick, or stone house, of two stories, and not more than two fire places,	60	0	0
do for every additional fire place,	10	0	0

* The common Log-houses of the country, pay no tax.

Every grist mill, wrought by water, with one pair stones,	150	0	0
do with every additional pair.	50	0	0
Every saw mill,	100	0	0
Every merchant's shop,*	200	0	0
Every store house,	200	0	0
Every stone horse,	199	0	0
Every horse of the age of 3 years old and upwards,	8	0	0
Oxen of the age of 4 years and upwards,	4	0	0
Milch cows.	3	0	0
Horned cattle from 2 to 4 years,	1	0	0
Every close carriage with 4 wheels kept for pleasure,	100	0	0
Every open carriage or curricle, do	25	0	0
Every other carriage or gig, with two wheels, do	20	0	0
Every waggon kept for pleasure,	15	0	0

Every stove erected and used in a room where there is no fire place is considered as a fire place.

NOTE.—The rate of assessment is limited to one penny in the pound, which, when collected is paid into the District Treasury, and is applicable to local purposes within the District for which the rates are levied.

HIGHWAY RATES.

Every person inserted on the assessment roll, in proportion to the estimate of his property, is held liable to work on the highways in every year, as follows:

If his property be rated at	£25	2	days.
do	25 to 50	3	do
do	50 to 75	4	do
do	75 to 100	5	do
do	100 to 150	6	do
do	150 to 200	7	do
do	200 to 250	8	do
do	250 to 300	9	do
do	300 to 350	10	do
do	350 to 400	11	do
do	400 to 500	12	do

* These are considered merchants shops, only which are open for the sale of foreign articles, and wines, or spirituous liquors by the quart.

For every	£100 above	500 to 1000	one day.
do	200 above	1000 to 2000	do
do	300 above	2000 to 3500	do
do	500 above	3500	do

Every person possessed of a waggon, cart, or team of horses, oxen, or beasts of burthen or draft used to draw the same, to work on the highway three days.

Every male inhabitant from 21 to 50, not rated on the assessment roll, is compelled to work on the highway 3 days.

Persons emigrating to this province, intending to become settlers, and not having been resident six months, are exempt; and all indigent persons, by reason of sickness, age or numerous family, are exempt at the discretion of the magistrates.

Any person liable may compound, if he thinks fit, by paying 5s. per day for each cart, &c. and 2s. 6d. for each day's duty, to be paid within 10 days after demand is made by the surveyor, or the magistrates can issue a distress warrant for double the amount and costs.

RATE OF CUSTOMS IN UPPER CANADA.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Prohibited.—Arms, ammunition, books, (all such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom,) base coins, fish, dry or salted, oil, blubber, or skins of creatures living in the sea, tea.

Free.—Ashes, bullion, beef, bread, bacon, biscuit, corn, cocoa nuts, cordwood, cabinet-makers' wood, diamonds, drugs, dye-woods, fruits, meat and fish, (being fresh) flour, flax, grain, (unground), gums of all kinds, hay, horses, hams, hemp, live stock, lathwood, lumber, logs, masts, meal, pork, rice, rosin, resins, rawhides, staves, shingles, tortoiseshell, tow, tallow, timber, woodhoops, wood.

Admitted at the rate of 7½ *per cent.*—Alabaster, anchovies, argot, anniseed, amber, almonds, brimstone, botarge, currants, capers, coral, cork, dates, essences [of bergamot, lemons, roses, citron, orange, lavender, and rosemary,] emerystone, fruit, [dry in sugar or wet in brandy,] figs, honey, iron in bars, unwrought pig iron, incense of frankincense, juniper berries, lava or malta stone for building, marble, medals, nuts, oil of olives, or almonds, ostrich feathers, olives, pickles, pitch, paintings, pozzolona, pumice stone, punk, parmesan, cheese, pearls, precious stones, prints, raisins, sponge, sausages, turpentine, tar, vermiceli, whetstones, wine.

Admitted at the duty of 20 *per cent.*—Candy sugar, cotton manufactures, glass manufactures, tobacco manufactures, refined sugar, soap.

Admitted at the duty of 30 *per cent.*—Books and papers, clocks, and watches, leather manufactures, linen manufactures, silk manufactures, musical instruments, wire, (all sorts.)

Admitted at the rate of 15 *per cent.*—Goods, wares, or merchandize not being enumerated or otherwise charged with duty.

Duties charged by weight, &c.—Salt, 6d. c'y, per bushel; spirits, 1s. sterling, per gallon; sugar, 5s. sterling per cwt.; coffee, 5s. sterling per cwt.; cocoa, 5s. sterling per cwt.; molasses, 3s. sterling per cwt.; wine in bottles, 7d. per gallon, and further 7½ per ct. ad valorem, and 1s. sterling each dozen quart bottles.

USEFUL TABLES

AND

RECEIPTS, &c. &c.

No. 1.—*Table of Interest at 6 per Cent.*

	1 Week.			Month.			3 months			6 months			1 Year		
	s	*d*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*
Shillings.															
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	7	0
Pounds.															
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	2	0
2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4	0
3	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	10	3	1	9	2	3	7	0
4	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	0
5	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
6	0	1	3	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	7	2	0
7	0	2	0	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
8	0	2	1	0	9	2	2	4	3	4	9	2	9	7	0
9	0	2	2	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	10	9	0
10	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
Tens of Pounds.	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*
20	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
30	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
40	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
50	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
60	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
70	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
80	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
90	0	2	3	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
100	0	2	6	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
1000	1	5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

No. 2.

A Table of Discount per Cent.

2½ per cent. is	0s	6d. in a £		17½ per cent. is	3s.	6d. in a £	
5	1	0		20	4	0	
7½	1	6		22½	4	6	
10	2	0		25	5	0	
12½	2	6		30	6	0	
15	3	0		35	7	0	

No. 3.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart	2 Firkins	make	1 Kilderkin
4 Quarts		1 Gallon	2 Kilderkins		1 Barrel
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of Ale	3 Kilderkins		1 Hogshead
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of Beer	2 Hogsheads		1 Butt

Wine Measure.

4 Gills	make	1 Pint	1½ Tierce, or 63 gals.		1 Hogs.
2 Pints		1 Quart	1½ Hogshead or 84 gallons		
4 Quarts		1 Gallon	1 Puncheon		
18 Gallons		1 Rundlet	1½ Puncheon or 2 hogsheads		
1½ Rundlet		1 Barrel	1 Pipe or Butt		
1½ Barrel		1 Tierce	2 Pipes		1 Tun

Corn Measure,

2 Quarts	make	1 Pottle	8 Bushels		1 Quarter or Vat
2 Pottles		1 Gallon	5 Quarters of Wheat, Beans, or Peas,		1 Load
2 Gallons		1 Peck			
4 Pecks or 8 Galls.		1 Bushel	10 Quarters of Oats		1 Load

Long Measure,

8 Barley Corns	make	1 inch	5½ Yards	make	1 Pole
12 Inches		1 Foot	40 Poles		1 Furlong
1½ Feet		1 Cubit	8 Furlongs		1 Mile
3 Feet		1 Yard	3 Miles		1 League
1⅔ Yards		1 Pace	20 Leagues		1 Degree
1 1.5 Paces or 6 feet		1 Fath'm	69½ Miles		1 Geographical Deg

Dry Measure,

4 Quarts	make	1 Gallon	2 Strikes	make	1 Coomb
2 Gallons		1 Peck	2 Coombs		1 Quarter
4 Pecks		1 Bushel	5 Quarters		1 Wey
2 Bushels		1 Strike	2 Weys		1 Last

Coal Measure,

4 Pecks	make	1 Bushel	36 Bushels	make	1 Chaldron
9 Bushels		1 Vat or Strike	21 Chaldrons		1 Score

Cloth Measure,

2¼ Inches make	1 Nail	5 Quarters	1 Ell English
4 Nails	1 Qr. of a yard	3 Quarters	1 Ell Flemish
4 Quarters	1 Yard	6 Quarters	1 Ell French

Square Measure,

144 Square Inches	1 Sq'r Ft.	40 Square Poles	1 Sq'r Rood
9 Square Feet	1 Sq'r Yard	4 Square Roods	1 Sq'r Acre
30¼ Sq'r Yards	1 Sq'r Pole	640 Square Acres	1 Sq'r Mile

Cubic Measure,

1728 Cubic Inches	1 Foot	27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

Avoirdupois Weight,

16 Drachms make	1 Ounce	4 Quarts or 112 lbs.	1 Cwt
16 Ounces	1 Pound	20 Hundreds	1 Ton
28 Pounds	1 Quarter of a Hundred		

Troy Weight,

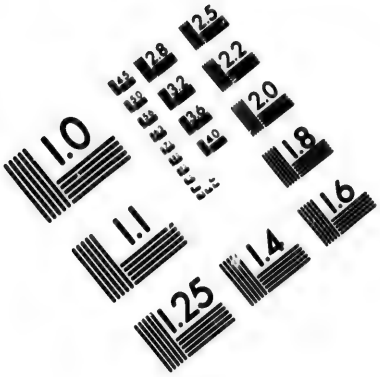
4 Grains make	1 Carat	20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce
24 Grains	1 Pennyweight	12 Ounces	1 Pound

Apothecaries Weights,

20 Grains make	1 Scruple	8 Drachms	1 Ounce
3 Scruples	1 Drachm	12 Ounces	1 Pound or Pint

Wool Weight.

7 Pounds make	1 Clove	6½ Tods make	1 Weight
2 Cloves	1 Stone	2 Weights	1 Sack
2 Stones	1 Tod	11 Sacks	1 Last



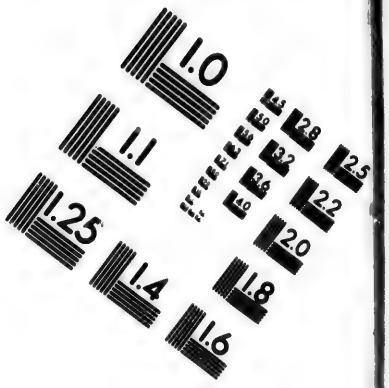
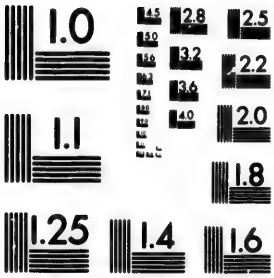
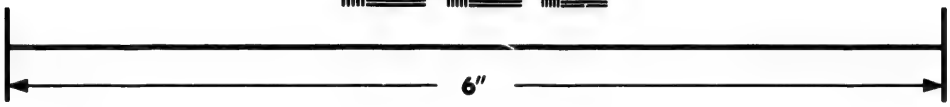
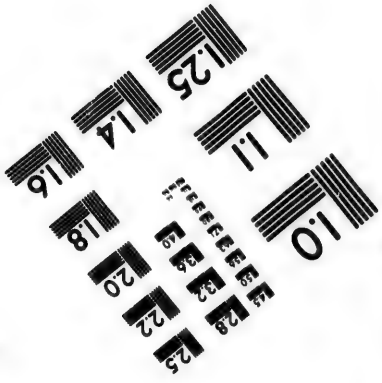


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)







Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
2.5
3.6
4.0
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.1
1.0

Bread Weight,

A Half Peck,.....	8 lb.	11 oz.	0 dr.
A Quartern,.....	4	5	8

When a Quartern loaf, wheaten, is sold for 8d. the Seconds should be sold for 7d., the Household for 6d, and so on in proportion.

Wood is bought by the Chord, a stack or chord of wood commonly, in England, runs three feet high, three feet wide, and twelve long, or one hundred and eight cubic feet; though some make it three, four, and eight, or ninety-six cubic feet. In Canada the usual measurement is four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A barrel of Anchovies is about 18 lb
A barrel of Gunpowder is 112 lb
A barrel of Herrings, No. 500
A keg of ditto 60, two of which count a hundred
A last of Hides, 12 dozen
A truss of Straw, 36 lb
A truss of Hay, new, 60 lb
Do do old, 56 lb
A load of Hay, 36 trusses
A load of Bricks, No. 500
A load of Tiles, No. 1000
A load of Timber 50 ft. solid
A tun of Sweet Oil, 236 gals
A fother of Lead, 19 c. 2 qrs
A firkin of Butter, 56 lb
A stone of Iron, Shot, or Horseman's weight, 14 lbs. Butcher's weight, 8 lb.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

A grain of Gold about 2d
A pennyweight about 4s
A grain of Silver about half a farthing
A pennyweight 3d
An ounce about 5s
According to the weight of English Coins, the Mint value of a lb. of Gold, is 44 guineas and a half, or £46 14s. 6d.*—a lb. of Silver, £3 2s.—the ounce of Gold £3 17s. 10½d., and the ounce of Silver 5s. 2d., so that the value of the Standard Gold is 15 times that of Silver, and one 14th more.

* The value of a pound of Gold, as Bullion, in Oct., 1809, was £55 16s.

No. 4.

A table shewing the specific gravity of several sorts of wood.

	Spec. grav.			*Weight of a cubic foot.*	
				lb.	*oz.*
Thorn,	87	.....	.....	54	6
Crab tree,	85	.....	.....	53	2
Quince tree,	83	.....	.....	51	14
Mahogany,	82	.....	.....	51	4
Plum tree,	80	.....	.....	50	0
Holly,	80	.....	.....	50	0
Ash,	76	.....	.....	47	8
Barberry,	76	.....	.....	47	8
Nut tree,	76	.....	.....	47	3
English Oak,	75	.....	.....	46	14
Beech,	74	.....	.....	46	4
Elder,	73	.....	.....	45	10
Pear tree	73	.....	.....	45	10
Mulberry,	71	.....	.....	44	6
Walnut,	69	.....	.....	42	2
Yew,	67	....	.....	41	14
Maple,	66	.....	.....	41	4
Yellow deal,	63	.....	.....	39	6
Cherry,	61	.....	.....	38	2
Norway Oak,	60	.....	.....	37	8
Sallow,	59	.....	.....	36	14
Sycamore,	59	.....	.....	36	14
Elm,	50	.....	.....	31	4

N. B. The woods were very good of the sort, except the Elm, and all very dry; the measure is English, and the weight Avordupois.

It is probable, that the woods of Canada are lighter, [except those grown on plains and exposed situations,] than similar species produced in England.

No. 5.

Dimensions of a statute acre in yards, from 1 to 100 yards in length.

L'gth	Width.			L'gth.	Width.			Lg'th.	Width.		
Yards	Yds.	ft.	in.	Yards.	Yds.	ft.	in	Yards.	Yds.	ft.	in.
1	4840	0	0	35	138	0	11	69	70	0	6
2	2420	0	0	36	134	1	4	70	69	0	5
3	1613	1	0	37	130	2	6	71	68	0	7
4	1210	0	0	38	127	1	2	72	67	0	8
5	968	0	0	39	124	0	4	73	66	0	11
6	806	2	0	40	121	0	0	74	65	1	3
7	691	1	4	41	118	0	2	75	64	1	8
8	605	0	0	42	115	0	9	76	63	2	1
9	537	2	4	43	112	1	9	77	62	2	7
10	484	0	0	44	110	0	0	78	62	0	2
11	440	0	0	45	107	1	8	79	61	0	10
12	403	1	0	46	105	0	8	80	60	1	6
13	372	1	0	47	103	0	0	81	59	2	4
14	345	2	2	48	100	2	6	82	59	0	1
15	322	2	0	49	98	2	4	83	58	1	0
16	302	1	6	50	96	2	5	84	57	1	11
17	284	2	2	51	94	2	9	85	56	2	10
18	268	2	8	52	93	0	3	86	56	0	11
19	254	2	3	53	91	1	0	87	55	1	10
20	242	0	0	54	89	1	11	88	55	0	0
21	230	1	6	55	88	0	0	89	54	1	2
22	220	0	0	56	86	1	4	90	53	2	4
23	210	I	4	57	84	2	9	91	53	0	7
24	201	2	0	58	83	1	5	92	52	1	10
25	193	1	10	59	82	0	2	93	52	0	2
26	186	0	6	60	80	2	0	94	51	1	6
27	179	0	10	61	79	1	1	95	50	2	11
28	172	2	7	62	78	0	2	96	50	1	3
29	166	2	9	23	76	2	6	97	49	2	9
30	161	1	0	64	75	1	11	98	49	1	2
31	156	0	5	65	74	1	5	99	48	2	8
32	151	0	9	66	73	1	0	100	48	1	3
33	146	2	0	67	72	0	9	—	—	-	-
34	142	1	1	68	71	0	7	—	—	-	-

from 1 *to*

Width.		
Yds.	ft.	in.
70	0	6
69	0	5
68	0	7
67	0	8
66	0	11
65	1	3
64	1	8
63	2	1
62	2	7
62	0	2
61	0	10
60	1	6
59	2	4
59	0	1
58	1	0
57	1	11
56	2	10
56	0	11
55	1	10
55	0	0
54	1	2
53	2	4
53	0	7
52	1	10
52	0	2
51	1	6
50	2	11
50	1	3
49	2	9
49	1	2
48	2	8
48	1	3
—	–	–
—	–	–

No. 6.

A Table for readily calculating the value of several Crops on an Acre of Land.

19360	Plants, at ¼d. each		£20	13	4
9680	½				
4840	1				
2420	2				
1210	4				
605	8				
7000	Plants, at 2d. each,		62	6	8
5200			43	6	8
2200			18	6	8
9980	Plants, at 1d. each,		40	6	8
6970			31	0	10
6534			27	4	9
5445			22	13	9
5400			22	10	0
4356			18	3	0
3630			15	2	6
1000			4	3	4
160			0	13	4
15000	Plants, at ½d. each,		30	5	0
7000			15	11	8
6660			13	17	6
6534			13		3
5000			10		4

No. 7.

A Table to shew how many Plants, or Trees, may be planted on an Acre of Land, at different distances.

In a square Acre are—4 roods, each rood 40 rods, poles or perches
160 rods, 16 feet and a half each
4,840 square yards, 9 feet each
43,550 square feet, 144 inches each
174,240 squares of 6 inches each, or 36 in.
6,272,640 inches, or squares of 1 inch each

AN ACRE WILL CONTAIN

Trees or Plants,			*No. of feet asunder,*			*Square feet to each,*
108 and	360	feet over	at 20	feet	asunder, or	400
160		.....	... 16½		.....	272¼
134	144	.....	.. 18		.....	324
302	72	.....	... 12		.....	144
435	60	.....	... 10		.....	100
680	40	.....	... 8		.....	64
888	48	.....	.. 7		.....	49
1089		.....	... 8	by 5	.....	40
1210		.....	... 6		.....	36
1361	8	.....	... 8	4	.....	32
1452		.....	.. 6	6	.....	30
1555	20	.....	... 7	4	.....	28
1815		.....	... 6	4	.....	24
2178		.....	.. 5	4	.....	20
2722	8	.....	.. 4	4	.....	16
2904		.....	.. 5	3	.....	15
3630		.....	... 4	3	.....	12
4840		.....	... 3	3	.....	9
5445		.....	... 4	2	.....	8
7261		.....	... 3	2	.....	6
3712		.....	... 2½	2	.....	5
10890		.....	... 2	2	.....	4
19305		.....	... 1½	1½	.....	2¼
21780		.....	... 2	1	.....	2
48560		.....	... 1		.....	1

No. 8.

Comparison of Acres.

French Arpent 100 perches 22 pieds,.....	10000
Paris 100 ditto	06694
English Acre,.....	07929
Denmark toude hart-korn,.....	2159
Spain fanega,.....	06720
Muscovy decetine,.....	2907
Rhine arpent,.....	03336
Rome quartuccio,.....	011308
—— rubbio,.....	3619
—— Pezzo,.....	05170
Saxony Morgen,.....	10842

No. 9.

Measures of Length of several Countries.

English Foot,.....	12 inches,		decim.
Paris Foot,.....	12	816	
Cubit of Cairo,.....	21	888	
Persian Arish,.....	38	364	
Paris Draper's Ell,...	47	148	
— Mercer's do.,.....	47	244	
Roman Foot,....	11	604	
Creek Foot,.....	12	875	

No. 10.

Comparison of English, Scotch, and Irish Acre,

Eng	Scotch				Irish				Eng	Scotch.				Irish.			
Acres.	Acres.	Rods.	Poles.		Acres.	Rods.	Poles.		Acres.	Acres.	Rods.	Poles.		Acres.	Rods.	Poles.	
1	0	3	14	4	0	2	18	7	9	7	2	10		5	2	8	9
2	1	2	28	9	1	0	37	5	10	8	1	24	4	6	0	27	7
3	2	2	17	3	1	3	16	3	20	16	3	8	9	12	1	15	5
4	3	1	17	8	2	1	35	1	30	25	0	33	3	18	2	3	2
5	4	0	32	2	3	0	13	8	40	33	2	17	8	24	2	1	
6	5	0	6	7	3	2	32	6	50	42	0	2	2	30	3	18	7
7	5	3	21	1	4	1	11	4	60	50	1	26	6	37	0	6	5
8	6	2	35	5	4	3	30	2	100	84	0	4	4	61	2	37	5

No. 11.

Weight of English Coins,

Guinea,.....	5	dw.	9	1-3 gr
Sovereign,.....	5		3	1.4
Half Sovereign,.....	2		13	1.2
Double Sovereign,.....	10		6	1-2
Crown,.....	18		4	4.17
Half Crown,.....	9		0	2.10
Shilling,.....	3		15	3.11
Sixpence,.....	1		19	7·11

No. 12.

FOREIGN COINS. In British value.	s.	d.	FOREIGN COINS. In British value.	s.	d.
Crusade Portugal,	2	3	Piastre, Arab	5	6
Dollar Spanish,	4	6	—— Spanish	3	7
Ducat Flanders, Holland, Bavaria, Sweden,	9	3	Pistole, Spanish, Barbary,	16	9
—— Prusia, Austria, and Saxony,	9	4	—— Italy,	15	6
—— Denmark,	8	3	—— Sicily,	15	4
—— Spain,	6	9	Re, Portugal, 27,400 of 1d a Mill Re,	5	7½
Florin, Prussia, Poland,	1	2	Rial Spanish	0	5
—— Flanders,	1	6	Rix Dollar, German	3	6
—— Germany,	1	10	—— Dutch,	4	4
Guilder, Dutch,	1	9	—— Hamburgh, Denmark	4	8
—— German,	2	4	—— Sweden	4	8
Livre, French	0	10	Rouble, Russian	4	6
Louis d'or, do	20	0	Rupee, Silver, Asia,	2	6
Moidore, Portugal	27	0	—— Gold, do	35	0
Pagoda, Asia	8	9			

No. 13.

To turn any given Currency into any Currency required.

Rule I.—Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in Shillings or Pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in the form of a Fraction,

And making the | reqired given | Currency the Numerator / Denominator } of the Fraction.

Reduce this Fraction to its *least terms*, and it will serve as a constant Multiplier, by which any such of the *given* Currency being Multiplied, it will be converted into the Cuarency required.

N.B.—When the Fraction is not an improper one the *Multiplier* will become a Divisor.

EXAMPLE.—To form a rule for changing Sterling at 4s. 6d. per dollar into New York at 8s. per dollar.

Here *Sterling* is *given* and *York required :* The dollar in { York is 8s., or 96 Pence Numerator, Sterling, 4s. 6d., or 54 Pence Denominator.

Therefore $\frac{96}{54}$ is the Multiplier sought, which reduced to its least terms, becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ or $\frac{17}{9}$, therefore, if Sterling be Multiplied by 16 and divided by 9, the result will be York, thus, $\frac{16}{9}$ is the same as 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$, but $\frac{8}{9}$ is the same as 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, therefore 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$ is equal to 2 into 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$; which is that Rule, expressed shorter thus — $\frac{16}{9} = 2 \times \frac{8}{9} = 2 \times 1\frac{1}{9}$.

To turn Sterling into	Currency, or Halifax,	add 1 9
	Army,.....	add 1 27
Currency into	Sterling,.....	deduct 1 10
	Army pay,.....	deduct 1 15
Army pay into	Sterling,.....	deduct 1 28
	Currency,.....	add 1 14

A Half Joe is	£1	16	0	Stg.	£2	0	0	Cury.	£1	17	4 Army
A Guinea is	1	1	0		1	3	4		1	1	9
A Dollar is	0	4	6		0	5	0		0	4	8

RECEIPTS, &c., &c.

Disorder from Heat in a Hot Climate.

One drachm Camphor, desert spoonful of Brandy, half an ounce of Sugar; rub the camphor and brandy together, then add the sugar; when well mixed, add one pint of boiling water by degrees; cover up, keep till cold, and take a quart or half a pint of all, in a day after, Jame's powder. If a tendency to putrefraction, two drachms sweet spirit of vitriol to the pint.

Powder for Rheumatism when first coming.

Pulvis Ipecacuanha Compositus, of the last London Dispensatory. In common cases with no violent pain 10 grains at going to bed; in great pain, 20 grains, wash down with diluting liquor.

For Rheumatic Pains, or the Lumbago.

Dissolve as much salt in water as will make it swim an egg, rub it in with your hand on the part affected before a

fire, for 15 or 20 minutes, just before going to bed; it is uncommonly effective.—A Young.

A Cement which equally resists both Fire and Water

Make a pint of milk coagulate on the fire by means of an acid till it is quite clear; filtrate it, and seperate perfectly the caseous particles; mix with the whites of four or five eggs, which beat well seperately, and then again anew; then mix it with quick lime reduced to an impalpable power in such quantity that the whole may form a consistent mass to be adopted as a cement.
[G. E. Skoge Act, de L'Acad, Swez Vol. 34, p. 1.

To Extinguish Fire.

For preserving buildings from fire, Mr. Hartley's celebrated method of plates which is cheaper and more effectual than other modes that have been tried, is of the utmost importance in all buildings to be applied as a partial security in the spots most liable to be set on fire. To put out a fire an experiment has been tried which deserves further enquiry—A modern traveller gives this account at Augsburgh;—"We saw an experiment for extinguishing fire; they had made a fabrick of boards set round with faggots, dry cloven wood and other combustibles, when all was thoroughly on fire, they threw in a little barrel, it made a small explosion, and the fire immediately abated; but continuing still to burn at one end, they threw in another barrel and it was all extinguished. The same I am told, has since been performed in England." If I mistake not the Society of Arts offered a premium for something of the sort, and in consequence some experiments were made long after this author wrote, which was in 1722, and Mr. Godfrey, the chemist, produced a ball or barrel, which exploding had the same effect, and was very satisfactory: but the composition was a secret which dyed with the great Mr. Boyle. It is to be regretted that other, and greater premiums are not given to re-discover so valuable an art. —A Young.

To render White Wash durable.

White Wash of Lime is rendered fixed and durable without cracks if made with water, in which common salt is dissolved—[Lavavasseur Annales des Arts et Man.

GOLDEN RULES.

To render young tradesmen respectable, prosperous, and wealthy.

1. Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out, as for situation, provided good use is made of it.

2. Take your shop door from off the hinges at seven in the morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows, at eight o'clock, and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4. Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all the neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron if such be the custom of your business, and consider it a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first returns of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7. Always be found at home and in some way employed; and remember that your meditating neighbours have their eyes upon you and are continually gauging you by appearance.

8. Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed that you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10. Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day and unasked.

12. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13. Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste, for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14. In serving your customers, be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15. Always be seen at Church or Chapel on Sunday; never at a Gaming Table; and seldom at the Theatre or places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet, to a rich and showy wife.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fire side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18. Subscribe with your neighbours to a book club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth.

20. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheeks—repelling beholders, instead of attracting them.

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman, is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening, and the restrictions will prove equally useful to servant and master.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider that, if they must deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24. Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can discount for prompt payment on all purchasers; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

COMMON SENSE.

Old Parr's Maxims of Health.—Keep your feet warm by exercise, your head cool through temperance; never eat till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it.

A

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS,

FROM THE

CREATION OF THE WORLD,

TO THE

PRESENT TIMES.

COMPILED FOR THIS WORK,

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

BEFORE CHRIST.

4004 The Creation of the World, according to the Hebrew text of the Scriptures.
4003 The birth of Cain, the first born of woman.
3317 Birth of Methusalem, who died at the age of 969.
2948 Birth of Noah, who died aged 950.
2348 The Universal Deluge.
2247 The building of the Tower of Babel, the confusion of Languages, and the dispersion of mankind.
2217 Nimrod, supposed to have built Babylon, and to have founded the Babylonish Monarchy; and Assur to have built Nineveh, and founded the Monarchy of Assyria.

2188 Menes, (in Scripture *Misraim*) founds the Egyptian Monarchy.
1897 Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire from Heaven.
1856 The Kingdom of Argos, in Greece, Founded by Inachus.
1823 The Death of Abraham.
1822 Letters invented by Memnon, the Egyptian.
1571 Moses born in Egypt.
1556 Cecrops founds the Kingdom of Athens.
1546 The Kingdom of Troy founded by Scamander.
1493 Cadmus introduces letters into Greece, and builds Thebes.
1491 Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt.
1480 The foundation of the city of Troy.
1462 The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, written.
1383 Ceres taught them at Athens to sow corn.
1307 The Olympic Games instituted by Pelops..
1252 The City of Tyre, the capital of Phoenicia, built.
1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians.
1184 Troy taken by the Greeks, (according to the Arundelian Marbles, 1209.)
1115 The Mariner's Compass said to be known in China.
907 Homer flourished; and Hesiod, nearly about the same time, as some suppose.
869 The city of Carthage built by Dido, about this time.—Enlarged by her about 864.
779 The race of Kings ended at Corinth, and was succeeded by the Prytanes, or Annual Magistrates.
757 Isaiah begins to prophecy, and continues to do so till his death in 696.
752 Rome founded by Romulus.
721 Samaria Taken by Salmanazar.—The Ten Tribes of Israel carried into Captivity, and the end of the Kingdom of Israel.
The first Eclipse of the Moon on record, according to Ptolmey, this year, 3 hours, 20 minutes before midnight, on the 19th of March.

601 A great battle between the Medes and Lydians; they are separated by an Eclipse, predicted by Thales. (Newton, Chron. 525.)—End of the Assyrian Empire.

587 The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months.

572 Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a seige of 13 years.—Æsop, the Fabulist, is supposed to have flourished.

566 The first Census at Rome—84,700 Citizens.

538 Babylon taken by Cyrus, and the kingdom of Babylon terminated.

526 Learning encouraged at Athens—a public Library first founded.

509 The Tarquins expelled from Rome—the Regal Government abolished, and the Consular established—Heraclitus, the Philosopher, flourished.

490 The battle of Marathon, and the Persians defeated by Miltiades.—Theano, the Philosopher, flourished.

480 The Spartans, under Leonidas, cut to pieces at Thermopylae—the victory of Salamis, gained by the Greeks over the Persians.—The Poet, Pindar, flourished.

445 A law for the intermarriage of the Patricians and Plebeians at Rome.—Military Tribunes created, with consular power.—Herodotus, aged 39, reads history publicly, and is honored at Athens.

440 Phidias, the Sculptor, flourished: as well as the empiric Physician, Acron.

413 The death of Herodotus.—Alcibiades accused at Athens—flies to Lacedaemon.

397 Xeuxis, of Heraclea, the Painter, flourished.—The Lake of Alba drained by the Romans.

391 Thucydides the historian, died, aged about 80.

385 Rome taken by the Gauls, under Brennus.—Damon and Pythias, the Philosophers and friends, flourished.

368 The Celestial sphere brought from Egypt into Greece by Eudoxus.

356 Alexander the Great born at Pella, in Macedonia. —Diana's Temple, at Ephesus, burned by Erostratus.

348 The death of Plato, aged 81.—The sacred war concluded by Philip.—A Comet appeared in Greece.

336 Philip murdered by Pausanias; and Alexander the Great King of Macedon.

332 Alexander takes Tyre, and builds Alexandria.

324 Alexander dies, at Babylon, aged 33.—The death of Diogenes, the Cynic, aged 90.

322 The death of Aristotle, aged 63; of Demosthenes, aged 60.

294 270,000 effective men in Rome.

293 The first Sun Dial erected at Rome, by Papirius Curser, and their time divided into hours.

288 Death of the Sculptor, Praxiteles, and of the Peripatetic Philosopher, Theophrastus, aged 85.

283 The Library of Alexandria founded.

277 The Septuagint Translation made, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. (*Playfair*, 285.)

266 Silver money first coined at Rome.

264 The death of Zeno, the founder of the Stoic Philosophy, aged 98.—The first Punic War begins.—The Arundelian Marbles composed.

247 Jesus, son of Sirach.—A census of Rome, 251,212 citizens.

242 Carthaginians defeated.—End of the first Punic War.

236 The Tartars expelled from China.

216 The Romans totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ by Hannibal.

170 Jerusalem taken by Antiochus, and the Temple plundered.—Paper invented in China.

167 The first Library erected at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon.

146 Carthage taken and destroyed by Scipio.

135 The history of the Apocrapha ends.—Antiochus Besieges Jerusalem.

107 Cicero born.

100 Julius Cæsar born.
82 Sylla Perpetual Dictator.—His horrible proscription.
55 First expedition of Cæsar into Britain.
51 Gaul made a Roman Province.
49 Cæsar passes the Rubicon; marches to Rome and is proclaimed Dictator.
48 Defeats Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia.
47 Pompey slain in Egypt.—Alexandria taken by Cæsar, and the Library consisting of 400,000 volumes destroyed.
44 Cæsar killed in the Senate House, aged 56.
31 The battle of Actium, and the end of the Roman Commonwealth.—Octavius first Emperor of Rome.
19 Death of Virgil, aged 51.
5 BIRTH OF CHRIST, in December, four years before the Vulgar Era.

MEMORABLE EVENTS

AFTER CHRIST.

FIRST CENTURY.

2 CINNA'S Conspiracy detected at Rome.
4 Leap year corrected; having been formerly every third year.
8 CHRIST, at the age of 12, disputes in the Temple with the Jewish Doctors.
14 Death of Augustus, aged 76; succeeded by Tiberius.
17 Twelve cities destroyed by an Earthquake in Asia.—Death of Ovid; and of Livy, aged 76,—Celsus, the Physician, flourished.

26 John the Baptist begins to Preach.
32 John the Baptist put to death.
33 JESUS CHRIST Crucified.—Apion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian, (called "The Trumpet of the World,") flourished.
37 Death of Tiberius.—Caligula Emperor of Rome.
40 The name of Christians first given, at Antioch, to the disciples of JESUS.
50 London built by the Romans about this time.—St. Paul preaches in the Areopagus at Athens.
51 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.
55 Paul preached at Ephesus.
60 The Christian religion published in Britain.—St. Paul's defence before Festus.
61 The Britons, under Boadicea, defeat the Romans.
67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.—The Jews defeated by Vespasian.—Josephus, the Historian, Governor of Galilee.
79 The death of Vespasian.—Titus Emperor of Rome. —Death of Pliny, the elder, the Natural Historian.—Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
85 Britain discovered to be an Island, by Agricola.
95 The second persecution of the Christians.—St. John writes his Gospel, and the Apocalypse.
99 Julius Severus Governor of Britain.—Death of St. John the Evangelist, at the age of 92, and of Tacitus, the Historian.

SECOND CENTURY.

108 St. Ignatius devoured by Wild Beasts at Rome.—Pope Alexander the First.
115 The Jews in Cyrene murder 200,000 Greeks and Romans.—Assyria subdued by Trajan.
120 Adrian's wall built across Britain.—Nicomedia and other cities swallowed up by an Earthquake.
135 The Romans destroy 580,000 Jews in Judea, banish the Jews out of it, and end of the Jewish war, begun in the year 131.

137 Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina.
167 St. Policarp put to death in Asia.

THIRD CENTURY.

201 Symmachus published a version of the Bible.
207 Severus goes into Britain; 50,000 of his troops destroyed by a Plague.
208 Repulses the Caledonians and builds a Wall between the Rivers Forth and Clyde. (Others say, in 209.)
212 Geta murdered at York, by Caracalla his brother.
222 The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.—Alexander Severus Emperor of Rome.
262 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and three days of darkness.
269 The Goths and Herculi, to the number of 320,000, defeated by Claudius; 300,000 of them said to have been killed.—Zenobia takes possession of Egypt.
276 Wines first made in Britain.
286 Carausius usurps the Government of Britain, and reigns seven years.
292 Partition of the empire, by Dioclesian, between two Emperors and two Cæsars.
296 Britain recovered by the Emperors from the usurpation.

FOURTH CENTURY.

306 Constantine the Great Emperor of Rome; Stops the persecution of the Christians.
319 Constantine begins to favor the Christians.
325 Constantine abolishes the Gladiator Combats, and assembles the first General Council at Nice, where 318 Bishops were present.
329 The seat of the Empire transferred to Constantiple.
331 The heathen Temples demolished by order of the Emperor.

337 Death of Constantine, in his 66th year.—Constans, and Constantius Emperors of Rome.
341 The Gospel propagated in Ethiopia, by Frumentius.
361 Julian, Emperor of Rome, abjures Christianity, is elected Pontifex Maximus, and attempts in vain to rebuild the city of Jerusalem
373 The Bible translated into the Gothic Tongue.
379 Theodocius Emperor of the East.—The death of St. Basil.
390 A fiery column seen in the air for thirty days.

FIFTH CENTURY.

401 Europe over-run by Alaric, King of the Goths.
410 Rome taken and sacked by Alaric.—His death.
420 The death of St. Jerome, in his 79th year.—Pharamond first king of the Franks.
426 The Romans finally leave Britain.
449 The Saxons first come into Britain.—The Heptarchy established.
451 The fourth general council held at Chalcedon.—The Saxons under Hengist and Horsa, arrive in Briton.—The Christians persecuted there.
475 Hengist treacherously murders three hundred British Nobles.
480 A great part of Constantinople destroyed by an Earthquake, which lasted 40 days.
491 Death of St. Patrick.

SIXTH CENTURY.

510 Clovis makes Paris the Capital of the kingdom of the Franks.
513 The Persian and Saracen kings embrace Christianity.
515 Arthur, King of Britain, begun his reign.
516 The computation of time, by the Christian Æra, introduced by the Monk Dionysius.
558 A terrible plague over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues nearly fifty years.

569 The Turks first mentioned in History.
570 Death of Gildas, (called "The Wise,") the British Historian.
571 Birth of Mahomet.
580 City of Antioch destroyed by an Earthquake.
590 Antioch again destroyed with thirty thousand inhabitants, by an Earthquake.
596 John of Constantinopie assumes the title of Universal Bishop.—Augustine, the Monk, converts the Saxons to Christianity.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

604 St. Paul's Church, in London, Founded by Ethelbert.
606 The English Court of Chancery instituted.
607 The Pantheon, at Rome, dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.
611 Heraclius, Emperor of the East.—Westminster Abbey founded by Sibert, king of the East Saxons.
612 Mahomet begins to publish his Koran.
614 The Persians take Jerusalem, kill 90,000, and carry off the Cross of Christ.
622 The era of the Hegyra, or the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, begins on Friday the 16th of July.
632 Death of Mahomet, in his 63d year.
636 Christianity introduced into China.—Jerusalem taken by Omar and the Saracens, who keep possession of it for 463 years.
640 The Saracens take Alexandria, and burn the Library.
644 The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, King of East Anglia.—The Caliph Omar killed in the Temple of Jerusalem, which he had converted into a Mosque.
663 Glass invented by a Bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine Monk.
685 The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.

695 Money first coined by the Arabians.
698 The Picts in Britain embrace Christianity.—The Saracens take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa.

EIGHTH CENTURY.

709 The Laws of the Saxons published by Ina.
719 The Christian religion propagated in Germany by Boniface, an Anglo Saxon.
726 Leo, the Emperor, forbids the worship of images, and orders them to be demolished in the Churches; this occasions a great rebellion of his subjects, the Pope defending the practice.
735 The Pope's Nuncio instituted about this time.—The Death of the venerable Bede, the Historian.
748 The computation of years from the birth of Christ, begins to be used in histories.
755 The temporal dominion of the Pope commences.
762 Burials, which used to be in highways, permitted in towns.
763 A violent frost, which continued 150 days.
770 Constantine dissolves the Monasteries in the East, obliging the Nuns and Monks to marry.
787 The Danes, for the first time, land in England.—The seventh general Council, or Second of Nice, is held.
797 17 days of unusual darkness.

NINTH CENTURY.

827 The Kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy united by Egbert, and the beginning of the Kingdom of England.
838 Ethelwolf, king of England.—The Picts defeated, and their nation extirpated by Kenneth, King of Scotland.
851 Pope Joan supposed to have filled the Papal Chair for two years.

852 The English defeat the Danes at Oakley.
856 An Earthquake over most parts of the world.
878 Alfred conceals himself in the Isle of Athelney, but soon after defeats the Danes, and causes them to leave England.
886 Leo, the philosopher, Emperor of the East.—The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.
890 Alfred composes his laws, and divides England into Counties, Hundreds and Tithings.
891 The Danes again invade England.—The first land tax in England.

TENTH CENTURY.

904 A frost, of 120 days, begins at the end of the year.
933 Another frost, of 120 days, begins at the end of the year.
987 Hugh Capet, King of France, founder of the third race of French Kings.
991 The Figures in Arithmetic first brought into Europe from Arabia by the Saracens.
996 The German Empire declared elective by Otho III.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1002 A great massacre of the Danes in England, by Ethelred.
1040 Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne of Scotland.
1061 Sirnames appointed to be taken in Scotland by a Parliament at Forfar.
1066 Harold the Second, King of England, conquered by William, Duke of Normandy, at the battle of Hastings.
1070 The Feudal law introduced into England.
1072 Sirnames first used in England.
1079 Doomsday Book, begun by William I. and Finished in 1086.

1099 Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Boulogne. The Knights of St. John instituted.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

1110 Learning revived at Cambridge.—Writing on paper, made of Cotton became common.
1118 The order of Knight Templars instituted.
1140 The Canon Law first introduced into England.—William of Malmesbury, the historian, flourished.
1157 The first bank in Europe established, being that of Venice.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1208 London Incorporated, obtains a Charter to elect a Mayor, and Magistrates.—King John ex-communicated by the Pope.
1215 Magna Charta signed by John, June 15th.—The Doctrine of Transubstantiation instituted.
1216 Scotland excommunicated by the Pope.
1238 Russia conquered by the Tartars.
1250 Painting revived in Florence by Cimabue.
1251 Wales subdued, and Magna Charta confirmed.
1258 Empire of the Saracens ended.—Representatives of the Commons first present in the English Parliament.
1283 Wales conquered by Edward I. and united to England.
1290 Edward I. decides the competition between Bruce and Baliol, for the Scottish Crown.
1298 Sir William Wallace, Regent of Scotland, defeated at Falkirk.—Foundation of the Ottoman or Turkish empire.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1302 The Mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Flavio.

1320 Gold coined in Christendom.—An Earthquake in England.
1330 Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne. (Others say, 1340.)
1331 The art of Weaving cloth brought from Flanders into England.
1340 Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland. —Oil painting invented by John Van Eyk.
1342 The Knights and Burgesses first sat together in the same House of the English Parliament.
1344 Gold first coined in England.
1346 The battle of Cressy won by Edward the Black Prince.
1356 Battle of Poictiers, and the French King made prisoner.
1362 The Law Pleadings in England changed from French to English.
1383 Cannons first used by the English in the defence of Calais.
1384 The first of Navigation in England.
1391 The papal power abolished in England by Parliament.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1405 Cannon first used in England at the siege of Berwick.
1411 The University in St. Andrews, in Scotland, founded.
1440 Death of the Poet, Chaucer.—The art of Printing invented at Mentz, by John Guttenberg; or at Strasburgh.
1446 The Sea breaks in on Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 persons.
1453 The Turks take Constantinople.—End of the Eastern Empire of the Romans.
1457 Glass first manufactured in England.
1459 Arts of Engraving and Etching invented.

1462 The Vulgate Bible, the first book printed, in two volumes.
1485 Battle of Bosworth.—Houses of York and Lancashire united.—Henry VII. first of the House of Tudor, King of England.
1492 Death of William Caxton the Printer.
1494 America discovered by Columbus.
1499 Sebastian Cabot lands in North America.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1505 Shillings first coined in England.
1513 The Scots defeated at Flodden Field, by the English.
1515 The first Polyglot Bible printed at Alcala.
1517 The reformation begun by Luther in Germany.
1520 Death of Raphael, the Painter, of Bocce, and of Leonardo da Vinci.
1522 First voyage round the globe, by a ship of Magellan's squadron.
1531 Servetus burned for heresy at Geneva by Calvin.
1533 The Pope's, authority abolished in England.
1534 The Reformation takes place in England.
1535 The Reformation introduced into Ireland.—The Society of the Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.
1539 The Bible printed in English.—645 Monasteries and Religious Houses suppressed in England and Wales.
1540 The variation of the compass ascertained by Sebastian Cabot.
1542 The Scots defeated by the English at Solway Moss.
1547 The interest of Money fixed at ten per cent, in England.
1550 The eldest sons of Peers first permitted to sit in the House of Commons.
1560 The Reformation completed in Scotland, by John Knox.
1564 Death of Calvin, aged 55, and of Michael Angelo aged 89.

1577 Drake undertakes a voyage round the Globe, and returns in 1580.
1584 Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.
1588 Spanish Armada destroyed by the English.—The first newspaper in England, dated 28th July.
1590 Telescopes invented by Jansen, in Germany.
1591 The University of Dublin erected.—Tea first bro't into Europe.
1592 The Presbyterian Church Government established in Scotland.—Falkland Islands discovered.
1594 The Bank of England incorporated.
1598 The Edict of Nantes, tolerating the Protestant religion in France.—Tyrones insurrection in Ireland.
1600 The English East India Company established.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1603 Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, in the person of James the first.
1610 Henry IV. of France Murdered by Ravaillac.—Hudson's Bay discovered.—900,000 Moors banished out of Spain.
1611 Baronets first created in England by King James the first.
1616 A settlement in Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh.—Death of Shakspeare, aged 53.—Cape Horne sailed round.
1619 The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey—Vanini burnt at Thoulouse, for Atheism.
1620 The English make a settlement at Madras.—Copper money first used in England.
1621 The parties of Whigs and Tories formed in England.
1623 The institution of the Knights of Nova Scotia, by James the First.
1625 The first English settlement in the West Indies.—A plague in England.
1626 A league of the Protestant Princes against the

Emperor.—The death of the great Lord Bacon in his 66th year.

1633 Galileo condemned by the inquisition at Rome.—Louisiana discovered by the French.

1640 The Long Parliament met in England on the 5th of November.—Death of Reubens in his 63d year.

1641 The Earl of Strafford beheaded.—A Revolution and massacre of the Protestants in Ireland.

1642 The civil war in England.—The King's troops defeated at Edgehill.

1643 Archbishop Laud condemned by the Commons and beheaded.—Barometersi nvented by Torricelli.—Death of John Hamden the English Patriot.

1644 The Tartars effect a Revolution in China.—Cromwell victorious at Marston Moor.

1645 Charles I. defeated at Naseby.

1647 Charles I. delivered up to the English by the Scots.

1649 Charles I. beheaded.—Beginning of the Commonwealth.

1651 Charles II. defeated at Worcester by Cromwell.—The Quakers appear in England.

1656 The English under Admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica.

1660 Monarchy restored, and Charles II. King of England.

1662 The Royal Society of London established by Charles II.

1665 The great plague in London.

1666 The great fire in London; it extended to 600 Streets, and destroyed 13,200 houses, &c.—The Scotch covenanters defeated on Pentland Hills.

1674 The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The death of Milton, the Poet.

1676 Carolina planted by the English merchants.

1681 Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy.—The Penny Post begun in London.

1683 Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney put to death.

1686 The Newtonian Philosophy published.

1688 The revolution in England, and abdication of James II.—Smyrna destroyed by an Earthquake.
1690 King William gains the battle of the Boyne.
1692 The Sea Fight off La Hogue, in which the French are defeated.—The massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland.
1694 The Bank of England incorporated.—Messina destroyed by an Earthquake.
1700 The New Style introduced by the Dutch and Protestants in Germany.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1703 Gibralter taken by Admiral Brooke.
1704 The battle of Blenheim won by the Allies.—St. Petersburgh founded by Peter the Great.
1705 The English take Barcelona, and defeat the Spanish fleet off Gibralter.
1706 The French defeated at Ramilies by Marlborough. The articles of union between England and Scotland signed.
1708 The French defeated at Oudenarde by Marlborough and Prince Eugene.
1709 Charles the Twelfth defeated by the Russians at Pultowa.—The French defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene at Malplaquet.
1714 The interest of money in England fixed at five per cent.
1715 The Rebellion in Scotland.—Treaty of Utrecht.
1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed at the siege of Frederickshall.
1720 The South Sea Scheme begins April 7th, and ends on September 29th.
1722 The Czar of Muscovy assumes the titles of Emperor of Russia.
1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton in his 85th year.
1744 Anson completes his voyage round the globe.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy.—The English take Louis-

burgh, and Cape Breton.—Rebellion in Scotland.

1746 The victory of Culloden puts an end to the Scottish rebellion.

1747 The French fleet defeated by Hawke.—Lord Lovat beheaded.

1752 The New Style introduced in England.

1753 The British Museum established at Montague-House.

1759 Gaudaloupe surrendered to the English.—The allies defeat the French at Minden.—General Wolfe takes Quebec.—Boscawen defeats the French fleet off Gibralter.

1760 The British troops take Montreal and Canada.

1761 The English take Pondicherry, and Bellisle.

1765 Death of the Duke of Cumberland and of the Chevalier de St. George.

1766 The American Stamp Act repealed.

1768 Act making the Irish Parliament Octenial, passed.—Mr. Wilkes returned for Middlesex.—Riot in St. George's Fields.—Captain Cooke returned from his first voyage.—The Royal Academy eslished.

1769 Mr. Wilke's second and third elections declared void.

1770 Poland, which had been for some years a prey to anarchy, was this year afflicted with another dreadful scourge, the plague, which made dreadful havoc. The neighbouring powers, which had long had their eyes upon this country, found this a convenient opportunity to draw forces round her on pretence of defending themselves against the introduction of that dreadful disorder into their dominions; but in reality, to be ready to act when an opportunity offered.

Settlement of the Falkland Islands by the British.

At the Grand Fire Works at Paris, played off on the marriage of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. to Maria Antoinette of Austria, an alarm ta-

king place, the crowd pressed so much to get away, that nearly 3000 persons were killed, drowned, crippled or wounded. The deaths alone were 712. This accident was said to be ominous which it really proved to be.

The Court of Chancery, in the case of Miller *vs.* Taylor, for selling Thompson's Seasons, determined that Taylor should account to Miller for the profits on the books he had sold; by which means the question respecting Literary property was finally determined.

1771 The King of Poland carried off from the midst of his capital by a small party of desperate Poles.

This Session the great question respecting the Printing the debates came on. Some of the printers of Newspapers were called up to the House for disobeying the standing orders of the house, in printing their debates. The printers did not attend. The Speaker, by order of the House, issued a Warrant to take them into custody, and a messenger was sent into the city to arrest them. The messenger who arrested Miller, was carried before the Lord Mayor (Crosby,) and Alderman Oliver and Wilkes, who discharged the printers and held the messenger to bail. The House of Commons, in a rage, committed their two members, Crosby and Oliver, to the Tower, where they remained during the sitting of Parliament. The printers have ever since continued to print the debates, and the House of Commons have not thought proper to expose themselves to the like opposition again.

The Royal Academy met for the first time in the new apartments, given them by the King, at Summerset House.

The Lord Mayor carried by Habeas Corpus, before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but the Chief Justice declared he could give no relief.

A solemn hearing before the Court of Common

Pleas respecting the Lord Mayor. The Court determined they could not give any relief.

1772 This year disclosed one of the most infamous Treaties that ever disgraced the States of the Continent. The balance of power has employed the attention of the politicians of Europe for nearly a century but in this transaction it appears to have been totally lost sight of by the partition of Poland. The House of Commons, from their conduct in the Middlesex election, had lost much of their credit with the public; and the printers set them at defiance this year in opposition to their standing orders.

In the Archipelego, no less than 700 houses, and 5000 inhabitants have been destroyed since Christmas by Earthquakes.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY, *Aged.*

In Fishmongers Alms-house, Mrs. Jane Simmonds..... 119
At Ophurst, near Litchfield, the Widow Clun. She left two daughtere, each above 100 years old..... 138
At Utrecht, Margaret Aunfree... 119
John Simpson, of Stratford, Essex..... 112
In Hackney Work-house, John Morse..... 112
Dr. Baroughton, formerly master of the Charter House.... 112
At Carney, in Cumberland, John Nobb..... 114
*Mrs. Williams, of Putney..... 169

In Latham Coal-works a large Toad was found alive, in a solid coal, 180 feet under ground; on its being exposed to the air, it soon died.

By the opening of a grave in the body of a Church

"Amongst the instances of longevity given in this Chronology, all those below 112 years, which are very numerous are purposely omitted, to avoid swelling this article too much.

at Saulica in France, 180 persons were present, of whom all, except six, were taken ill of a putrid fever.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

At Eamont Bridge, near Penrith, Jas. Ball.. 115
At Birmingham, Mr. Clarkson..... 112
In the Island of Grenada, James Forthner, Esq He retained his faculties to the last, except his eyesight..... 127
Charles M'Findlay, of Tipperary; he was a Captain in the reign of Charles I 143
Mungo Humfries, a fisherman of Folkstone. 113
At Ashbourne, Elles Hitchcock..... 115
Mrs. Rebecca Weldemear of Deptford 115
In Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Spicer..... 121
Mr. Hopley, a hop-merchant of Newenham.. 114

The number of horses exported from England, in fourteen years of peace and eight years of war, were from 1750 to 1764.

Peace... 21,348
War, 1765 to 1772..... 7,783
Total, 29,131

1774 Indedendence of the Crimea acknowledged.—Russia, by the plan of Peter the Great, in founding the city called after him, had secured a port at the Baltic; and now, by the last treaty with Turkey, has obtained a free passage for her fleet into the Mediterranean.

The Bostonians in America, throw a large quantity of Tea, sent to their town by the East India Company into the Sea.

The Congress of America isssues their Declaration of Rights.

Judges first sent to the East Indies.

A letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Public Advertiser, voted by the House of

Commons a breach of privilege. The Printer ordered to attend the next day.

This day the great cause respecting Literary Property was finally determined, when the House of Lords resolved, that the Statute of Queen Anne alone secured literary property: by that Statute, the Common Law Property being done away.

The first Unitarian Church was opened by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, who from conscientious motives had quitted the Church of England and a good living.

The Society of Antiquaries obtained leave to open the Tomb of Edward I. in Westminster Abbey. They found the body in perfect preservation, and most richly dressed.

The English evacuated Falkland's Island, leaving an inscription to support their claim to the same.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
Mr. William Beaby, near Dungarven, in the County of Londonderry. He was an Ensign at the battle of the Boyne and Aghrim.....	130
Allen Duncan, at Nize, Scotland.....	112
Mr. Tice of Hegley, in Worcestershire.....	125
Shelagh M'Allister, of Londonderry.... ...	118
Hugh Cuming of Rathfarland, in Ireland....	114

By a return made to the Congress of America this year, it appears that the number of persons in the revolted colonies was 3,026,678, the Colony of Georgia was not included in the estimate.

1775 Never did a new Parliamant meet in this country, from which the people looked for more important measures. The fate of North America, and the power of legislation for that great country, were now to be determined. The Earl of Chatham, although almost worn out by the gout, attended, and proposed a plan of reconciliation, which he

supported with all his powers of oratory, but which was rejected by a great majority. He made a second motion, but that met the same fate. Petitions from the West India Islands, from the merchants, and from the American Congress, were all disregarded; and there now appeared a firm resolution in the Ministry to enforce obedience by arms.

Nine women burned in Poland as Witches.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia appeared in the Badges of their order at Court, which had been laid aside many years.

The Americans defeated in an attack on Quebec.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

At Auchterless, North Britain, Peter Gordon, he retained his senses to the last..... 131
David Mullary, at Liney Ireland.....127
In Camberwell Workhouse, a woman named Jones..... ..... .125
At Pinner, Middlesex, Mr. William Skillingsby..... 118

1776 Lord Vicount Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, resigned his commission, being determined not to fight against the Americans.

The Congress of America proclaimed their Independence of Great Britain.

At Zurich, the grave digger poisoned the Sacramental Wine, by which eight persons lost their lives.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

Mary Coon, of Westborough, Ireland.... ...112
Mr. Moval, Surgeon, near Dumfries.....139
David Brian, of Tennicrane, Ireland. 117
Mrs. Dorothy Clarke, near Southwell, Northamptonshire..... 112

Martha Jackson, of Kill James, Ireland.....127
At Sheffnalls, Mary Yates 128
Mrs. Sarah Brookman, of Glastonbury.....166
1777 Peter Derry, London... 119
Mrs. Davis of Hackney.....113
John Dyer, of Burton, Lancashire..... 112
A pleasure boat of fifteen tons, built of Iron, launched in the river Foss, in Yorkshire, several persons embarked in her.
1778 Ministers announce to the House that the French had acknowledged the Independence of the United States. On the Duke of Richmond's arguing in the House of Lords, a few days afterwards, that England should do the same, the great Earl of Chatham rose with apparent heat, to answer the Duke, declaring his objection to what he called the dismemberment of the Empire, when he fell into convulsions, and died in a few hours.
Pondicherry taken by the English, which may be said to have extinguished the French power in the East.
Nootka Sound discovered by Capt. Cook.
The Sandwich Islands discovered.
A party from on board an American Privateer, commanded by Paul Jones, landed and burned one of the ships in the harbor of Whitehaven. He had just before landed near Kirkcudbright, in Scotland and pillaged the house of Lord Selkirk.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

At Newton Regis, near Tamworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington.....117
In St. Gile's, Jonathan Williams, a soldier in the reign of Queen Anne 113
At Blechingby, in Surrey, Thomas Cockey, a labouring man..... 132
1779 Ireland admitted to a Free Trade.
The Rev. John Horne refused by the Inner Tem-

1779 ple to be called to the Bar, on account of his being in holy orders.

Tobacco first allowed to be cultivated in England.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

Aged.

J. Simpson, in Derbyshire. 114
John Aragus, near Ragusa..... ...123
Mrs. Mary Pollard, of Barbadoes.....115

1780 Lard George Gordon at the head of 20,000 men, carries up his famous petition to the House of Commons; the rejection of which occasions very serious riots.

An account was received of the melancholy death of Captain Cooke, the celebrated circumnavigator, at the Island of Owy-hee, in the South Seas.

From the Province of Tucuman, in America, they write, that they have now a Negro-woman living there, who, from authentic testimony, must be 175 years old.

The Court of King's Bench in the case of the city of London, against the inhabitants of Richmond, determined, that the owners of lands have no property in the soil of a navigable river.

The Earl of Surry, afterwords Duke of Norfolk, recanted the errors of the Church of Rome before the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A cluster of Syrian Grapes, grown in England, weighing 11 lbs. 10 oz.

Actions were brought against the city of London, and county of Middlesex for damages done in the late riots.

June 2d, the riots in London at their height.—Many of the members of both Houses compelled to wear cockades, with "*No Popery!*" inscribed.—Sir George Saville's house attacked, King's Bench Prison, Fleet Prison, the New Bridewell, and many private houses destroyed. The bank was at-

tempted, but the military defended it, and killed many of the mob. In the whole, during the riots, 210 persons were killed, and 248 wounded. Lord George Gordon, the chief cause of the trouble, was committed to the Tower.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

Robert M'Bride, a Fisherman in the Island of Herries 130
At St. Just, Cornwall, Maurice Bengham, a Fisherman..... 116
Thomas Hume Esq. of York..... 115
Jane Pettit, in St. Martin's Workhouse..... 113
Mr. German, of Louth, Ireland..... 125
At Liverpool Mr. W. Ellis..... 130
In Queen's County, Ireland, Mr. John Woodworth.....115
At Carrickfergus, in Ireland, Mr. James O'-Brian..... 114

Doctor Hutton proved by experiment, that a Hill has the greatest power of attraction at one fourth its height.

1781 Mr. Burke moved to bring in his Bill of Reform, in which Mr. William Pitt, then just of age, made his maiden Speech.

It was determined in the Exchequer, that milk, calves, potatoes, peaches, melons, pines, exotic trees and shrubs, were Titheable.

One Townsend a Lieutenant of a privateer, executed for murder on the High Seas, by ordering a gun to be fired into a Neutral Ship, which killed the Captain.

1782 A dreadful fire broke out at Constantinople, wherein 40,000 houses were burned; and the plague raging both in the Capital and the Province, would have excited pity, but the savage heart of Catharine only induced her to take advantage of these misfortunes. She not only drew her troops to the

1782 Turkish confines, but the Emperor of Germany did the same; and the latter refused to renew the treaty with Turkey, which was nearly expiring.

An Act, disqualifying officers of customs, excise, &c. even from voting for members of Parliament was passed, as did Mr. Burke's bill of Reform in the Household. Mr. Pitt, about the same time, made a motion for a reform of Parliament, which was lost by a majority of 20 only.

The city of London paid £27,000 for damages done in the city by the Rioters of 1780.

1783 Several cities, towns, and villages, and upwards of 40,000 persons of Naples, and Sicily, were destroyed this year by Earthquakes. Of the town of Castel Nova, the following account is given:—That an inhabitant of that place, being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke, and a lake of stinking water. 4,000 people perished in that town.

The Parliament in England, in fact, ceded the right of taxing Colonies; and France had introduced into the minds of her people, both civil and military, those notions, which in the end, brought about the Revolution.

His Majesty created a new order of Knighthood for Ireland, to be called Knights of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

It was determined in the Court of King's Bench, when two parties, not in partnership, drew a bill to their order, both must endorse it, to make it negotiable.

It was determined in the Court of King's Bench that an in-keeper is bound to keep his guests in security; and therefore, a verdict was given to a gentleman who had been robbed in an inn.

A member expelled the House of Commons, who had been proved guilty of perjury.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

At Paris, Joseph Butler.....114
In Russia, Hadel, a gentleman who served under Prince Sobeski.....124

1784 Muslins first manufactured in England.—Mail Coaches first established.

1785 Mr. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Prime Minister, had pledged himself to bring forward the subject of Parliamentary Reform: he did so, early in the session, and suffered the question to be carried against him by 278 to 174.

A frost lasted 115 days.

The Court of King's Bench determined that an officer on half pay is not subject to a Court Martial.

In a salute fired by one of our India Ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired which killed a native; the government demanded that the gunner be given up; he was soon strangled.

Came on, at Shrewsbury, the trial of the Rev. Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel in publishing Sir W. Jones's dialogue on government; when the Jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty of publishing, but whether a Libel or not, the Jury did not find."

An important cause was tried before the Court of Session in Scotland, respecting literary property. The proprietors of the Encyclopedia Britanica had printed a great part of Mr. Gilbert Stuart's History in their work; the court determined they were subject to the penalty of the Acts.

The right of Vicars to clover seed, turnip seed, and all small tithes, was this day settled in the Court of Exchequer.

1786 Mr. Fox recovered £2000, damages against the High Bailiff of Westminster, for not returning him as member for the City of Westminster.

Margaret Nicholson made an attempt to assassinate

His Majesty as he was getting out of his carriage at St. James' but did him no harm.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

At Fionia, in Sweden, Christian Souchen....114
Magnus Reid of Dunbar.....114
James Buller, a Savoyard.....113
At Ottery Devon, Mrs. Heath.....119
In Portugal Vicessimo Noguirea.....117

1787 A forged Gazette extraordinary was circulated, with a view to affect the funds. The principal in this business has never been discovered.

A Shark was taken in the Thames, near Poplar; in his belly was found a watch, with the name of Watson engraved on it. The watch had belonged to a young gentleman who had been drowned near Falmouth.

The Colony of Botany Bay settled.

The Agricultural Society Formed.

Died at Horton near Leek, Staffordshire, Mary Brook, aged 148.

1788 The Quakers at Philadelphia, emancipated their slaves, and opened schools of instruction for them.

A bog in Ireland, in the County of Tipperary, was observed to swell, which soon burst, overflowed a vast tract of fertile land adjoining, and tore up several trees by the roots.

By a verdict in the Court of King's Bench it was determined, that interest may be charged on a debt after the usual term of credit is expired.

Lady Strathmore recovered an estate of £12,000 a year from her husband, which she had assigned under the influence of terror.

The Chancellor refused a bankrupt's certificate because he had lost £5 at one time in gaming.

A leather canon was proved in the King's Park, at Edinburgh, which was found to answer; it was fired three times.

1788 Died at Galway, Patrick Conolly, Esq.....114
At Selkirk Mr. Riddell 116

1789 The National Assembly of France one morning, finding the hall they met in shut, with a view to prepare a throne for the King, took offence, and hastened to a Tennis-court to deliberate, and there took an oath not to separate until they had formed a Constitution.

The Pope, in addition to the mortification he had already suffered, now saw his power in, and profit from, France at an end. He heard with dismay the decree of the National Assembly, that Tithes were abolished, and the possessions of the Clergy declared national property.

A severe frost, which began on the 25th of November, and continued unremitted for seven weeks; the Thames was frozen in a remarkable manner and the ice this day, (Jan. 14th,) for the first time, broke up, at the time that the fair was held thereon.

A vessel was launched at Deptford, built of Copper.

The Bastile at Paris taken and destroyed.

Many of the Princes and Nobles of France emigrate.

The Liberty of the Press in France decreed.

1790 Ismael captured by Suwarrow, the place was taken by storm, and the most horrible excesses committed; 15,000 of the besieged fell, and all the inhabitants were massacreed.

A dispute takes place between the English and Spaniards, respecting Nootka Sound.

Letters received from the philanthropic Mr. Howard, which say, that from the bad state of the Russian Hospitals at Riga, Cronstadt, &c. nearly 70,000 men have perished within the last year.

Nuns and Friars turned out of the Convents of France.

The Court of King's Bench determined that a

1790 vendor of goods has a right to stop them in transitu.

Advice was received of a mutiny on board the Bounty, armed ship, which had been sent from Otaheite, with the bread fruit. The mutineers put the Captain and seventeen men into one of the boats, in which they ran nearly 4,000 miles, and were miraculously preserved.

In digging for a new dock at Blackwall, after passing several strata of sand, clay, &c. were found a number of large trees, and a hazel nut hedge.

A Verdict was given in the Court of King's Bench in favor of a Slave, who sued his master for wages.

It was determined that a Livery stable keeper cannot detain a horse for his keep, although an Inn keeper may.

Galvani, of Italy, discovered the Crural Nerve of a frog to be convulsed when touched with a wet knife; hence Galvanism.

1791 A most important debate took place respecting Mr. Hastings' trial: The question was—Whether an impeachment abated on a dissolution of Parliament? and it was determined that it did not.

The riots at Birmingham, when many dissenting meeting-houses, and several private dwellings, were destroyed.

Females debarred from succeeding to the Crown of France.

The Court of King's Bench determined that the half pay of an officer of the Army was not assignable.

A Jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, oppressed with hunger, broke open the door, and went home.

In the course of this year, above 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

1792 France declared a Republic, and the trial of Louis XVI. which lasted to the end of the year.

1792 On the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Fox brought in his Bill to make the Jury judges of law as well as the fact, in cases of libel. It passed into a law.

The King of Sweden assassinated by Ankerstroom at a masked ball.

A verdict of £50 given against the Printer of a newspaper, for advertising for stolen goods, and that no questions should be asked.

All Records of Nobility ordered to be burned in France.

The Kalendar, and names of the months altered by the French Convention.

Egypt visited by a Plague; 800,000 persons died.

The Americans began their gold coinage of Eagles, half Eagles, and quarter Eagles.

	AGED
Died, at Islington, Mrs. Judith Scott,	162
At Deretend, near Birmingham, Mr. Johnson,	120
At Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Will. Marshall, a Tinker,	120

1793 This year the Board of Agriculture was established by Parliament.

Louis XVI. guillotined.

Captain Bligh, with two ships, arrived from Otaheite, at Jamaica, with 500 plants of the bread fruit in a healthy state.

The Lake of Harrenton, in Ireland, above a mile in compass, sunk into the earth.

Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

Verdict against the Crown, for property in a Royal Forest, which had been enclosed for 60 years.

The Queen of France guillotined.

The Duke of Orleans, father of the present King of France, guillotined by the factions in power.

Christian Religion suppressed in France.

The first Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte arrived in London, and made a public entry.

1793 Died, at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, Hora Gale, a Negro, aged 120

The tide, at Plymouth, rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and retired again; and this recurred three times in one hour.

1794 Kosciusko, the Polish Patriot, appears at the head of an army. He had been a soldier under General Washington.

Suwarrow storms the City of Warsaw, and allows no quarter.

The partition of Poland, which ceased to be a Kingdom.

The British fleet under Lord Hood, brought from Toulon 14,877 emigrants, many of them women and children.

Kosciusko gained possession of Warsaw.

The Republican Danton and eight others, guillotined under Robespierre.

The Princess Elizabeth of France guillotined at Paris.

Lord Howe defeated the French fleet, and took seven sail of the line.

A Bailiff arrested a dead body.

Robespierre and his partizans destroyed by the Convention—himself, his brother, and others, the leaders, executed.

This year the Slave Trade was prohibited by the French Convention.

The Island of Corsica was put under British protection.

The French, at the battle of Fleurus, made use of a Balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, and convey the observations by Telegraph.

A bale of yarn, soaked in rape oil, spontaneously takes fire.

1795 The towns of Holland opened their gates to the French, and they entered Amsterdam in triumph.

The Stadtholder, finding the Dutch much inclin-

1795 ed to the French interest, prudently withdrew, and took refuge in England.

The famous "Gagging Bill" passed. The treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States, commonly called "Jay's Treaty."

In this year the popular political lectures of Mr. John Thelwall were interdicted by an Act of Parliament, passed avowedly for the purpose.

Free exercise of all Religions allowed in France.

In the National Convention of France it was asserted that they had gained twenty seven victories, taken 116 strong places, 91,800 prisoners, and 5,800 pieces of cannon.

The Princess Caroline of Brunswick arrived, and was married, on the eighth of April, to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Hastings, after a Trial which lasted seven years before the House of Lords, was acquitted.

The East India Company granted Mr. Hastings a pension of £5,000 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-eight French Emigrants who had returned, shot at Quiberon Bay.

The Cape of Good Hope taken by the English.

The Discovery, Captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of Survey and Discovery on the N. W. coast of America.

Stanislaus, King of Poland, resigned his Crown; and his Kingdom was partitioned among Austria, Prussia and Russia.

A Stone, from the atmosphere, fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, which weighed fifty-five pounds.

Mr. Herschell completed his celebrated Telescope. The tube 40 feet long, and the great mirror 40 inches in diameter.

1796 The Empress Catharine of Russia was succeeded by her son, Paul I. a man who had been ill

1796 brought up, and whose eccentricities bordered on insanity.

Bonaparte in his 27th year, takes command of the French army in Italy.

England in this year took the Dutch settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, and Cochin.

The fleet of Admiral Christian returned to port, having suffered storms for a month; they sailed with 200 sail, but returned with only 50.

Sir Sidney Smith taken in a boat while landing spies and emigrants on the coast of France.

A verdict for £100 given against D. Stuart, proprietor of the Morning Post, for sending a forged French paper to the proprietors of the Telegraph.

The British took the Island of Elba.

The whole of the Dutch Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, with 2,000 troops on board, taken by Admiral Elphinstone.

Subscriptions to the Loyalty Loan began, and £18,000,000 subscribed in fifteen hours and twenty minutes.

The Telegraph, which had been sometime in use in France, adopted in this country, and two erected over the Admiralty office, to convey orders to, or receive news from, the great naval ports.

The most intense cold ever known in London; December 25th, the Thermometer stood 2° below Zero.

A patent granted to Mr. Watt, for lessening the consumption of Fuel in Steam Engines.

The French having failed in their attempt on Ireland, invaded Wales with about 1200 men, who were soon obliged to lay down their arms.

The new Emperor of Russia, ordered all of his subjects to wear cocked Hats and Bags to their hair!!!

Sir John Jarvis obtained a signal victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent.

1796 An earthquake in South America; 40,000 persons perished.

A mutiny began on board the fleet at Spithead.

A mutiny among the seamen at the Nore.

Koskiusko, the Polish patriot, arrived in London.

The mutiny in the fleet at the Nore quelled, and the ringleader, Parker, taken into custody.

Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown.

1797 Count Rumford gave £1000. 3 per cent annuity, the interest of which is to be disposed of every other year, to the person who shall communicate any discovery on heat and light. The preference to be given to such discovery as tends most to promote the good of mankind, and to be determined by the Council of the Royal Society.

1798 Nearly 2,000 gentlemen assembled at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate Mr. Fox's birth day; when the Duke of Norfolk gave as a toast,—"*Our Sovereign's health—the Majesty of the people!*"—The King, in consequence took from him the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of York, and his Regiment of Militia.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald taken into custody in Dublin; when he was wounded and died.

The name of Mr. Fox, struck by the King himself, out of the list of Privy Councillors,

Public Schools and Printing Offices suppressed by the Emperor Paul.

Bonaparte landed in Egypt with 30,000 men.

The Toulon fleet defeated by Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile. Nine sail of the Line taken, two burnt, and two escaped.

A French force, under Humbert, landed in Ireland and surrendered to Lord Cornwallis.

It was estimated, that during the civil war in Ireland, 30,000 Irish were killed, and a greater number wounded.

1798 Sir J. B. Warren captured a French Squadron, ful of troops, bound for Ireland.

Mr. Pitt proposed the income tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of £100,000,000; taking the rent of land at £500,000,000, of houses at £5,000,000, and the profits of trade at £40,000,000.

Dr. Herschell discovered four additional Satellites to the planet bearing his name.

A shower of Stones, some very large, fell at Sales, on the Rhine, March 8th, and in Bengal, December 19.

1799 The Irish Parliament divided 105 to 106, against the union with Great Britain. The English House of Commons, on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149, for the Union, against 15, 25, and 28 respectively.

Sir Sidney Smith repulsed Bonaparte at Acre.

Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Sultan killed.

Bonaparte again repulsed before Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith.

Plague in Barbary, by which Fez and its vicinity, lost 274,000 persons.

A complete Mammoth discovered on the borders of the Frozen Ocean.

The Dutch fleet of twelve ships and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to the British Admiral Mitchell.

A challenge sent by Sir John Orde to Earl St. Vincent, for preferring Nelson to the command of the squadron detached for Egypt.

Bonaparte landed at Frejus, with his staff, from Egypt, and was hailed throughout France as saviour of the country.

Bonaparte dispersed the Council of 500, at St. Cloud, and himself, Sieyes, and Ducos, declared Consuls.

A train of Meteors, with vivid flashes of light, passed over England.

Mr. Orchard produced good Sugar from the White Beet Root.

1799 Fifty six pounds of Mercury frozen into a solid mass, by artificial cold, on Seguin's plain.
Artificial cold first produced by eight parts of muriat of lime, with six parts of snow.
Mr. Ashly Cooper announces a remedy for deafness by perforating the Tympanum.
The act of an Union with Ireland passed.
The Irish House of Commons divided on the union;—161 against 115; and again, on the 21st, 152 against 108.

1800 It appeared, by official statement, that in the port of London there have been an increase per annum within a century, 6,547 vessels, carrying 1,227,763 tons; and that the river employs 2,288 lighters and barges, besides 3,336 for loading and discharging vessels, 3,000 waterman's Wherries, and 350 other boats; the total imports and exports being £67,000,000 per annum.
Militia taken by the English, after a long siege.
Mr. Grellier, in the Monthly Magazine, estimated the national income at £130,570,000.
The Swedes invented a Stone Paper to serve as a covering for houses, sheathing for ships, &c.
An attempt made to cut a Tunnel for passengers and carriages under the Thames at Gravesend.
Rupture of England with the Baltic Powers.
Sir Ralph Abercrombie landed in Egypt, after a loss of 2,000 men.
Aboukir surrendered to the English, after a bloody conflict.
Bloody battle of Alexandria, in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded; but the attack of the French was repulsed.
The Emperor Paul found murdered in his chamber, and Alexander, his son, succeeded.
Copenhagen bombarded and partly destroyed; and the Danish fleet, of 29 sail, taken and destroyed, by Lord Nelson.

1801 Habeas Corpus Suspension and Sedition Acts passed, 189 against 42.

1801 The articles of capitulation signed, and Grand Cairo delivered to the English by 6000 French who were embarked for France, on the very terms of the treaty of El Arisch.

Sir James Saumarez obtained a victory over the French and Spanish fleet, near Cadiz, and took the St. Antonia of 74 guns.

An independent republic established in St. Domingo by Toussaint.

Lord Nelson bombarded Boulogne, and disabled ten vessels and sunk 5.

At Shrewsbury Assizes, a prisoner stood wilfully mute, who was, notwitnstanding, tried and convicted.

General Lawriston arrived in London, with the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and France, and was drawn through London by the populace.

Violent debates in the House of Lords, on the preliminaries of Peace, but divided 114 against 10.

A similar contention in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fox dissented in terming the Peace, glorious, "as a glorious peace was only the result of a glorious war."

Capt. Barclay walked 90 miles in 21 hours and a half.

Massacre of 7 beys in Egypt.

Mr. Martin Koop manufactured good paper from straw, hay, thistles, &c.

By a statement published this year in the Monthly Magazine, it appeared, that the subsidies paid to Foreign States during the late war, was £22,599,288.

The exports of British manufactures amounted to £41,770,351.—The average exports for the last ten years, were £40,890,000.

Nine millions of acres of corn grown in England.

1801 *A list of Ships of War taken or destroyed during the late War.*

	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Total.
Of the line,	45	25	11	81
Frigates,	133	31	20	184
Fifties	2	1	0	3
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	248
				516

1802 Governor Wall tried for a murder committed by causing a man to be blown from a gun thirty years before, found guilty and executed.

An Elephant's Tusk, six feet and a half long, discovered in a bed of gravel at Newton St. Lee, in Hampshire.

A Deputation arrived from the people of Malta, offering to put that Island under the protection of England.

The Land Forces for the year estimated in Parliament at 203,237 men, and the seamen at 130,000 men.

Definitive Treaty of Peoce between France and England signed at Amiens, March 25th.

Ten Thousand Pounds voted by Parliament to Doctor Jenner, for the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation.

M. Garnerin ascended in a Balloon into the air, to the height of 4,000 feet, and descended, by a parachute, without much injury.

A singular Robber taken in Germany, who robbed only the rich, and bestowed part of his gains on the poor. He particularly wished to rob the Jews and Clergy. He had a gang under him.

The Moniteur announced the resentment of the First Consul at the conduct of the Court of London. It affirmed that "every line printed by the English Ministerial Journalists, is a line of blood."

1802 Lord Ellenborough ruled, that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself.

The art of Hatching Chickens by Artificial Heat, practised in England with success.

Lord Seaforth planted the Palm and Cinnamon Tree in the Caribbee Islands.

Yeast ascertained to be a specific in cases of putrid fever.

Powder of Ginger announced as a palliative for Gout.

By an official report, it appeared that 5,000,000 of barrels of Strong Beer had been brewed during the last 15 years in London.

By returns to the House of Commons, it appeared that the total money raised for the poor from Easter, 1802, to Easter, 1803, was £4,952,421: that the average rate was 4s. 6d ¾ in the pound: that the money expended on the out-poor, was to in-poor as three to one: that the number of out-poor relieved were 750,000, and the number of in-poor, 77,995: and that the annual expenditure for the poor, from Easter, 1765, to Easter, 1766, was £1,495 104, being to that in 1803—4, as one to three nearly.

1803 Colonel Despard, and six others, executed for high treason.

Orders issued by Bonaparte to arrest all the English, whether military or not, and of both sexes, residing in France, and to keep them as hostages.—The number was 7,500.

The Episcopalian Church, the Jesuits' College, and the prison, burned at Montreal.

Hanover occupied by the French.

Great Britain declared war against the Batavian Republic.

An Elector of Durham convicted in a penalty of £500 for receiving a bribe for his vote.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench

1803 in Ireland, and his nephew, put to death by the people in Dublin.

Hostilities commenced between the British forces and the confederated Mahratta Chieftains.

The Mahratta Chief Scindia, defeated by the British.

Battle of Delhi.

Battle of Assaye.

Agra surrendered to the English.

St. Domingo given up to the Blacks.

The French Forces evacuated St. Domingo, and surrendered to the Birtish Fleet.

By the falling of a cliff near Harwich, the skeleton of an enormous animal was found, nearly 30 feet long, supposed to be that of the Mammoth.

In consequence of preparations made by France for the invasion of England, the yeomanry and volunteer corps in Great Britain were swelled to the amount of 579,943 men.

A shower of near 3,000 stones fell at Aigle, in France, April 26, and some at Avignon, October 5th, and in Batavia, Dec. 13.

Showers of red snow fell in Carniola, at Carma, Belluno, &c. alternately with white.

The ring of Saturn became invisible this year for a time.

The average expenditure for the poor, from 1785, was £4,268,000, but this year was £5,246,506.

1804 French Fleet defeated by the homeward bound East India Fleet, under Captain Dance.

Moreau, Pichegru, Georges, &c. charged with a conspiracy against Bonaparte.

The Duke d'Enghein seized at Eltenheim, carried to Paris, and, after a military trial, shot at Vincennes by torch light.

Moreau permitted to retire to America; Pichegru strangled in prison, and Georges and several others executed.

Surinam taken by the English.

1804 Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, under the name of Napoleon I.
Verdict against a man for 1030l. for having given a trader a false character.
Three men stood in the pillory, for fraudulently drawing bills on each other.
Emperor of Germany assumed the title of Emperor of Austria.
Dessalines crowned King of Hayti, or St. Domingo.
Three Spanish frigates taken, with upwards of 3,000,000 dollars on board.
Sir George Rumbold, a British Minister, seized in Germany by some French troopers, and carried off to France.
Bonaparte crowned Emperor of France by the Pope in Paris.

1805 War declared by England against Spain.
It was determined in the Palace Court, that a tenant holding for ten pounds a year, must give 6 months notice to quit.
The Chancellor determined, that a Legacy for charitable purposes, not defined, is void.
Three men, who had falsely sworn themselves freeholders of Middlesex, were transported for seven years.
Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned King of the whole.
A brewer fined 500l. for using illegal ingredients.
Sir Robert Calder defeated the French and Spanish Fleets.
Earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples—20,000 persons perished.
War between France, Russia, and Austria.
Ulm surrendered by Mack.
Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish Fleets off Trafalgar, and was killed: twenty-four ships of the enemy taken and destroyed.
French Fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan.
French entered Vienna.

1805 The Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz by the French.
Joseph Bonaparte crowned King of Naples.
It appeared by investigation, that since 1770, the various expenses of Farming had risen in England 52 per cent, and in Scotland 70 per cent.
The number of horses which paid duty this year was 1,178,000, of which the pleasure horses exceeded 200,000; the whole consuming the produce of 7,000,000 of acres.
Total property actually insured in the United Kingdom, £270,000,000.
Insurable property in the United Kingdom, £611,975,000.
The Society of Arts bestowed their Gold Medal on the Earl af Breadalbane, for planting 4000 Scotch Acres with Trees.
To Mr. Jones of Hafod, for 922,000 oaks.

1806 The Cape of Good Hope taken by Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham.
Mr. Pitt died at Wimbledon.
The French Fleet defeated in the West Indies by Sir Thomas Duckworth.
British Ministry changed. Lord Grenvill First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Fox. Secretary of State.
Sir J. B. Warren captured Admiral Linois.
King of Prussia declared himself sovereign of Hanover.
A live toad found in a block of stone near Newark.
Holland erected into a Kingdom, and Lewis Bonaparte crowned King.
Resolution in the House of Commons, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.
Buenos Ayres taken by the English.
The Fishing boats of Lowestoft caught as many Mackarel in one night as sold for 1260l.
Sir John Stuart defeated the French at Maida, in Sicily.

1806 The Emperor Francis abdicated the Throne of Germany.

Mr. Fox died at Chiswick, and had a Public Funeral.

Conduct of the Princess of Wales investigated by a committee of the Privy Council.

French Squadron Captured by Sir S. Hood.

A man committed for theft, who had been tried 70 times, and 50 times whipped.

557 Ships employed in the New-Foundland Fisheries.

1807 Orders in Council issued against trading with the alleged enemies of Great Britain.

Sitting of the Great Sanhedrim of the Jews at Paris, convened by Napoleon.

Monte Video taken by the English.

Russians defeated by the French at Eylau, with the loss of 20,000 men on the part of the former, and 15,000 on the latter.

Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles.

British Ministry changed; Mr. Percival made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The slave trade abolished by the British Parliament.

Alexandria surrendered to the British forces under General Fraser.

The great contested election for Yorkshire, when the numbers, mostly plumpers, were—

For	Wilberforce	11,808
	Milton	11,177
	Lascelles	10,990

1807 Napoleon defeated Alexander at Friedland, with the loss of 50,000 men.

Interview between Napoleon and Alexander on a raft in the river Niemen, followed by the Treaty of Tilsit.

General Whitelock disgracefully repulsed, with great loss, in an attack on Buenos Ayres.

1807 A Miller indicted for a nuisance, his mill being too near the road; although it appeared that the road had been turned since the mill was erected, the judges determined that the mill must be removed.

Street Gas lights first introduced in Golden Lane.

A female servant at Cuckford, Sussex, had an uninterrupted sleep of seven days.

The Copenhagen and Danish fleet surrendered to Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier.

Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, and took up his residence at Gosfield hall in Essex.

Russia declared war against England.

Bonaparte issued a decree at Milan against any continental intercourse with England.

Sir Humphrey Davy proved that fairy-rings arise from a fungus which exhaust the [illegible]ral soil, and expands.

Messrs. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length.

Earl Stanhope took out a patent for sub-marine navigation.

1808 Charles IV. of Spain, resigned his Crown, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VII.

Sicilly, by treaty, garrisoned by British troops.

Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, and the infants, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, in a solemn proclamation, renounce all right and claim to the Spanish throne.

Bonaparte published a decree, in which he assigns as a reason for depriving the Pope of his power, that he would not declare war against England.

Murat made king of Naples.

Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a duel, in Ireland, found guilty of murder and executed.

Battle of Vimiera; Junot defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

1808 A complete Mammoth found in a state of perfect preservation on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, by Schonmachoff, a Tungoose chief.

A new spring discovered near the Grotto del Cane, at Naples so hot as to boil an egg in a few minutes.

The art of Polyantography, or multiplying designs by means of Stone, now called Lithography announced.

Sliced and baked potatoes, which had been to New South Wales and back, exhibited in a sound state.

That singular natural curiosity, the Floating Island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwentwater three times in about 30 years, appeared above the surface; it contains about an acre, and is quite stationary, and is entirely unconnected with the bottom and the shore: the soil is three yards thick.—Monthly Mag.

The stone coffin and ashes of Offa, King of the Mercians, who died in the eighth century, discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead.—Inscription legible.

A sea-snake cast ashore in Orkney, which was 55 feet long, and the circumference equal to the girth of an Orkney poney.

Total of waste lands in Great Britain:

England,	....	6,259,470	Acres
Wales,	....	1,629,307	
Scotland,	....	5,218 224	
Total acres in England,			31,909,455

By other returns, the following appeared to be the state of the Established Church in Ireland:—

Number of Churches,	....	1042
..... Benefices,	....	1172

1809 Battle of Corunna, in which Sir John Moore was killed; the English embarked on board their fleet with very great loss, although the victory had been theirs.

1809 On opening the body of a sailor, who died in Guy's Hospital, several clasp knives were found; the handles were decomposed, and the iron-work nearly so. It appeared he had swallowed them some years ago in a frolic.

The French take Vienna.

Bonaparte unites Rome to the French Empire.

A bottle taken up at Martinique which had been thrown into the sea on the 18th of April, in the latitude 14° 48' N. long. 25° W. which had therefore been driven 2020 miles in 224 days.

A duel took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning; the latter wounded.

A Jubilee on account of His Majesty entering the fiftieth year of his reign. On this account a pardon was issued to all deserters, and many crown debtors were discharged.

Two creatures called Mermaids, said to be discovered near the Isle of Man.

An experiment tried of swimming in a canvass batteau, and succeeded; it was 70 feet long, 3 deep, and would carry thirty persons; it was made of prepared canvass.

The use of gas in lighting streets and houses was now brought into practice in Pall Mall, London.

By a report of the National Institute of France, eighteen new Comets have appeared since the year 1789.

At Bagnolet, near Paris, a fossil Palm Tree was dug out of the earth.

1810 The marriage of Napoleon with the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria, took place, followed by festivities and addresses of congratulation.

A Toad found alive in the heart of an oak tree at Rainford, in Lancashire.

The Island Engel, in the Danube, moved eight miles.

Sir Francis Burdett liberated from the Tower.

1810 Louis Bonaparte abdicated the throne of Holland as his own act.

At St. Michaels, one of the Azore Islands, a village was destroyed by an earthquake; it sank, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place.

Nineteen Journeymen Printers of the Times Newspaper, sentenced to confinement for a conspiracy.

The Isles of France and Bourbon taken by the English.

Died, Elizabeth Barnet, of Edgeworth, Ireland, aged 116
Sarah Malcomson, of Drumgerlin ... 121
Ann Taylor of Speechley. 114

A complete skeleton of a Mammoth found in the river Lena, in Siberia.

A Horse Shoe found in the heart of an Oak at Koningsberg.

Quicksilver frozen hard at Moscow.

Signior Gonzatti discovered a liquid that instantaneously extinguishes fire.

Between two mines in Sweden, the body of a man was found in complete preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic acid. He had been there fifty years.

Steam applied to the purpose of navigation.

Iron roofs for houses have lately been used in Wales and succeeded.

Mr. Morrison received from the Society of Arts the Gold Medal, for inventing artificial hands and arms.

Meteoric Stones, which fell at Weston, in Connecticut, have been analysed, and contain of 100 parts, silver 50, iron 27, sulphur 9, magnesia 7, nichel 1, leaving a loss of 5.

Mr. Figuer, of Montpelier, discovered that animal charcoal, (ivory black) possesses the extraordinary power of purifying oil, syrup and water.

1810 A large stone fell in Shahabad, in India, burned a village, and killed several persons.
A stone fell in the county of Tipperary.
Stones fell in the department of Loiret, one weighing 40, another 20 lbs.

1811 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sworn in before the Privy Council as Regent.
General Graham defeated the French at Barossa.
Action near Cape Henry between the President American Frigate and the Little Belt.
The French issued a decree that their prisoners of war should be employed on public works and paid for their labour.
A volcano appeared in the sea near St. Michaels, one of the Azores, in a place where there were 80 fathoms of water.
Beresford defeated Soult, at the battle of Albufuera.
Lord Wellington defeated Massena near Almeida.
Mr. Sadler ascended with a balloon at Birmingham, and in one hour and twenty minutes, landed at Heckington, in Lincolnshire; the distance 100 miles.
General Hill defeated Gerard, near Merida.
A brilliant Comet appeared in the month of September, October and November.
Died, Mrs. Anne Gerard of Lynn, aged, 117
John Leary, in the county of Limerick, 112
—— Gordona, military invalid at Koningsbergh, 116

1812 A motion respecting the Droits of Admiralty was lost; they amounted to £7,344,000.
The Court of Teinds at Edinburgh, settled that in future no Clergyman of the established Church, should have less than £150 a year.
Lord Wellington stormed Ciudad Roderigo.
Russia declared war against France.
The city of Caraccas, containing 4,500 houses, de-

1812 stroyed by an earthquake; the number of persons killed supposed to be 8,000.
Badajos stormed by Lord Wellington.
The Souffrier, a mountain in St. Vincents, vomited flames, after slumbering 100 years.
Mr. Percival the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by Bellingham, who did not attempt to escape.—He was tried on the 15th, and executed on the 18th May.
General Hill took Almarez.
The Lord Chancellor declared that a bankrupts coming from a meeting of the Commissioners, is privileged from arrest.
Lord Wellington took Salamanca.
A copy of the De Cameron of Boccacio sold at the Roxburgh sale to the Duke of Marlborough, for £2,260.
The inquisition of Spain abolished by the Cortes.
Prisoners of War in England, 54,517.
At Cambridge, a man named Dawson sentenced to death for poisoning race horses.
The first stone of the Breakwater at Plymouth lowered down.
Lord Wellington enters Madrid.
Battle of Moskwa; the Russians defeated.
The French entered Moscow; it had been previously set on fire, and great part destroyed.
An Island called Sabrina, in the Azores, gradually disappeared, leaving an extensive shoal, and smoke issued from the spot.
At Guissen, in Germany a piece of ground gradually sunk 15 feet in about a month, and the place formed a pool of water.
The much famed whirlpool, called Maelstroom, on the coast of Norway, increased its phenomena.—Vessels eight or nine miles distant now agitated by its vortex.
Died at Jamaica, Ann Wignell, a black woman; she was brought to Jamaica before

1812 the destruction of Port Royal by the earthquake of 1692, aged. 114
Mr. Heath, near Falmouth, 113
Ann Harris, of Badcock, in Cornwall, 113
Louisa Sharp of Gateshead, 114
M. de Trugays discovered a sub-marine forest, near Morlaix.

1813 Russia, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, supported by the wealth of England, united, and their armies advancing against France, Napoleon returned to Paris, and laid the state of his affairs before the Senate, who voted him 350,000 men to repair his losses.
Napoleon soon learned that a counter-revolution had taken place in Holland, that Hanover was recovered the Dalmatian coast possessed by the Austrians, and in every place his ill fortune prevailed.
The Americans defeated at Riviere au Raisin.
American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon, Capt. Broke.
Decisive battle of Leipsic.
Pampeluna surrendered to the English.
The French in their retreat from Moscow, left behind them above 1000 pieces of cannon which the Emperor ordered to be employed in two Colossal Pillars, at Moscow and Petersburgh, to commemorate the transaction.
Prince of Orange entered Amsterdam, and was proclaimed sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands.
Remarkable Fog, which extended 50 miles round London, and continued 8 days accompanied by a severe frost, which lasted six weeks.
Died, Elizabeth Freer, Wigton, Leicestershire, aged, 116
Charles Cavaray, Newry, 115
Mrs. Mary Meighan, of Donoughmore, 129

1813 Sarah Anderson, a free black. She was brought from Congo in 1687, 140

A successful attempt to cut cast iron, heated to a certain degree, with a common saw, made at Glasgow.

The sheep in Shetland Islands calculated at 150,000, and the finest of their wool is wrought into stockings of two guineas a pair.

1814 First action on French territory between the allies and the French; Mortier defeated, Jan. 24.

Battle of St. Dizier, in Champagne, between the Allies and Napoleon in person, who was defeated.

The British entered Bordeaux.

Fontainbleau entered by the Austrians.

Defeat of Soult at Orthez, by the British.

A man at Monmouth confessed himself guilty of a murder for which he had been tried and acquitted 27 years before.

Deputies from Bourdeaux arrived in London to invite Louis XVIII. to return to France.

Battle of the Barriers of the city; Marmont evacuated Paris, and on the following day (March 31) the allies entered.

A decree of the Senate of France, declared Napoleon Bonaparte and his family, to have forfeited the Imperial Crown.

A verdict of fifty pounds given against the Landlord of an Inn at Preston, at the Lancaster Assizes, for preventing a gentleman from departing from his inn with horses hired from another inn.

Bonaparte signed his abdication of the Crown of France and Italy.

Battle of Toulouse; Soult finally defeated by the British.

Genoa surrendered to the British.

Louis XVIII. entered London in much state from his retreat at Hartwell, attended by the life guards

1814 and many of the King's carriages, and accompanied by the Prince Regent. He stopped at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle street.

Here he left his Court and was congratulated by the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, and by most of the nobility,

Louis embarked at Dover in the Royal Yacht, and landed in France in four hours.

Preliminary treaty between Britain and France, signed at Paris.

Napoleon embarked at Frejus, in Provence, for the Isle of Elba, in the British frigate Undaunted.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia reached London. The former took up his residence at the Imperial Hotel, Piccadilly, and the latter at St. James' Palace. They were attended by many Princes and Nobles.

A Naval Review at Portsmouth before the royal visiters.

Ferdinand VII. restored the inquisition, which had been suppressed by the Cortes.

The Banner of Lord Cochrane, as a Knight of the Bath, removed from Henry VII.'s Chapel, his Lordship having been implicated in the fraud on the Stock Exchange.

The City of Washington taken by the British.

Peace signed at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States of America.

1815 Bonaparte escaped from Elba, and landed in France with less than 1000 followers, but was soon joined by various bodies of the army, and marched for Paris, which he entered.

The Prussian army, under Blucher, attacked at Ligne, and totally defeated, June 16th.

Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon Bonaparte at the head of about 80,000 men, and the Duke of Wellington, at the head of about 69,000 men, June 18th.

Cambray taken by the English.

1815 Bonaparte arrived at Rochfort, with the intention of sailing to America.

Paris evacuated by the French, and occupied by the allied army.

Louis XVIII. returned to Paris, and resumed the Government.

Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon, and on the 24th of June, arrived in that ship in Torbay; on the 26th sailed to Plymouth.

The season was so backward this year in Canada, that snow fell on the 20th of May, and the trees were not in leaf before the fourth of June.

Marshall Ney executed, notwithstang the capitulation of Paris, which guaranteed the safety of all.

Murat shot in Calabria.

Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena.

King of Candy made prisoner by General Brownrigg.

By Treaty between Russia and Britain, the Ionian Isles were placed under the protection of the latter power.

Treaties of a general peace signed at Paris.

Lavalette condemned at Paris for high treason.

Lavalette escaped from prison dressed in the clothes of Madame Lavelette.

Lord Cochrane sentenced to £1000 fine for escaping from the King's Bench Prison, which was paid by subscriptions of one penny.

The tonnage of Shipping in England registered at 2,139,310.

Average Charge of the poor for three last years, per annum—£6,147,000,

1816 A Bill passed for detaining the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.

Major general Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq. and Capt. J. H. Hutchinson, convicted in Paris of assisting the escape of the Comte de Lave-

1816 lette condemned for high treason, and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales married to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; the annual sum of £60,000, settled on them by Parliament.

Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth; a treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished.

Holy League, a convention so called, signed at Paris by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, by which it is said they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their political transactions.

Every person from 20 to 30 years, in Poland, a soldier, by order of Alexander of Russia.

1817 The Princess Charlotte of Wales, died soon after she had been delivered of a still born male child.

William Ashford appealed Abraham Thornton for the atrocious murder of his sister, Mary Ashford, in the Court of Kings Bench

Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed for high treason at Derby.

1818 The King of Spain demanded of the British Government £400,000, in consideration of the partial abolition of the slave trade which he had granted.

In the case of appeal of murder, Ashford against Thornton before the Court of Kings Bench, the Court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager of battle. But the appellant, the brother of the young woman who had been murdered, not feeling himself justified in accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged.

The Attorney General brought in a bill to take away the right of appeal for murder.

The German Prince Leopold, obtained a shilling damages against an English country gentleman for shooting on his grounds.

Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands for abolishing the slave trade.

1818 The Duke of Clarence married to the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Duke of Kent to a Princess of Saxe Coburg.

In many parts of England and France the trees blossomed twice or three times, and at Paris the thermometer rose to 98 on the 18th of August.

At Cornwall Assizes, Miss Tucker was acquitted of the charge of writing a libel on the Vice-warden of the Stannery Court. She pled her own cause, and ably defended herself on the ground of the truth of what she had written.

It appeared from an official report that in the last 28 years, 146 persons had been executed for forgery.

Queen Charlotte died at Kew, on the 17th Nov. in her 75th year.

Two Juries at the Old Bailey, one of the Middlesex, and the other of London, acquitted the person tried before them on the capital charge of passing forged notes because the clerk of the bank would not explain the marks by which he believed the notes to be forged.

It appeared by an article in the Monthly Magazine that from 1774 to 1780, the average heat was 51 68; and 1787 to 1800, was 50 54; from 1801 to 1816 was 50 93; the hottest day in the 43 years, in July 1808, being 93 5, and the coldest, December, 1796, at 5.

Mr. Samuel Lee introduced to public notice, who had taught himself seventeen languages in fourteen years.

It appeared by the report of the House of Commons that four millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England.

It appeared by a report that the Telegraph from Calais to Paris, communicates in three minutes, and from Paris to Lyons in 3 minutes.

1818 Total funded debt in the United Kingdom, £1,106,759,015

Amount of Exports,	£53,509,701
of Imports,	45,188,249
Number of Vessels registered,	24,207
Number of Seamen,	167,402

1819 The Will of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, proved in Doctors Commons; the personal property sworn under £140,000.

A great sensation arose in the metropolis in regard to the number of persons capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for passing forged bank notes.—The London jury presented an address to the court hoping that capital punishment for those offences might be altered.

Many distressed persons embarked under the sanction of government, to establish a new colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

The States of Bavaria to prevent duelling, wisely established a Court of Honor.

Twelve millions of the sinking fund applied to make the income of the state equal to the expenditure.

Marqnis Camden received the thanks of the house of Commons, and of the country, for giving up his profits of the Tellership of the Exchequer to the public.

The unique copy of Bocaccio, purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for £2,260, knocked down for 875 guineas.

The bill to abolish Wager of Battle passed both Houses.

Sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of £10,000 and two years imprisonment, for bribing at the Grampound Election.

Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at seven o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards, a

1819 second arrived; the remainder on the following day.

At Liskeard a bird's nest discovered in the interior of a sound ash tree.

Oyster-shell powder found an excellent manure. 40 bushels equal to 80 tons of dung.

Mr. Dumont discovered that fruits may be preserved by carbonic acid gas.

M. Monge discovered that pyroligneous acid will prevent the putrefaction of flesh for any length of time.

A stone of 60 lb. weight fell near Smolensko, in Russia, and showers of stones near Weston, Connecticut.

Burnt Cork discovered to be efficacious in Cholera Morbus.

Messrs. Perkins and Co. of Philadelphia, introduced into London a mode of Engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copperplates and fine impressions indefinitely.

By a report of the Small Pox Hospital, it appeared that in twenty years previous to the introduction of vaccination, there died in that hospital 1867 patients, but in the subsequent twenty years, only 814; while in London generally, the deaths in the former period were 36,189, but in the latter, 22,480.

The Swedish Consul at Tangiers reiterated the known fact, that oil, administered externally, is a preventative, and internally, a cure for the plague.

Mr. G. Inglis announced that trees cut after the fall of the leaf, are not subject to the dry rot.

Sugar extracted from potatoe starch at the rate of 16 per cent.

A shower of red and rose coloured snow fell in Carniola, and the neighbouring countries; the red matter consisting of silex, alumine, and oxide of iron.

1820 His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent died, much regretted.

King George III. died January 29th, in the Eighty-second-year of his age, and the sixtieth of his Reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree, the veneration and affection of his subjects.

Her Royal Highness, the Dutchess of York, died August 6.

Her Majesty, Caroline the Queen, landed at Dover from the Continent, June 6th.

1821 Her Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, died Aug. 7th.

1822 His Majesty embarked at Greenwich for Scotland August 10.

Death of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Congress of Sovereigns at Verona, Oct. 22.

Assassination of the celebrated Ali Pashaw, Chief of the Albanians.

Melancholy shipwreck of the Albion Packet from New York, on the coast of Ireland, in which perished Miss Powell of Toronto, and Major Gough of the Army.

Sir Alexander Boswell killed in a duel.

Aleppo devastated by an earthquake, which destroyed 30,000 people.

Introduction of Steam Coaches and Carriages in London.

Reappearance of Encke's Comet at Paramatta, in New South Wales in June.

1823 Death of Canova, of Carnot, aged 70—of Dr. Hutton, aged 86;—of Dr. Jenner;—of John Kemble;—of Earl St. Vincent;—of Lord Keith;—of Mr. Ricardo.

Entrance of a French army into Madrid in May.

Death of Robert Irthington, near Carlisle aged 118 years.

Arrival in England of Capt. Parry, from his celebrated North West Expedition after an absence of nearly three years.

1824 Burning of the House of Assembly at Toronto, in December.

1824 A volcano opened in the centre of Aleppo, in Syria, and subsided into a lake.

The great ship Columbus built at Quebec; length of Keel 294 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold 32 feet; length of upper deck 300 feet; admeasurement 3,600 tons, having a clear run, with a flat bottom, four masts and a bowsprit.

The New Testament translated into the Chinese language.

Awful and destructive Thunder-storm at Quebec.

Death of Lord Erskine.—Fayette visits the United States.—Execution of Fauntleroy.

The Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, founded by Earl Dalhousie.

Execution of Thurtell for the murder of Mr. Weare (Jan'y 9th). The course and termination, of the hitherto mysterious river Niger, in Africa determined.

Death of Col Nichol (in May) by driving over the heights of Queenston, during a frightful storm by night.

The entire skeleton of a Mammoth discovered at the depth of 16 feet below the surface of the earth, at Ilford in Essex England.

Braham, the Singer, was offered, and he refused, Ten Thousand Guineas, for one season in America!!

The death of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, in Greece, on the 17th of April in the 37th year of his age.

Henry Brougham whipped by Robert Gourlay in the Lobby of the House of Commons!

The death of Sir Charles McCarthy, and the disastrous battle with the Ashantees in Africa.

First proposition for a Steam Navigation between Great Britain and America, from Valentia in Ireland.

War with the Burmese in India. Sir Howard Douglass arrived at St. Johns, N. B. Aug. 24th

and was sworn in as Lt. Governor of New Brunswick.

Death of Louis XVIII. of France, and accession of Charles X.

The removal and re-interment of the remains of General Brock, and of Col. McDonell, his aid-de-camp in the monument on Queenston Heights, with great ceremony, on the 13th October this year.

1825 Arrival of the Commissioners of the Great Canadian Land Company, viz. Col. Cockburn, W. M. Gillivray, Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., John Galt, Esq. and M. Davidson.

Arrival in Toronto of Capt. Franklin and the Officers of the Land Arctic Expedition on their route Northwards—and departure on the 7th of April.

Total overthrow of the Burmese by the British.

Unblushing Yankee National imposition! The North Carolina, called and rated a seventy-four, sails for the Mediterranean and has mounted

34 long 42 pounders, on her lower gun deck,
34 long 32 do. on her upper do.
24 Carronades, 42 lbs. } Spar deck.
2 long do. 32 lbs. }

---

94 mounted.
8 ports in her gangway, for 8 more 42 lbs. Carronades.

---

102 guns, capable of throwing a heavier broadside than a British Three Decker. Yet this Yankee ship is called a two decker, and a 74!!!

The Baron of Renfrew built near the Falls of Montmorency, containing Six Thousand Tons of timber, sails for England!

The great fire in New Brunswick, which, for its extent and destructiveness, is without a paralell in the history of the world.

1825 Loss of the Kent, East Indiaman, by fire, in the Bay of Biscay.

1826 The early part of this year will be long remembered on account of the long pending, closely contested, and angry discussions which occurred in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly on the celebrated ALIEN QUESTION;—when his Majesty's Printer, who was a member of that house for the county of Durham, was dismissed, without a moments warning, by the administration of the day, for exercising his privilege as a member of the House, in a fearless and independent manner; and according to the best of his ability and judgment, for which, he received the public thanks, and a piece of plate of One Hundred Guineas value, was awarded him, at a public meeting convened in the city of Toronto for that purpose.

Constantine, of Russia, renounces his birth-right, and claim to the Throne of all the Russias.

Death of the King of Portugal.

Peace with the Burmese.

Captain Polhill, of the first King's Dragoons, undertook and performed, without any apparent injury the extraordinary feat of walking fifty miles, driving fifty miles, and riding fifty miles, in the short space of 24 hours, for a wager of 100 sovereigns! He did the thing in such style as to have 4 hours and 55 minutes to spare!!

The celebrated abduction of Miss Turner by Mr. Wakefield.

Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, *ci devant* Presidents of the United States of America. It is certainly a most remarkable co-incidence that these venerable gentlemen departed this life, on the same day, and that day was the 4th of July!

Don Pedro renounces the throne of Portugal.

Mr. Canning enforces the celebrated Order in Council relative to Colonial Trade, closing the West India Ports against American Vessels.

The Canada Company receive their Charter, and commence operations.

1827 Abduction and supposed murder of Morgan the Free Mason.

Construction of the first eight locks on the Rideau Canal.

Death of His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, Jan'y 5th.

War between Russia and Persia.

Change of Ministry in England, in consequence of differences on the Catholic Emancipation Bill. Mr. Canning, Premier and the Duke of Clarence Lord High Admiral.

Guelph in U. C, founded by the Canada Company; Mr. Galt, Dr. Dunlop and others officiating.

Safe return of the Arctic Land Expedition under Sir John Franklin.

Death of the Right Hon. George Canning on the morning of the eighth of August, to the universal regret of the nation.

Death of Dr. Heber, bishop of Calcutta.

The Duke of Wellington resumes the command of the army.

Lord Godrich, Premier.

Death of Mr. Emmet, at New York, in November.

Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, founded in Quebec under the auspices of Earl Dalhousie.

Sir Walter Scott avows the authorship of the Waverly Novels.

Destruction of the Turkish Fleet at Navarino.

1828 A ship canal proposed through the centre of Ireland!

Death of De Witt Clinton, of Albany.

Committal of Cols. Coffin and Givins, at Toronto for resisting a Warrant from the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Peace between Russia and Persia.

Death of Capt. Clapperton, R. N.

Sir George Murray comes into the Duke of Wel-

1828 lington's Cabinet in the secession of Mr. Huskisson.

Don Miguel usurps the kingdom of Portugal.

The Duke of Clarence, resigns his situation of Lord High Admiral, owing to some difference with the Duke of Wellington.

Foundation of King's College, London. Change of Ministry. Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peele at the head of affairs.

1829 Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland. Battle of Navarino. Passage of the Balkan by the Russians. The minor College of Toronto founded by Sir John Colborne in full operation.

1830 Death of Geo. Tierney, Jan'y 25. Death of King GEO. IV. June 26th, and accession of WILLIAM IV. Capture of Algiers by the French. Revolution of three days in Paris in July, flight of CHARLES X. and accession of LOUIS PHILLIPPE. The Ex-King seeks and obtains an asylum in England—Dissolution of the Wellington Cabinet, which is succeeded by Earl Greys' administrtaion.

In this year Mr. Fothergill introduced his *Bill* into the House of Assembly to establish *Agricultural Societies*, in every part of the Province, which became a Law; and from hence may be dated the first *effectual* impulse that was given to the holding of *Fairs* and public Markets for Cattle &c. in country situations throughout this Province.

1831 Death of Bolivar. The last convulsive throes of the unfortunate Poles to recover their independence Revolution in Brazil, and abdication of PEDRO. Formation in London, of the "*North American Colonial Association*," Election of LEOPOLD to the throne of Belgium. Coronation of WILLIAM and ADELAIDE, Sep. 8th, Loss of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords—and consequent proroga t n of Parliament, great commotions in En-

gland in consequence of the loss of the Reform Bill. The Bristol Riots.

1832 Appearance of the Asiatic Cholera both in England and Canada, exceedingly destructive in U. C. especially in Toronto; Passage of the great English Parliamentary Reform Bill, Death of Sir Walter Scott, Crusade and capture of the Duchess de Berrie in the South of France.

1833 Siege of Antwerp by the French, and its noble defence by the Baron Chasse. Cobbet elected M. P. for Oldham. Capt. Back sails in search of his friend Capt. Ross. The Falkland Islands again taken possession of by Great Britain,
Don Pedro takes Lisbon, and drives Miguel out of Portugal. Extraordinary Meteoric Phenomenon seen over most parts of North America, which exhibited a *Shower of Millions* of the most brilliant Meteors descending on all sides from a point, a star in the Zenith. They descended in curved lines like the parallels of longitude on an artificial map—exhibiting the most splendid pyrotechny that can be conceived. This occurred on the 13th of Nov. and continued for more than two hours—Death of K. Ferdinand of Spain. Return of Capt. Ross, and Discovery of the Magnetic Pole. *Mackenzie twice expelled the House of Assembly Upper Canada.*

1834 Death of Lord Exmouth, aged 47. Abolition of Slavery in the Bahamas. Much alarm in England occasioned by the Trades Unions. Murder of Lander the African Traveller, on the banks of the Niger. Humes infamous expression of "*the baneful domination of the Mother Country,*" applied to Canada, and recommending insurrectionary movements! Don Carlos, of Spain, with his suite arrives in England. Shocking accident at a public meeting, Market Square Toronto, by the falling of a Gallery, when many persons were killed and wounded. Reappearance of the Asiatic Cholera in

Canada, but in a milder form. Dissolution of Earl Grey's Ministry. Lord Melbourne Premier. Don Carlos reurns to Spain. Act of Negro Emancipation goes into effect without disturbance in Jamaica. Death of Don Pedro of Portugal, Sept, 24th. Destruction of the two Houses of the British Parliament by fire. Total Eclipse of the Sun visible in Canada, Nov. 30th. Death of Earl Spencer.

1835 Sir Robert Peel first Lord of the Treasury, Expedition by Steam to navigate the Euphrates. Lord Brougham takes his seat in the House of Lords. Dissolution of Peels Ministry, and Lord Melbourne again in Power. Suspension of the Foreign Enlistment Bill in favour of the Queen of Spain. Death of Wm. Cobbett, aged 73. Lord Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Capt. Gipps, sent out as Commissioners to Lower Canada. Return of Capt. Back from the Polar Sea. At the celebration of the "*Three Days*" Revolution in Paris Louis Phillippe and his sons saved, almost by a miracle, from the explosion of an infernal machine which destroyed Marshall Mortier, a General, a Colonel, and several of the National Guards. The Great Fire at New-York. The Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury burnt to a cinder in the destruction of a wing of Hatfield House by fire.

1836 Sir John Colborne's departure from Toronto and triumphant procession the whole way to the Lower Province. The generous and disinterested mediation between France and the United States of America on the part of Great Britain, whereby an immense sum long witheld by France (18,000,000 francs) was paid to the States. The memorable defection of the Hon'bles P. Robinson, J. Wells, R. Baldwin. G. H. Markland, J. H. Dunn and John Rolph from Sir F. B. Head's Council, on the ground that *they were only occasionally consulted!* asserting that the Governor is bound to consult

his Council upon *all and every occasion*, and to *take no step whatever without their concurrence!!* Texas declares its independence. Santa Anna taken by the Texians. Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at Queenston at the cost of £34,000, projected.

1837 Announcement of Col. Chessney's successful descent of the Euphrates by steam. One *third* part of the City of St. Johns, N. B., destroyed by fire. The Influenza, an epidemical disease, rages to such an extent in London as to cause nearly a total suspension of business. The independence of Texas acknowledged by the States. The great war-ship, the *Pennsylvania*, carrying 136 guns, *mostly* 32 *pounders*, launched at Philadelphia.—Death of Wm. IV., and accession of Queen Victoria, (June 20th.)

The fall of this year will long be memorable for the Rebellion which broke forth nearly simultaneously in both Provinces of Canada. It is not our business to trace the causes, or follow the effects of the insurrectionary movements in either Province, on this occasion.

Mackenzie's descent on Toronto, with a band of his ruffians, was made in the night of December 4, and on the 7th the engagement and dispersion of the rebels at Montgomery's Tavern, three miles to the northward of the city took place. The 29th of the same month was distinguished by the destruction of the Yankee steamer Caroline, by a Canadian force under Commodore Drew, R. N.

1838. A Mr. Anthony, of Randolph, assassinated in open day, and in full Assembly in the Legislature of Arkansa, United States, by a brother Member of the name of Wilson! Steam Navigation continued without interruption on Lake Ontario till near the close of February. Total evacuation of Navy Island by the rebels and bandits January 10 International copy-right brought forward by Serj.

Talfourd. Capture of Theller, Dodge, &c. in the "Anne," of Detroit, January 8. Impeachment of Henry John Boulton, Esq. Chief Justice of Newfoundland. Capture and death of Osceola, the famous Indian Chief of Florida. Successful achievment of Atlantic Steam Navigation by the arrival of the "Great Western" from England. General Sutherland and his Aid-de-Camp captured by the gallant Colonel Prince. Arrival of Sir George Arthur and departure of Sir Francis Bond Head, March 23rd. Lord Durham appointed Governor General. Execution of Lount and Matthews, April 12th. Departure of Sir John Colborne from Lower Canada, his subsequent recall. Discovery of the North West Passage by Mr. Simpson. Destruction of the steamer "*Sir Robert Peel*" by the Americans.—Affair of the *Short Hills*, Niagara, in June.—Coronation of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, in June. A general Congress of the Governors of all the British Provinces of North America summoned by Lord Durham. Annular Eclipse of the sun beautifully visible at Toronto, September 18th. Lord Durham resigns his High Commission and returns to England, embarking at Quebec, Nov. 1st.

A SUMMARY OF SUCH EVENTS AS MAY BE TERMED "EPOCHS," SINCE THE PATITION OF POLAND, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, JAN'Y 1, 1839.

Partition of Poland.. 1772
Commencement of the American War. 1775
Declaration of American Independence... 1776
Meeting of Deputies in London for Parliamentary Reform..... 1780
Recognition of American Independence.....1782
Taking of the Bastile..... ..... .1789

French Republic proclaimed.....1792
Louis XVI. Guillotined.....1793
French declaration of War against England and Holland.....1793
Robespierre Guillotined.....1794
The Bank of England suspended its payments in Cash.....1797
Bonaparte made Consul.....1799
Battle of Marengo.....1800
Peace of Amiens.....1802
War renewed between England and France.....1803
Bonaparte crowned Emperor.....1804
Battle of Austerlitz.....1805
Battle of Trafalgar.....1805
Battle of Jena.....1806
Battle of Friedland.....1807
Peace of Tilsit.....1807
Napoleon seizes Ferdinand at Bayonne.....1808
Marriage of Napoleon with the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa.....1810
Moscow burnt and the French armies destroyed...1812
Battle of Vittoria.....1813
Battle of Leipsic.....1813
Paris surrendered to the Allies.....1814
Treaty of Fontainbleau.....1814
Treaty of Vienna.....1814
Napoleon returns from Elba.....1815
Battle of Waterloo.....1815
Napoleon surrenders to the Bellerophon.....1815
Treaty of Ghent, between England and America..1815
The republic of Columbia proclaimed.....1819
Death of George III.....1820
Death of George IV.....1830
Death of William IV.....1837

A. C.

...1792
...1793
nd
...1793
...1794
s in
....1797
....1799
....1800
....1802
.. .1803
....1804
.. .1805
....1805
....1806
....1807
....1807
....1808
Ma-
.....1810
ed...1812
.....1813
.....1813
.....1814
.....1814
.....1814
....1815
.....1815
.....1815
ica..1815
.....1819
.....1820
.....1830
....1837

ADDENDA.

LIST OF BARRISTERS.

Accidentally omitted at page 179.

Wm. Dickson, sen Archibald McLean George Rolph,
John Powell, David Jones, A. N Buell,
Allan McLean, Samuel P Jarvis, John Rolph,
W. W. Baldwin, Daniel Jones, jun'r Robert Berrie,
William Elliott, J. Breakenridge, J. B Macaulay,
D'Arcy Boulton, Thomas Butler, George Macaulay,
Thomas Ward, G. S Boulton, W. Dickson, jun'r
Hamilton Walker, Thomas Taylor, George S. Jarvis,
B C Beardsley, Ben. Fairfield, Daniel McMartin,
John Tenbroeck, S. Washburn, Donald Bethune,
Samuel Sherwood, Robert Dickson, James H. Sampson
James Woods, James E Small, Daniel Farley.
Jonas Jones, M S Bidwell, M. F Whitehead,
George Ridout, Alex. Stewart, D. W Smith,
Samuel Merrill, James Boulton, Robert Baldwin,
J. Nickalls, jun'r Robert Cline, John Boswell,
Tho. Radenhusrt, Richard Robinson, John Cartwright,
Charles C. Small, Marcus Burritt, Joseph McLean,
H. Cassidy, jun'r Alex. Chewett, [Esquires.
George Mallock,

ATTORNIES.

D. Sheek, Isaac B Sheek, R. P Hotham,
W Z Cozens, Alex. Wilkinson, John Lyons,
Francis Rochleau,

COMMISSIONERS.

FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Eastern District, Cornwall. Joseph Anderson,
Archibald McLean, P. Van Koughnet,
Guy C Wood, Alex. Wilkinson,
Peter Le Roy, Wm. Z Cozens,
George Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Esquires.

Bathurst District.

George H Read, *Perth*,
Joseph C Buck, *Richmond*,
James Boulton, *Perth*,
Charles Sache,
Thomas Radenhurst, Esqrs.

Johnstown District,

Jonas Jones,
E. Hubbell,
Daniel Jones,
T D Campbell, } *Brockville*
Hamilton Walker, *Prescott*.
Wm Morris,
Dr. Thom,
Rod. Mattison, } *Perth*,
William Jones,
J. K Hartwe l, } *Bastard*,
Alpheus Jones,
Joel Stone, Esquires.

Midland District.

John W. Ferguson,
James Nickalls, jun'r
Philip F. Hall,
George Macaulay,
Thomas Parker,
J. Ferguson, *D'y Cl'k Crn*,
James Sampson,
Robert Smith, *Beilville*,
J. B Lockwood, *Earnest T'n*
John McCuay,
Andrew Deacon,
Simon Macaulay,
Samuel Merritt,
John Lowe,
J. B McDonald, Esquires.

Newcastle District.

John Peters,
Thomas Ward,
G. S Boulton,
Elias Jones,
George Deacon,
Robert C Wilkins,
John Boswell,
M. F Whitehead, Esq.

Home District.

Jame B Macaulay,
Simon Washburn,
Robert Stanton,
Robert C Horne,
Chas C Small, Esquires

Gore District.

Thomas Taylor, *Hamilton*,
George Rolph, *Dundas*,
James Crooks, *W Flambro*
Robert Berrie, *Ancaster*,
John Law, Esquires.

Niagara District.

James Muirhead,
Ralph Clench,
Thomas McCormick,
Robert Dickson,
Hon T Clark, } Affidavits
S. Street, Esq. } only
The Hon Wm Dickson,

London District,

J. Mitchell, *D'y Clk Crown*
John Rolph *Charlotteville*,
Mahlon Burwell, *P. Talbot*,
Thomas Horner,
John B Akin, Esquires,

Western District,

J B Baby,
Wm Elliott, Esquires,

CONTINUATION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—*From p. 224.*

Home District.—William Robinson, James FitzGibbon, Robert Stanton, Francis Hewson, Arthur Carthew, William A. Raynes, William Hepburn, Samuel P. Jarvis, Joseph Hill, John Peter Carey, John F. Taylor, Sen. and William Kingsmill, Esquires.

Niagara District.—Hon. James Kerby, John Lyon Thomas McCormick, Warner Nelles, and Charles R. Richardson, Esquires.

Gore District.—Hon. James Crooks, and Hon. Abraham Nelles.

London District.—Hon. Thomas Talbot, John B. Askin, James Mitchell, George C. Salmon, Mahlon Burwell John Backhouse, and Charles Ingersoll Esquires.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Ports	*Collectors*
Toronto	1. Thomas Carfrae
Amherstburg	2. Francis Caldwell
Sandwich	3. William Anderton
Port Stanley	4. John Bostwick
Chatham	5. William Cosgrove
Port Burwell	6. John Burwell
Turkey Point	7. Donald Fisher
Port Dover	8. George H. Ryerse
Fort Erie	9. *Hon.* James Kerby
Chippewa	10. James Secord
Port Talbot	11. Mahlon Burwell
Queenston	12. Gilbert McMicken
Niagara	13. Thomas McCormick
Burlington	14. John Chisholm
Oakville	15. Wm. Chisholm
Dalhousie	16. John Clarke
Port Colborne	17. W. B. Sheehan
Port Goderich	18. John Galt
R. Raisin	19. John Cameron

Cornwall	20. George S. Jarvis
Prescott	21. Alpheus Jones
Port Maitland	22. Alexander McQueen
Brockville	23. Richard P. Fraser
Gannanoque	24. Ephraim Webster
Kingston	25, Thomas Kirkpatrick
Bath	26. Colin McKenzie
Bellville	27. Henry Baldwin
New Castle	28. Bernard McMahon
Cobourg	29. Wm, R. Kittson
Port Hope	30. Wm. Kingsmill
Windsor	31. Henry Boys M. D.
Penetanguishine	32. T. G. Anderson Esqrs.

NAMES OF THE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Honbl'e Geo. Crookshank, } *Directors.*
" " George Monroe, Esq. }

Benjamin Smith,	Manager
Patrick Hunter,	Accountant
John Somerville,	Teller
James Cameron,	Discount Clerk
Agustus Sawers,	Assistant Clerk
John Hamilton,	Messenger

FARMER'S JOINTSTOCK BANKING COMPANY.

President, The Hon. John Elmsley

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Bloor,	Henry Sherwood,
Jonathan Dunn	John Eastwood,
Charles Thompson,	James Saxon
William Musson,	Georg Duggan Jun'r,
Edward W Thompson,	Andrew M'Glashan, *Esq'rs.*
Manager,	Walter Rose.
Book-Keeper,	Robert Beckman,
Teller & Discount Clerk,	Wm B Phipps.

Agents—Wm Kingsmill Esq *Port Hope,*
J T Tayor Esq. *St. Catherines,*
The City Bank, *Montreal,*
The Manhattan Bank. *New York,*

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Contracts have been given out, and a commencement has been at length made towards the erection of the buildings of this noble institution, at the head of *College Avenue* which opens into Lot street, in the city of Toronto. This princely establishment is most richly endowed; and, if we may judge by the success of the Upper Canada College, founded by that exemplary friend to education, and every good work, SIR JOHN COLBOURNE; and from the high character of those who will have the selection of professors, it will soon become famous, as a school of learning and science, throughout the New World.

This University, when fully established, will be entitled to send one member to the House of Assembly.

Chancellor. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.
Visitor. The Lord Bishop.
President. The Hon. and Ven. John Strachan, D. D. Archdeacon of York.
Bursar and Secretary Lieut. Col. Joseph Wells.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Visiter. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Council. The Council of King's College.

The Chancellor,	The Principal of Upper Canada College.
The President,	The Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor.
The Speaker of the Legislative Council,	" R. B. Sullivan,
The Speaker of the House of Assembly,	" Wm. Allan,
The Attorney General,	" John Macaulay,
The Solicitor General,	" J. S. Macaulay,

Bursar and Registrar. The Hon. Joseph Wells.
Principal. Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D.
Classical Department. Rev. Chas. Mathews, M. A., F. W. Barron, Esq., Scholar Q. Coll. Camb., Rev. H. Scadding, B. A.
Mathematics. Rev. George Maynard B. A.
French. Mr. De la Haye.
English. Mr. Barber and Mr. Duffy.
Drawing. Mr. Howard and Mr. Young.
Preparatory School. Mr. Cosens, *Master.*

CENTRAL, OR NATIONAL SCHOOL OF UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor, *Patron*.

BOYS SCHOOL.

First Department. Joseph Spragge, *Master*.
2nd do J. T. Wilson, *Master*.

GIRL'S SCHOOL.

Mistress. Rebecca Sylvester.

All the rudiments of a good common English education are taught in this School, at the moderate cost of *One Dollar*, per quarter to those who can afford to pay that sum; and tickets of *free admission* to the children of those parents who cannot afford to pay for their instruction may be had by application to the Hon. Dr. Strachan, or to the Hon. Joseph Wells.

---

*A Sketch of the Length, Breadth, and circumference of the following Lakes in Upper Canada by Estimation.**

Names	Length	Breadth	Circumference
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Superior	450	Nearly 200	1525
Huron	250	190	1100
Michigan	260	90	1000
Erie	275	50	700
Ontario	180	80 (From Port Hope to Genessee River)	500
Simcoe	40	30	120
St. Clair	35	30 (bet. Lakes Superior and Huron.)	100
George	25		58
Rice Lake	24	2½ to 5	58

* The Lakes of Upper Canada are innumerable, and we cannot pretend to notice a hundredth part of them in this place. We can only give an estimate of those best known, and of which the banks are already partially settled.

Besides those mentioned in this table, there are several of large extent in the Newcastle District, the banks of which are also partially settled; these are, Trout Lake, Schegamong, Pigeon Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Cameron's and Balsam Lake, which are connected together, and extend through five Townships, viz: Smith, Ennismore. Harvey, Verulam, and Fenelon. The superfices of Sturgeon Lake have been measured, and contain about eight thousand acres. These lakes are all navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and abound with the finest fish, especially Maskinonge and Salmon Trout.

The mean depth and elevation above tide water, of six of the principal Lakes, will appear to be as follows, according to a report of the Michigan State Geologist, viz:

	Mean depth	Elevation.
Lake Superior,	900	596
Michigan,	1000	578
Huron,	1000	578
St. Clair,	20	570
Erie,	84	565
Ontario,	500	232

It is computed that the lakes contain more than 14,000 cubic miles of water; a quantity more than half of all the fresh water on the earth.

The extent of country drained by the lakes, from Niagara, to the North-western angle of Superior, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 square miles.

ERRATA.

Page 90 of the Sketch, 13th line from the top, for £87,000, *read* £7,000.

" 103 " " 33rd line from the top, for £58,995 13s. 2d., *read* £78,795 13s. 2d.

2nd REGIMENT HURON.

To be Lieutenant,—Ensgin G. Brown from 1st Huron *vice* Balkwell Resigned Apr 3, 39

To be Ensign,—A. Brown, *Gent.*, *vice* Carter, Resigned do do

INDEX.

Almanac 18
Angel land, or England how named 38
April-fool's day 38
Andrew's St., day 40
Annals of Public Events 47
Association, St. Lawrence, 130
Agricultural Wealth of England 163
Assembly, list of House 170
Attornies, list of 179
& Addenda,
Affidavits, Com'rs for taking 181
Appeal, Court of 183
American Colonial Association 204
Artillery, Royal *Part* 2 86
Acres, dimensions of *Part* 3 64
Allegiance, oath of 224
Borrowing Days, what, 38
Badges of Scottish Chieftains 41
Britain, ancient Gov't of 143
British Empire, extent of 152
——and Russian, Compared 155
Bois Brules, account of *Part* 3. 34
British Provincial Population *Part* 3. 35
Barristers, List of 179
& Addenda,
Bread, weight of *Part* 3 62
Bank of U. C. 205
" of Midland 207
" of British America 73
" Farmer's, 73
Caledonian Badges 41
Christmas Festivals 42
Canadian Annals 47
Canadas, Division of the 69
Canada, its present state 71
" adv'nt'g's situation 72
" Climate of 73
" Soil of 77
" Land Company, 82 87
203
" Sup'r'r Adv'nt'ges 110
" Civil List of 165
" Governors, &c. of 166
" Experts, &c. of 133
" Important Information *Part* 3.
Cattle, extensive range 112
Colleges, *part* 4 75
Coal, where found 139
Commons, House of 162
Crown Land Com'rs 173
Chronology, General *Part.* 4
Crown, Clerk of the 178
" in each district 178
Chancery, High Court of 182
Church, the established 184
Church of Rome 187
" of Scotland 189
" of the Methodists 190
Commissariat Department *Part* 2 86
Customs, rate of *part* 3 57
" Collectors of 73
Coroners, list of 209
Canada Comp'y's Offices 203
Colonial Association 204
Commercial Bank 207
Diameters of Sun and Planets, 16
Days of the Week, origin 30
David's, St. Day 35
Discounts, Table of *pt.* 3 60
England, wherefore its name, 33

47
f the 69
state 71
tion 72
73
77
y, 82 87
203
t'ges 110
165
c. of 166
of 133
Infor-
art 3.
range 112
75
139
of 162
'rs 173
eral *Part.* 4
the 178
rict 178
Court of 182
blished 184
187
d 189
hodists 190
Depart-
86
f *part* 3 57
of 73
209
s Offices 203
ation 204
k 207
Sun and
16
ek, origin 30
y 35
le of *pt.* 3 60
refore its